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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-167
H. R. 8090

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Index and summary of H. R. 8090

June 13, 1957	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 8090. H. Report No. 552. Print of bill and report.
June 18, 1957	House began debate on H. R. 8090.
June 19, 1957	House passed H. R. 8090 without amendment.
June 20, 1957	H. R. 8090 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
July 9, 1957	Senate subcommittee ordered H. R. 8090 reported with amendments.
July 12, 1957	Senate committee reported H. R. 8090 with amendments. S. Report No. 609. Print of bill and report.
Aug. 7, 1957	Sen. Dworshak submitted a proposed amendment.
Aug. 8, 1957	Senate passed H. R. 8090 with amendments. House and Senate conferees appointed. Print of bill as passed by Senate.
Aug. 9, 1957	House received conference report. H. Report No. 1049. Print of report.
Aug. 13, 1957	Both Houses agreed to conference report.
Aug. 26, 1957	Approved: Public Law 85-167

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-167

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1958. Includes funds for the Bureau of Reclamation, power-marketing agencies of the Department of the Interior, and flood control by the Department of the Army.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 14, 1957
For actions of June 13, 1957
85th-1st, No. 102

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated mutual security authorization bill. House committee ordered reported bill to provide improved methods of stating budget estimates. House committee reported public works appropriation bill. Sen. Murray and others proposed and Sen. Murray discussed measure for improved evaluation procedures of land and water resources projects. Rep. Doad introduced and discussed bills for increased disposal of surplus commodities.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 8090, the public works appropriation bill for 1958 (H. Rept. 552). pp. 8071, 8106
The Government Operations Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 8002, to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations. p. D527
The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6900, to amend Sec. 206 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, so as to enable the Comptroller General more effectively to assist the Appropriations Committees in considering the budget by making special expenditure analyses of agency operations (H. Rept. 567). p. 8106
2. PEANUTS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported H.R. 6764, to delete the requirement for reports from persons owning or operating peanut picking or threshing machines, and H.R. 6570, with amendment, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to remove green peanuts from marketing penalties. p. D526
3. FORESTRY. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H.R. 3358, to supplement the land-grant provisions of the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act to permit the selection of certain public lands in Alaska. p. D527

4. ADVISORY COMMITTEES. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 7390, to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 so as to require reports to Congress prior to the establishment of certain advisory committees. p. D527
5. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 3233, to amend Sec. 22 of the ICC Act to limit the carriage, storage, or handling of property for the U. S., State, or municipal governments free or at reduced rates to periods during time of war or national emergency. p. D527
6. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H.R. 7963, to extend the Small Business Act of 1953 (H. Rept. 555). p. 8106
7. BANKING. Received the annual report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on 1956 operations. p. 8105
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Pelly discussed the effects of our trade embargo with Red China, including the amount of wheat and lumber formerly shipped to China. pp. 8098-99
Rep. Lane spoke in favor of legislation to give U. S. industries greater protection against foreign imports. pp. 8104-05

SENATE

9. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 2130, the mutual security authorization bill. pp. 8015-34, 8036-46, 8048-54, 8057-67
The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 141, extending to Jan. 31, 1958, the authority of the Special Committee to Study Foreign Aid Program (S. Rept. 435). p. 8005
Sen. Bennett inserted comments by ICA on an article by Eugene W. Castle which was critical of foreign aid spending. p. 8056
10. WATER RESOURCES. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Con. Res. 28, authorizing the printing of a compilation of materials concerning the development of water resources in the Columbia River Basin (S. Rept. 433). p. 8005
11. ATOMIC ENERGY. The Foreign Relations Committee ordered reported the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (Exec. I, 85th Cong., 1st Sess.). p. D525
Sen. Pastore inserted the agreement and correspondence between the U.S. and Portugal concerning civil uses of atomic energy. pp. 8008-9
12. LANDS. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging passage of H.R. 5538, to provide that all military land withdrawals of over 5,000 acres must be approved by Congress. p. 8004
13. EXPENDITURES. Received from the National Assn. of Credit Men a resolution favoring reductions of expenditures. p. 8004
14. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Yarborough inserted a letter from the Region 5 Administrator, Civil Defense Administration reporting on the damage suffered in the recent floods in Texas, and commented: "The moral is plain; Flood control construction pays for itself in some areas in 1 year." pp. 8011-13

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1958

JUNE 13, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8090]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for Civil Functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Public Works Appropriation Bill, 1958, includes funds for Civil Functions of the Department of the Army, including the Quartermaster Corps, cemeterial expenses, and the civil works activities of the Corps of Engineers, and the following agencies of the Department of the Interior: Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration. Estimates received by the Committee for these agencies for fiscal year 1958 total \$876,453,000, as contained in the 1958 Budget and in House Documents numbered 139 and 162.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$814,813,023, a reduction of \$61,639,977 or 7 percent in the budget estimates, and \$52,521,977 below similar appropriations for the fiscal year 1957. Recommendations of the Committee on specific appropriation items will be found in a table at the end of this report.

Water Resources Construction Programs

The Committee has recommended the amount of \$619,325,023 for the water resources construction programs of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. These funds are allocated to 285 projects and activities with a total estimated Federal cost of approximately \$12,415,000,000. Over a two-month period the Committee took testimony totaling 3,784 pages in the printed hearings from representatives of the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior, and approximately 700 other witnesses including over 200 Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The actions of the Committee and the funds recommended in the accompanying bill are the result of these extensive hearings and should provide a reasonable and realistic water resources program in the coming fiscal year.

The budget estimate has not been exceeded for any project in the construction programs. This action has been taken with two major considerations in mind: The first, and most obvious of course, is the urgent need for reducing the seriously inflated Federal Budget for fiscal year 1958; the second consideration is the fact that the budget recommendations alone represented an ultimate Federal investment of \$12.7 billion, an increase of \$1,000,000,000 over the total estimated cost of projects for which construction appropriations were made for the fiscal year 1957. This increase represents both higher costs in construction activities and the additional cost of the budgeted new starts.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1957-----	\$6, 765, 000
Estimate, 1958-----	6, 775, 000
Recommended, 1958-----	6, 815, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957-----	+50, 000
Estimate, 1958-----	+40, 000

In its previous consideration of a 1957 supplemental request for funds to cover the interment of World War II and Korean Unknown Soldiers, the Committee deferred the consideration of an amount totalling \$110,000 which it was estimated would not be needed until the fiscal year 1958. The \$40,000 in excess of the budget estimate which the Committee has provided under this heading is in response to this earlier supplemental request. This amount will cover the construction costs which will occur in 1958 in connection with preparation of the crypts for the unknown soldiers. The remaining \$70,000 of the total considered was programmed for travel expenses of the various Defense Academy groups who will attend the interment ceremonies on Memorial Day 1958. It is the Committee's opinion that these travel costs can be absorbed within the funds available to the services concerned.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Appropriation, 1957-----	\$9,322,000
Estimate, 1958-----	8,900,000
Recommended, 1958-----	8,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957-----	-422,000
Estimate, 1958-----	

In accordance with the usual practice the Committee has provided a lump-sum appropriation for the 184 investigations programmed in the budget justifications. The allocations of funds to these various projects as set out in the justifications are accepted as tentative in nature and subject to minor adjustment as the investigations work proceeds.

HIGHWAY RELOCATION

The Committee approves the request of the Corps of Engineers to use \$37,000 of presently available funds to study State highway relocation plans now in progress in pool areas of the proposed Little Goose and Lower Granite projects on the Snake River. The purpose of permitting use of presently available investigation funds for this study is to avoid the possible future cost of relocating new State highways which may otherwise be located through the site of the reservoir pools on these two projects. This action is in keeping with the program of coordination of public construction programs which was discussed in the report on the bill last year.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

Appropriation, 1957-----	\$458,469,500
Estimate, 1958-----	453,755,000
Recommended, 1958-----	422,186,800
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957-----	-36,282,700
Estimate, 1958-----	-31,568,200

The following tabulation shows each project for which funds are recommended for advance engineering and design (planning) and for actual construction, and the amount recommended for each:

State and project	Allocation	
	Planning	Construction
Alabama:		
Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia.....	\$150,000	
Fort Gaines lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia.....		\$6,600,000
Jackson lock and dam.....		1,700,000
Paint Rock River.....	30,000	
Warrior lock and dam.....		2,000,000
Alaska:		
Dry Pass.....	23,900	
Gastineau Channel.....	50,000	
Ketchikan Harbor.....		1,900,000
Kodiak Harbor.....		1,440,000
Arizona:		
Painted Rock Reservoir.....		2,841,000
Whitlow Ranch Reservoir.....	147,000	
Arkansas:		
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (bank stabilization).....	50,000	
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (emergency bank stabilization and channel rectification).....		1,300,000
Beaver Reservoir.....	250,000	
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (addition of units 5 and 6).....		110,000
Callon.....		210,000
Dardanelle lock and dam.....		800,000
Greers Ferry Reservoir.....		1,700,000
Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La.....	150,000	
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.....		300,000
Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo.....		17,000,000
California:		
American River levees.....		1,900,000
Black Butte Reservoir.....	179,000	
Carbon Canyon Dam and channel.....		800,000
Devil, East Twin, Warm, and Lytle Creeks.....		1,150,000
Los Angeles County drainage area.....		16,215,000
Lower San Joaquin River and tributaries.....		1,000,000
Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor.....		600,000
Redondo Beach Harbor.....		2,620,000
Riverside.....		1,230,000
Russian River Reservoir.....		5,000,000
Sacramento River.....		3,000,000
Sacramento River (deep water ship channel).....		2,815,000
Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries (active units).....		700,000
San Antonio and Chino Creeks.....		2,721,100
San Diego River and Mission Bay.....		1,100,000
San Joaquin River, Stockton deep water channel.....		600,000
San Lorenzo Creek.....		1,000,000
San Lorenzo River.....		1,200,000
Santa Clara River.....	50,000	
Santa Maria River.....	75,000	
Success Reservoir.....		518,000
Terminus Reservoir.....		100,000
Truckee River and Tributaries, Calif. and Nev. (See Nevada.)		
Connecticut: Thomaston Reservoir.....		2,900,000
Delaware: Inland waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md.: Summit Bridge.....		1,209,000
Florida:		
Central and Southern Florida.....		5,226,000
St. Augustine Harbor.....		600,000
Tampa Harbor:		
30-, 34-, and 36-foot channels.....		2,250,000
Georgia:		
Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia. (See Alabama.)		
Fort Gaines lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia. (See Alabama.)		
Savannah River below Augusta.....		835,000
Hawaii:		
Honolulu Harbor.....	50,000	
Kawaihae Harbor.....		2,450,000
Idaho: Columbia River local protection: Weiser River.....	70,000	
Illinois:		
Alton.....	97,000	
Carlyle Reservoir.....	65,000	
East St. Louis and vicinity.....		800,000
Hunt and Lima Lake drainage district.....	85,000	
Illinois Waterway, Calumet-Sag: Channel-pt. I.....		6,000,000
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.: rectification of damages.....		65,000
Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, Ill. and Mo.: Regulating works.....		500,000
New Harmony bridge, Illinois and Indiana.....		405,000
Wabash RR. bridges at Meredosia and Valley City.....		350,000
Wilson, Wenkel and Prairie du Pont drainage and levee district.....		600,000
Wood River drainage and levee district.....		550,000

State and project	Allocation	
	Planning	Construction
Indiana:		
Lock and dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky. (See Kentucky.)		
Mansfield Reservoir		\$1,600,000
Markland lock and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio		9,500,000
New Harmony bridge, Illinois and Indiana. (See Illinois.)		
Iowa:		
Coralville Reservoir		900,000
Iowa River-Flint Creek levee district No. 16	\$50,000	
Little Sioux River		2,000,000
Missouri River agricultural levee, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri		3,300,000
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa. (See Nebraska.)		
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa:		
Kansas City to Omaha		3,300,000
Omaha to Sioux City		6,600,000
Muscatine		320,000
Muscatine Island levee district and Muscatine-Louisa County drainage district No. 13	75,000	
Upper Iowa River		400,000
Kansas:		
Abilene		400,000
Council Grove Reservoir	125,000	
Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. (See Iowa.)		
Ottawa		500,000
Pomona Reservoir	145,000	
Salina		500,000
Strawn Reservoir	125,000	
Topeka		1,500,000
Toronto Reservoir		4,700,000
Tuttle Creek Reservoir		10,000,000
Wichita and Valley Center		830,000
Kentucky:		
Barkley dam (lower Cumberland lock and dam), Kentucky and Tennessee		5,000,000
Buckhorn Reservoir		1,900,000
Catlettsburg		2,000,000
Greenup locks and dam, Kentucky and Ohio		13,500,000
Lock and dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky		4,000,000
Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. (See Indiana.)		
New Richmond lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio	175,000	
Nolin Reservoir	138,000	
No. 2 Barren Reservoir	50,000	
Rough River Reservoir and channels		3,000,000
Louisiana:		
Amite River and tributaries		1,000,000
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway: Plaquemine-Morgan City alternate route		3,500,000
Mississippi River, Baton Rouge to Gulf of Mexico	240,000	
Mississippi River—Gulf outlet	375,000	
Ouachita and Black Rivers, Arkansas and Louisiana. (See Arkansas.)		
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. (See Arkansas.)		
Maryland:		
Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va.		2,000,000
Inland Waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md. (See Delaware.)		
Massachusetts:		
Adams		1,120,000
Barre Falls Reservoir		376,000
Boston Harbor: Extension to 40-foot anchorage		1,000,000
Buffumville Reservoir		1,117,000
East Brimfield Reservoir		1,500,000
Fall River Harbor		900,000
Hodges Village Reservoir		1,860,000
Mystic River: 35-foot channel		550,000
North Adams		3,697,000
West Hill Reservoir	50,000	
Westville Reservoir	100,000	
Weymouth Fore River		1,350,000
Worcester		1,500,000
Michigan:		
Battle Creek		2,000,000
Cheboygan River and Harbor		50,000
Great Lakes connecting channels		13,000,000
Harrisville Harbor		100,000
Houghton-Hancock Bridge		300,000
Saginaw River		475,000
St. Marys River, improvement of south canal		500,000
Whitefish Point Harbor		130,000

State and project	Allocation	
	Planning	Construction
Minnesota:		
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., rectification of damages. (See Illinois.)		
St. Anthony Falls.....		\$550,000
Missouri:		
Bear Creek Reservoir.....	\$90,000	
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Arkansas.)		
Cape Girardeau (reach No. 2 only).....		1,300,000
Fahius River Drainage District.....	65,000	
Mississippi River between Ohio River and Missouri Rivers, Ill. and Mo. (See Illinois.)		
Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth.....		4,000,000
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo. to Sioux City, Iowa. (See Iowa.)		
Pomme de Terre Reservoir.....		2,000,000
St. Louis.....	649,000	
Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Arkansas.)		
Montana:		
Fort Peck Dam (second powerplant).....		3,000,000
Miles City.....	56,000	
Nehraska:		
Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. (See Iowa.)		
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebraska to Sioux City, Iowa (including Miners Bend), Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota.....		1,400,000
Nevada:		
Mathews Canyon Reservoir.....		463,000
Pine Canyon Reservoir.....		678,000
Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada.....	50,000	
New Hampshire: Otter Brook Reservoir.....		2,000,000
New Jersey:		
Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton (40-foot project) New Jersey and Pennsylvania.....		9,000,000
New York and New Jersey channels, New York and New Jersey.....		5,200,000
Staten Island Rapid Transit Bridge, New York and New Jersey. (See New York.)		
New Mexico:		
Ahiquiu Reservoir.....		2,450,000
Albuquerque.....		750,000
Los Esteros-Alamogordo Reservoirs.....	120,000	
Two Rivers Reservoir.....	70,000	
New York:		
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pennsylvania and New York. (See Pennsylvania.)		
Barcelona Harbor.....		210,000
Endicott, Johnson City, and Vestal.....		1,400,000
Great Lakes-Hudson River waterway.....		190,000
Jones Inlet.....		305,000
New York and New Jersey channels, New York and New Jersey. (See New Jersey.)		
Oswego Harbor, detached breakwaters.....		400,000
Staten Island Rapid Transit Bridge, New York and New Jersey.....		1,700,000
Wellsville.....		150,000
North Carolina: Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Masonboro Inlet.....		306,000
North Dakota:		
Garrison Reservoir.....		4,000,000
Lower Heart River.....		200,000
Ohio:		
Ashtahula Harbor.....		1,500,000
Dillon Reservoir.....		4,000,000
Greenup lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)		
Markland lock and dam, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Indiana.)		
New Cumberland locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia.....		4,500,000
New Richmond lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)		
Pike Island lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia.....	50,000	
Roseville.....		426,800
Toledo Harbor (removal of center dike).....		146,000
Oklahoma:		
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma. (See Arkansas.)		
Denison Reservoir, Texas and Oklahoma. (See Texas.)		
Eufaula Reservoir.....		5,200,000
Keystone Reservoir.....		3,100,000
Oologah Reservoir.....		6,800,000

State and project	Allocation	
	Planning	Construction
Oregon:		
Amazon Creek.....		\$446,000
Blue River Reservoir.....	\$100,000	
Cheteo River.....		200,000
Columbia River at mouth, Oregon and Washington.....		1,150,000
Columbia River local protection: Umatilla River.....	16,000	
Cougar Reservoir.....		6,570,000
Green Peter Reservoir.....	225,000	
Hills Creek Reservoir.....		4,800,000
Holley Reservoir.....	100,000	
Lower Columbia River bank protection.....	40,000	
Lower Columbia River improvement to existing works: Multnomah Drainage District No. 1.....		500,000
Pendleton.....		400,000
Rogue River Harbor at Golden Beach.....	21,000	
The Dalles Dam, Oregon and Washington.....		19,000,000
Willamette River bank protection.....		300,000
Pennsylvania:		
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N. Y.....		1,000,000
Bear Creek Reservoir.....		2,200,000
Bethlehem.....	100,000	
Bradford.....		500,000
Curwensville Reservoir.....	50,000	
Dam 8, Monongahela River.....		1,000,000
Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton. (See New Jersey.)		
Dyberry Reservoir.....		2,000,000
Kettle Creek Reservoir.....	215,000	
Maxwell lock and dam, Monongahela River.....	50,000	
Prompton Reservoir.....		1,700,000
Stillwater Reservoir.....		2,000,000
Rhode Island: Woonsocket.....		1,750,000
South Dakota:		
Big Bend Reservoir.....	300,000	
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebraska, to Sioux City, Iowa (including Miners Bend) Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. (See Nebraska.)		
Oahe Reservoir.....		26,000,000
Sioux Falls.....		1,200,000
Tennessee:		
Barkley Dam, Kentucky and Tennessee. (See Kentucky.)		
Cheatham lock and dam.....		1,375,000
Lake City.....		340,000
Memphis, Wolf River and Noneconnah Creek.....		330,000
Old Hickory lock and dam.....		704,000
Texas:		
Brazos Island Harbor.....		1,000,000
Buffalo Bayou.....		2,900,000
Cooper Reservoir and Channel.....	275,000	
Corpus Christi Bridge.....		1,400,000
Denison Reservoir: Texas and Oklahoma Highway Bridge at Willis Site.....		1,600,000
Ferrells Bridge Reservoir.....		3,294,000
Galveston Seawall.....		1,000,000
Houston Ship Channel.....		1,000,000
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway: 36-foot channel.....		1,000,000
Proctor Reservoir.....	100,000	
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Ark., La., and Tex. (See Arkansas.)		
Sabine-Neches Waterway.....		980,000
San Antonio Channel.....		500,000
Waco Reservoir.....	150,000	
Utah: Salt Lake City.....		300,000
Vermont:		
Ball Mountain Reservoir.....		1,300,000
East Barre Reservoir (modification).....		600,000
North Hartland Reservoir.....		1,000,000
North Springfield Reservoir.....		1,300,000
Townshend Reservoir.....		1,200,000
Virginia:		
Norfolk Harbor: Widening 40-foot channel.....		1,750,000
Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line R.R. bridge.....		300,000
Waterway coast of Virginia, Chesapeake Bay to Chincoteague Bay.....		352,000

State and project	Allocation	
	Planning	Construction
Washington:		
Bellingham Harbor.....		\$1,078,000
Blaine Harbor.....		355,000
Chief Joseph Dam.....		4,800,000
Colfax.....	\$136,000	
Columbia River at Baker Bay.....		531,000
Columbia River at the mouth, Oregon and Washington. (See Oregon.)		
Columbia River local protection: Lower Cowlitz River.....	10,000	
Eagle Gorge Reservoir.....		8,000,000
Everett Harbor and Snohomish River.....		316,000
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River:		
(a) West Haven Breakwater Extension.....		291,000
(b) Bay City channel, West Haven Cove, breakwater and Point Chehalis levee.....		125,000
Ice Harbor lock and dam.....		18,500,000
Lower Columbia River levees at new locations: Washougal area.....	32,000	
Lower Monumental lock and dam.....	200,000	
Port Angeles Harbor.....		396,000
Shilshole Bay.....		1,780,000
The Dalles Dam, Oreg. and Wash. (See Oregon.)		
Willapa River and Harbor and Naselle River.....		555,000
West Virginia:		
Cumberland, Md. and Ridgeley, W. Va. (See Maryland.)		
Hildebrand Lock and Dam.....		5,300,000
New Cumberland lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia (see Ohio.)		
Pike Island lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia. (See Ohio.)		
Summersville Reservoir.....	225,000	
Sutton Reservoir.....		8,000,000
Wyoming:		
Sheridan.....		200,000
Local protection projects not requiring specific legislation.....		3,000,000
Emergency bank protection.....		400,000
Snagging and clearing.....		600,000
Projects deferred for restudy.....	3,000	
Small authorized projects.....		3,000,000
Dredging projects (planning).....	50,000	
Reduction for anticipated savings and slippages.....		-29,000,000
Total.....		413,868,900
Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program (Fish and Wildlife Service).....		1,600,000
Total construction, general.....	6,717,900	415,468,900 (422,186,800)

PROJECTS FOR WHICH FUNDS HAVE BEEN DISALLOWED

Middle Creek, Calif.—The budget estimate for this project was \$300,000. It is a new construction start. A local election was held on May 7, 1957 to establish a local district to take over the maintenance of the project. Organization of such a district was defeated. In view of the question concerning ultimate local cooperation the Committee has deleted funds programmed for fiscal year 1958.

New Melones Reservoir, Calif.—The Committee has deleted \$186,000 which was programmed on this project for continuation of planning for the reason that a feasibility report is still pending in the Chief of Engineers Office. This report must be reviewed by the Public Works Committee before the project can proceed. It was testified that the project has been considerably altered from the original plan and has added features including power which is not yet authorized. In view of the number of yet to be determined facts concerning the project, the Committee feels that it is not in a position to recommend funds for financing it in fiscal year 1958.

Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.—The budget estimate of \$1,150,000 for this project has been disallowed. The economic benefits are so small that they are not even evaluated by the Corps of Engineers and it is the Committee's opinion that the claimed

value this project would have for National Defense purposes is highly questionable.

Rathbun and Red Rock Reservoirs, Iowa.—The Committee has disallowed the budget requests of \$100,000 for Rathbun Reservoir and \$225,000 for Red Rock Reservoir which were for continuation of planning on these two projects. The combined total cost of the projects is estimated at \$101,200,000. It appears that comprehensive watershed and soil conservation practices might serve much of the flood control purpose assigned to these two reservoir projects, making it unnecessary to take out of production large agricultural acreages lying in the pool areas.

Elk City (Table Mound) Reservoir, Kans.—The budget estimate for this project was \$85,000 for continuation of planning. The reservoir is one of a six dam system in the Verdigris River Basin. Its incremental value to the six dam flood control system is estimated at 1.01 to 1 on a benefit-cost basis, the lowest incremental value for any of the five active dams in the system. The Committee believes that the project can be deferred, at least for the time being, in favor of the better projects under construction in the basin.

Wilson Reservoir, Kans.—This is a new planning start for which \$50,000 was budgeted. The benefit-cost ratio on this project encompasses certain benefits for irrigation development. According to the testimony received by the Committee these benefits may never materialize. The Corps of Engineers testified that the project could be easily delayed. Its incremental value in controlling floods on the Kansas River is relatively small and would come into real effectiveness only if there were a flood crest already present at Kansas City.

Canton, Mo.—This is a continuing construction project for which \$100,000 was budgeted. The Corps of Engineers testified that the funds requested for 1958 could not be used because of delays in local cooperation arrangements. Carryover funds in the amount of \$158,000 are available if these arrangements are concluded successfully in 1958.

Artesia, N. Mex.—The budget request for this new construction start was \$545,000. A local bond issue is necessary to raise the funds required for the local contributions on the project. The Committee recommends delaying the project until the bond issue is undertaken and local cooperation is assured.

Wilkesboro Reservoir, N. C.—The budget estimate of \$160,000 for continuing planning on this project is disallowed. There is considerable local opposition to the project as well as support for it. Considering its flood control benefits alone it would have a benefit-cost ratio of less than unity, only 0.91 to 1. In order to bring the project into the realm of feasibility, benefits to fish and wildlife have been added, but even with these additions its benefit-cost ratio is only 1.15 to 1.

Allentown, Pa.—A total of \$350,000 was budgeted for this construction start. It is part of a three element system for flood control, which includes Bear Creek Reservoir in the headwaters area. Upon completion of this reservoir, for which the Committee is providing construction funds, the additional benefits to be derived by the project at Allentown would carry a benefit-cost ratio of only 0.5 to 1. This appears to be too small an incremental benefit in the protection system to warrant the investment of Federal funds.

PROJECTS ON WHICH THE BUDGET ESTIMATE HAS BEEN REDUCED

Dry Pass, Alaska.—This is a new construction start for which \$874,000 was budgeted. No design work has been done. It is the Committee's opinion, in view of the low benefit-cost ratio of 1.19 to 1, that final design work and a consequent re-calculation of the benefit-cost ratio should be accomplished before construction funds are provided. It was estimated by the Corps that the completion of the design work would cost \$23,900, which is the amount the Committee has allowed.

Painted Rock Reservoir, Ariz.—The Corps of Engineers testified that carryover funds on this project will be \$324,000, in excess of what was contemplated at the time the budget was formulated. The Committee has reduced the new money request of \$3,165,000 by this amount.

Los Angeles County drainage area, California.—The budget estimate of \$18,100,000 for this project is \$1,885,000 in excess of the current monetary authorization for the Los Angeles River Basin. The Committee has reduced the budget by this amount and instructs the Corps to proceed up to the amount of the budget estimate, using available unobligated funds, if the monetary authorization is increased sufficiently in the pending Public Works authorization bill, and the bill becomes law.

Riverside, Calif.—The reduction of \$200,000 in the request of \$1,430,000 for this continuing project reflects a recent low bid which results in a savings of this amount.

San Antonio and Chino Creeks, Calif.—This project was authorized in 1938 before the current basic requirements for local cooperation were a matter of law. The 1941 Flood Control Act sets forth these basic requirements and local protection projects authorized since that time require local cooperation to meet such requirements. The requirements include the provision of necessary rights-of-way, lands, and easements, the protection of the Federal Government from damages, and the maintenance of the completed works. In addition to these requirements the relocation of highways and utilities usually are made a matter of local contributions to the project. The Committee takes the position that these are the minimum contributions which should be made by all local groups receiving the benefits of federal construction of local flood protection works. The reduction of \$678,900 in the budget estimate of \$3,400,000 is the pro-rata amount which local interests would be required to advance to cover the cost of the basic requirements in the fiscal year 1958.

Success and Terminus Reservoirs, Calif.—The current basin monetary authorization would be exceeded by \$6,882,000 if the budget estimates of \$7,500,000 were allowed for these two projects. The Committee has allowed \$618,000, the balance remaining in the present monetary authorization. Of this amount \$518,000 is for Success Reservoir and \$100,000 is for Terminus Reservoir. The Corps of Engineers is directed to proceed with these two projects up to the limit of the budget estimates, using available unobligated funds, should legislation be enacted increasing the monetary limitation to an amount equal to or in excess of the total of the budget estimates.

Central and Southern Florida, Florida.—The Committee has reduced the budget estimate from \$5,500,000 to \$5,226,000, a total of \$274,000,

which is the amount by which the budget estimate exceeds the current basin monetary authorization.

Muscatine, Iowa.—The reduction of \$150,000 in the amount of \$470,000 requested for this project was volunteered in the testimony because of delays on the project.

Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak., and Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak.—The reductions of \$500,000 and \$1,500,000 respectively in the budget requests of \$4,500,000 and \$27,500,000 for these two projects are made for the purpose of offsetting unobligated balances.

Roseville, Ohio.—As in the case of the San Antonio and Chino Creeks project previously discussed the reduction of \$73,200 in the request of \$500,000 for this project is equivalent to the current local contribution which would have been required had the project been authorized under the 1941 Act or later.

Unobligated balances.—The currently revised program submitted by the Corps provides that of the total fund requirements for 1958, \$53,953,740 will be financed from carryover balances, including \$14,000,000 which was budgeted to be applied in lieu of new funds. As the Corps of Engineers testified at the time of the hearings that it is now estimated that a total of \$80,000,000 would remain unobligated at the end of the current fiscal year, the Committee believes that an additional reduction of \$15,000,000 in new funds can be safely applied.

OTHER RECOMMENDED ACTION

Missouri River, Omaha to Sioux City.—In keeping with the action taken in the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1958, to initiate the establishment of a migratory bird refuge in DeSoto-Bertrand Bend area of the Missouri River, the Corps is directed to proceed with a cut-off channel between river mile 656 and 693 in lieu of constructing river stabilization facilities in the Bertrand-Harrison Bends in the river as contemplated. It was testified that this cut-off channel is feasible and that its cost would be comparable to that programed for the stabilization facilities in the Bertrand-Harrison Bends of the river.

Witchita and Valley Center project.—This project is to be completed with the amount provided in the budget for the fiscal year 1958.

Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton.—The Corps of Engineers is directed to proceed with the construction of a 40-foot channel in the Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton, using new 1958 and previously appropriated project funds for this purpose.

Abiquiu Dam, New Mexico.—The elimination of the uncontrolled outlet planned in connection with the Abiquiu Dam will result in savings of \$1,540,000. The only purpose of such an outlet is to provide additional guarantees to the state of Texas and to Mexico that the Federal Government will not impound water in the dam which is required under the treaty provisions and State agreements for delivery in the lower Rio Grande River. Expenditure of \$1,540,000 for the purpose of allaying the fears of the interested parties that the Federal Government or the local operators of the project will not comply with the law, existing contracts, and treaty provisions is believed entirely unwarranted. This feature of the project is to be eliminated.

Waco Reservoir, Tex.—It was testified that the Corps of Engineers has the capability of proceeding to put this project under construction in fiscal year 1958. The budget contemplated funds for completion of planning only. The Committee has no objection to the acceptance by the Corps of an advance of \$250,000 from local interests against their ultimate contribution to the project, if this will permit the Corps to proceed with a construction contract award in the coming fiscal year.

PURCHASE OF DREDGES

The rapidly mounting cost of dredging work and the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory bids for this type of work has been brought to the Committee's attention. It is requested that a report on the desirability and feasibility of purchasing additional government dredges be prepared and submitted to the Committee prior to its consideration of the budget for fiscal year 1959.

INVESTIGATIONS COSTS

General investigations costs on Civil Functions projects have heretofore not been shown as a part of the total cost of such projects in the materials used by the Corps to support the budget estimates. It is the Committee's opinion that the total cost figures for projects should include these costs as well as those for advance engineering and design and for actual construction. The budget tables and justifications are to reflect these additional costs hereafter.

LOCAL COOPERATION

The Committee is seriously concerned about the lack of local contribution on many of the local flood protection and harbor projects. It feels that where there is a major flood control problem on the large inter-state rivers that the Federal government logically can assume the greater portion of the cost. On those projects that are intra-state and often of a strictly local origin and benefit, the local interests should rightfully provide a substantial portion of the costs of the projects.

It is the intent of this committee to give more consideration to those projects where local interests are willing and able to make the proper contribution regardless of whether or not the authorization requires it.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1957.....	\$95, 900, 000
Estimate, 1958.....	99, 000, 000
Recommended, 1958.....	98, 870, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957.....	+ 2, 970, 000
Estimate, 1958.....	- 130, 000

The budget request of \$99,000,000 for operation and maintenance has been reduced by \$130,000. The amount allowed is an increase of \$2,970,000 over the amount made available in the current fiscal year. The amount deleted was programmed for an Office of Defense Mobilization census of terminal facilities.

The Committee was concerned to find that twenty-two completed local flood-protection projects were not being maintained satisfactorily by local interests. This failure of certain localities to live up to their responsibilities under the law will be taken into account in consideration of future requests for appropriations for additional projects in these areas.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1957	\$10, 400, 000
Estimate, 1958	11, 350, 000
Recommended, 1958	11, 350, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957	+ 950, 000
Estimate, 1958	

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$11,350,000, an increase of \$950,000 over the amount appropriated for 1957. A total of \$450,000 of the increase is required for retirement costs and the balance is needed for additional administrative requirements in the Office of the Chief and the District Offices.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

Appropriation, 1957	\$62, 791, 000
Estimate, 1958	59, 000, 000
Recommended, 1958	58, 950, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957	- 3, 841, 000
Estimate, 1958	- 50, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$58,950,000, a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimate of \$59,000,000. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$3,841,000 below the 1957 appropriation. The funds programmed for the Grand Prairie-Bayou Meto have been disallowed. Of the amount provided in this appropriation \$122,000 is to be used for the Memphis Harbor. The White River Backwater unit is to be completed with the amount provided for fiscal year 1958.

UNITED STATES SECTION, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT BOARD OF ENGINEERS

Appropriation, 1957	\$150, 000
Estimate, 1958	125, 000
Recommended, 1958	125, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957	- 25, 000
Estimate, 1958	

The bill includes \$125,000, the amount of the request, which is a reduction of \$25,000 from the amount appropriated for 1957. All expenditures under this appropriation are reimbursed to the Treasury by the Power Authority of the State of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

During the course of the hearings, a number of the Bureau witnesses demonstrated an apparent lack of preparedness and an inexcusable unwillingness to provide factual and responsive answers to questions of the Committee members. The Committee expects and is fully entitled to prompt, comprehensive and responsive answers. It does not expect to be put through the process of digging out facts piece by piece in a time wasting and unnecessary process.

An example of this which not only involves lack of willingness to present facts, but also an apparent attempt to mislead the Committee is in regard to the testimony on the Owl Creek Unit in Wyoming. It was testified that bids had been received on this project and the "low bid was about \$500,000 below our estimate." The implication was that this particular bid was below the Bureau estimate reflected in the total cost estimate presented for the project in the budget justification. It was only by searching cross-examination that the Committee was finally able to elicit the information that the estimate referred to was not the one in the justification at all but was informally made just a week before the bids were taken and that the actual total cost as reflected by this bid was \$300,000 more than the estimate shown in the budget justification.

COST TYPE BUDGET

The budget of the Bureau of Reclamation was presented to the Congress on a cost basis. With respect to the great majority of the separate projects the obligational figure and the cost figure were either the same or so little different that inquiry in the area was not necessary. The Committee does not doubt that the cost-type budget may be a very enlightening device for some purposes from a professional accountants standpoint, but it proved of no value to the Committee in its review process to curtail unnecessary expenditures or appropriations. The pressure of time on members of the Committee is such that it is difficult, if not impossible, to carve out the necessary hours of study in order to obtain an understanding of the complicated tables and supporting material presented in connection with this type of budget. The Department is instructed to submit its budget to the Congress in the future on an obligational basis only, as has been done in the past.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Appropriation, 1957.....	\$5, 680, 000
Estimate, 1958.....	5, 932, 000
Recommended, 1958.....	4, 500, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957.....	—1, 180, 000
Estimate, 1958.....	—1, 432, 000

As in the case with the Corps of Engineers the Committee has in the past appropriated a lump sum for the General Investigations program, with recognition of the fact that the allocations to individual projects as set out in the justifications must necessarily be tentative and subject

to some adjustment as the program proceeds. However, the Committee was not at all prepared for the complete disregard for the justifications which was demonstrated by the Bureau in the current fiscal year. The number and extent of transfers between projects which have been made is so great as to make the Committee review of last year completely meaningless. For example, a total of 22 investigations which were presented in the program last year were not allotted any funds. A total of 43 investigations which were not programmed in the 1957 justifications have been allotted a total of \$1,318,617. In addition, other projects have been shifted from the general investigations studies into the advance planning phase. These actions were taken without prior clearance with the Committee which, on the basis of the hearings of last year, can only be considered as gross negligence. On the basis of this most recent performance the Committee now believes that a tightening of controls on the program is necessary.

Hereafter, the transfers between projects and units of projects are to be limited to 15% of the amount allotted in the justifications to the project receiving the transferred funds. No projects or units of projects budgeted in the investigation stage are to be moved into advance planning. No funds are to be used on any project or unit of a project not itemized in the budget justifications for the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated. In addition the Bureau is directed to submit to the Committee a quarterly report showing all transfers made in the general investigations item for the preceding three months.

The amount of funds to be allocated to the Gulf Basins project is limited to \$900,000.

The proposed transfers of funds to resurvey the Pleasant Valley site on the Snake River in Idaho as contemplated in both the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 are disapproved. No funds are to be used for this purpose at anytime unless and until the item has been budgeted in the regular manner and approved by the Committee.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Appropriation, 1957.....	\$143, 975, 500
Estimate, 1958.....	135, 658, 000
Recommended, 1958.....	113, 046, 223
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957.....	-30, 929, 277
Estimate, 1958.....	-22, 611, 777

The funds recommended for the projects and activities covered by this appropriation are distributed as follows:

<i>State and project</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
Arizona: Gila project.....	\$869, 000
Arizona-California-Nevada: Parker-Davis project.....	792, 000
California:	
Central Valley project:	
Less Trinity River Division.....	5, 773, 400
Trinity River Division.....	17, 107, 600
Santa Maria project.....	5, 627, 000
Solano project.....	3, 672, 000
Ventura River project.....	12, 000, 000
Colorado:	
Collbran project.....	2, 000, 000
Colorado-Big Thompson project.....	549, 000
Idaho:	
Little Wood River project.....	400, 000
Michaud Flats project.....	1, 297, 000
Minidoka project, North Side pumping division.....	1, 465, 000
Palisades project.....	1, 500, 000
Montana-North Dakota: Fort Peck project.....	645, 000
New Mexico: Middle Rio Grande project.....	3, 758, 000
Oklahoma: Washita Basin project.....	3, 500, 000
Oregon:	
Crooked River project.....	850, 000
Rogue River project, Talent division.....	6, 041, 000
Wapinitia project.....	400, 000
Utah:	
Provo River project.....	574, 000
Weber Basin project.....	6, 500, 000
Washington:	
Chief Joseph Dam project, Foster Creek division.....	1, 138, 000
Columbia Basin project.....	13, 850, 000
Yakima project, Roza division.....	697, 000
Wyoming:	
Eden project.....	875, 000
Shoshone project.....	544, 000
Drainage and minor construction program.....	893, 000
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....	3, 530, 000
Missouri River Basin project:	
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.....	1, 471, 000
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	3, 260, 000
Glendo unit, Wyoming.....	9, 951, 000
Helena Valley unit, Montana.....	4, 500, 000
Kirwin unit, Kansas.....	1, 435, 000
Owl Creek unit, Wyoming.....	1, 100, 000
Sargent unit, Nebraska.....	313, 000
Transmission Division, various States.....	8, 000, 000
Webster unit, Kansas.....	1, 000, 000
Drainage and minor construction program.....	791, 000
Missouri River basin investigations.....	2, 000, 000
Other Department of Interior agencies.....	2, 500, 000
Total, construction and rehabilitation.....	133, 168, 000
Reduction offset by available unobligated balances.....	-20, 121, 777
Total appropriation.....	113, 046, 223

Boulder Canyon project.—A total of \$813,923 is available as an unobligated balance on this project. These funds were contemplated for beginning construction of Unit N-8 in the Hoover Power Plant. There is still no agreement between Los Angeles and Nevada for sharing the use of this generator. Until such agreement is arrived at there will be no use for these funds. They are to be allotted for use on other budgeted projects and the total amount of new funds requested for 1958 has been reduced by this amount.

Central Valley project, California.—The budget reduction of \$2,265,000 on this project consists of \$888,000 of the amount programmed for the Friant-Kern distribution system and \$1,377,000 programmed for the Corning Canal.

The funds disallowed for the Friant-Kern distribution system were for construction in an area which has Class 6 lands dispersed within it, and the Secretary is unable to certify such lands are susceptible to irrigation. While the irrigation district may be willing to proceed as it has suggested, and assume the repayment risk, it does not appear to the Committee that government funds should be invested in such a speculative manner.

With respect to the Corning Canal distribution system the State Securities Commission has turned down a request for approval of a repayment contract because of the 160-acre limitation which it contained. The Bureau of Reclamation has no authority to execute contracts without this limitation and funds will not be needed for the Corning Canal until all legal questions are settled with respect to the 160-acre limitation.

Colorado-Big Thompson project.—The funds provided for 1958 are for completion of the project.

Columbia Basin Project-Esquatzel Diversion Canal.—The Committee directs that the funds budgeted for 1958 be utilized to initiate construction of the Esquatzel Diversion Canal with a capacity of 5,300 second feet rather than 1,000 second feet as originally planned. The Corps of Engineers testified that the larger canal, which will provide a drainage outlet to the Columbia River, would eliminate, at a saving of almost \$3 million, the necessity of constructing a 30-foot levee to provide flood protection in the vicinity of Pasco, Washington.

Loan program—distribution systems.—The Committee has disallowed the entire budget request of \$7,700,000 and in addition directs the Bureau to apply \$1,500,000 of the existing unobligated funds for this program to other budgeted projects. A reduction in new funds has been applied to compensate for the application of this carryover balance.

There are currently available \$14,600,000 of previously appropriated funds for this program, after taking into account the adjustment made by the Committee. This amount will provide \$12,700,000 required for the Solano contract and \$1,900,000 required for the 1958 advance on the Terra Bella project should a contract with the irrigation district come into being during the fiscal year 1958. Language has been included in the bill to provide for annual partial payments on loan contracts not yet approved by the Secretary.

Ainsworth unit, Nebraska.—The budget estimate of \$1,100,000 for this project has been disallowed. Testimony received by the Committee indicates that an increase in income of \$53.92 per acre will result through application of irrigation water to the land. The repayment contract requires only \$8.82 per acre, leaving more than 70 percent of the total irrigation repayment allocation to be made up from Missouri River Basin power revenues. The Committee continues to be concerned about the amount of irrigation repayment obligations being loaded on the income from the sale of power in the Basin. In the case of this particular project the Committee fails to understand why

more favorable repayment contracts requiring a larger repayment on the part of the beneficiaries of irrigation cannot be arranged. This is a new construction start which can be delayed pending an examination of the possibility of an increase in the repayment by the irrigation beneficiaries.

Cedar Bluff unit, Kansas.—The budget estimate of \$50,000 was to begin construction of a new unit of an existing project. The economic analysis of this unit which was presented to the Committee was based on irrigation of 11,000 acres. It was testified that the present proposal for which the economic analysis had not been adjusted includes only 6,000 acres and there has been no irrigation district formed as yet. In view of these facts, Committee does not feel that the project is ready to proceed.

Farwell unit, Nebraska.—The budget request of \$750,000 for this new construction start has been disallowed principally on the basis that the benefit-cost ratio when figured on the criteria established by the Bureau of the Budget is only 0.53 to 1. In addition the power revenues of the Missouri River Basin project are expected to carry more than 60 percent of the repayment costs applicable to irrigation.

Shoshone Extensions unit, Wyoming.—At the time of the hearings the Bureau testified that the \$500,000 budgeted for this project should be deleted since there is at the present time no local interest in it.

Yellowtail unit, Montana.—There is available on this project, from previous appropriations, a total of \$3,307,854. Legislation requiring that the Indian owners of land in the project area be paid \$5,000,000 for their lands was vetoed by the President. New legislation with respect to this matter is pending. The project has a benefit-cost ratio of only 1 to 1 without irrigation features and there is no prospect for developing these features at the present time. The Bureau is directed to apply these unobligated balances to the approved projects in the 1958 program. The budgeted amount of new funds has been reduced accordingly.

Missouri River Basin investigations.—The Committee recommends reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate of \$3,000,000 for this program. It is directed that no more than \$500,000 be allotted to the Garrison Diversion Unit and that no more than \$100,000 be allotted to the Oahe Unit.

Other Department of Interior agencies.—The reduction of \$625,000 made in these programs is geared to the other program reductions made in the Missouri River Basin. None of the reduction is to be applied against the item for archaeological explorations in reservoir sites.

Unobligated balances.—In addition to the reduction in new funds made because of the application of unobligated balances from the Boulder Canyon project, the Yellowtail Unit, and the Loan Program, the Committee has made a further reduction of \$3,000,000 to compensate for unobligated carryover balances. This brings the total of reductions in new funds to be compensated for by unobligated carryover to \$20,121,777 as shown in the foregoing table.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1957-----	\$27, 267, 000
Estimate, 1958-----	28, 338, 000
Recommended, 1958-----	28, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957-----	+733, 000
Estimate, 1958-----	-338, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,000,000, a decrease of \$338,000 in the budget estimate but an increase of \$733,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1957. The irrigation district on the Gila project will take over operation and maintenance on this project in January 1958, which eliminates the need for \$120,000 of Federal funds programmed for this purpose. The remainder of the reduction should not disturb the effectiveness of the program.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1957-----	\$3, 942, 000
Estimate, 1958-----	4, 242, 000
Recommended, 1958-----	4, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957-----	+58, 000
Estimate, 1958-----	-242, 000

The budget estimate for the activities under this heading is \$4,242,000. In making the reduction the Committee has disallowed one of the two airplanes requested. This accounts for \$100,000 of the reduction.

UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN FUND

Appropriation, 1957-----	\$13, 000, 000
Estimate, 1958-----	25, 142, 000
Recommended, 1958-----	25, 142, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957-----	+12, 142, 000
Estimate, 1958-----	-----

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$25,142,000 for the Colorado River storage project. The funds recommended for the projects and activities covered by this appropriation are distributed as follows:

Flaming Gorge unit, Utah-----	\$4, 800, 000
Glen Canyon unit, Arizona-Utah-----	17, 300, 000
Navajo unit, New Mexico-----	1, 800, 000
Transmission division-----	100, 000
Advance planning (investigations only)-----	1, 142, 000
Total, upper Colorado River Basin fund-----	<u>25, 142, 000</u>

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1957-----	\$18,700,000
Estimate, 1958-----	25,142,000
Recommended, 1958-----	19,879,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957-----	+1,179,000
Estimate, 1958-----	-5,263,000

The reduction recommended by the Committee is made up of the following items:

(a) Elimination of the Rocky Ford-Tacoma Line-----	-\$1,863,000
(b) Elimination of the Chief Joseph-Valley Line-----	-296,000
(c) Elimination of half of the increases proposed in the Supplemental budget estimate-----	-1,454,000
(d) Reduction in the general system facilities item to the 1957 level-----	-1,650,000
Total-----	-5,263,000

The Rocky Ford-Tacoma, and the Chief Joseph-Valley Lines would set a precedent for wheeling non-federal power long distances to integrate with the Bonneville grid. This is a major policy question and the Committee takes the position that proposals such as these should have separate legislative authorization before appropriations are requested.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1957-----	\$7,595,000
Estimate, 1958-----	8,630,000
Recommended, 1958-----	8,630,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957-----	+1,035,000
Budget, 1958-----	

The Committee believes that the increase requested by the Bureau above the 1957 program level is necessary and desirable in view of additional workload created by new lines and facilities coming into the operation and maintenance stage.

Revenues of the Bonneville Power Administration are estimated at \$74,400,000 for fiscal year 1958.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1957-----	\$1,878,000
Estimate, 1958-----	1,939,000
Recommended, 1958-----	1,939,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1958-----	+61,000
Budget, 1958-----	

The increase provided above the 1957 appropriation is made necessary by the increased cost of retirement fund contributions and additional costs for purchase of energy and payment of wheeling charges to serve preference customers.

Revenues from Southeastern Power Administration operations are estimated at \$18,162,200 for fiscal year 1958.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1957-----	\$1, 480, 000
Estimate, 1958-----	1, 480, 000
Recommended, 1958-----	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957-----	+ 1, 480, 000
Budget, 1958-----	

This appropriation provides for approved additions to system facilities including new customer connection lines.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1957-----	\$1, 000, 000
Estimate, 1958-----	1, 045, 000
Recommended, 1958-----	1, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1957-----	
Budget, 1958-----	- 45, 000

The reduction of \$45,000 represents the amount of increase requested to cover the cost of contributions to the retirement fund. It is the opinion of the Committee that this token amount can be absorbed in the total appropriation.

Revenues from Southwestern Power Administration operations are estimated at \$6,360,000 for fiscal year 1958.

CONTINUING FUND

A recent decision of the Comptroller General provides that the Generating and Transmission Cooperatives holding integration contracts with the Southwestern Power Administration which were set aside in the fiscal year 1954, are entitled, under the terms of the contracts, to claim settlements covering the period that they were inoperative. The amount of such claims is estimated at \$1,766,579.50. The Committee has provided language in the bill which will make available the unused portion of the funds authorized from the continuing fund for fiscal years 1954 and 1956 for the settlement of such claims. While it is believed that there are sufficient unused funds in these two years to cover the cost of the claim settlements, the language provides that additional funds may be used out of the continuing fund during the fiscal year 1958 to make up any balances not covered by the unused excesses in the prior years.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 4, lines 23 and 24 and page 5, lines 1 and 2, in connection with Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control, Construction, General:

Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used on the project Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth, for any purpose other than bank stabilization work:

On page 9, lines 11 through 15, in connection with Bureau of Reclamation, Construction and Rehabilitation:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$69,000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of the works of the Arnold Irrigation District as under the Act of October 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 724), as amended, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior:

On page 10, lines 3 through 9, in connection with Bureau of Reclamation, Construction and Rehabilitation:

Provided further, That any contract under the Act of July 4, 1955 (69 Stat. 244), as amended, not yet approved by the Secretary, which calls for the making of loans beyond the fiscal year in which the contract is entered into shall be made only on the same conditions as those prescribed in section 12 of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1197).

On page 17, lines 11 through 16, in connection with Southwestern Power Administration, Continuing Fund:

Provided, That in addition to the amount authorized to be made available from the continuing fund, fiscal year 1954 (67 Stat. 262), and fiscal year 1956 (69 Stat. 356), there shall be made available from the continuing fund amounts sufficient to liquidate claims payable under lease purchase contracts with generating and transmission cooperatives.

On page 18, line 25, through page 19, line 4, in connection with General Provisions:

Sec. 205. After July 1, 1957 the salaries of the Administrator of the Southeastern Power Administration and the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration shall be the same as the salary of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957, ESTIMATES FOR 1958, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1958

Item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates 1958	Recommended in the bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations 1957	Estimates 1958
TITLE I—CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
QUARTERMASTER CORPS					
Cemeterial expenses-----	\$6, 765, 000	\$6, 775, 000	\$6, 815, 000	+\$50, 000	+\$40, 000
CORPS OF ENGINEERS					
General investigations-----	9, 322, 000	8, 900, 000	8, 900, 000	-422, 000	-----
Construction, general-----	² 458, 469, 500	¹ 453, 755, 000	422, 186, 800	-36, 282, 700	-31, 568, 200
Operation and maintenance, general-----	95, 900, 000	99, 000, 000	98, 870, 000	+2, 970, 000	-130, 000
General administrative expenses-----	10, 400, 000	11, 350, 000	11, 350, 000	+950, 000	-----
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries-----	62, 791, 000	59, 000, 000	58, 950, 000	-3, 841, 000	-50, 000
Niagara remedial work-----	500, 000	-----	-----	-500, 000	-----
United States Section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers-----	150, 000	125, 000	125, 000	-25, 000	-----
Total, Corps of Engineers-----	637, 532, 500	632, 130, 000	600, 381, 800	-37, 150, 700	-31, 748, 200
Total, title I, Department of the Army civil functions-----	644, 297, 500	638, 905, 000	607, 196, 800	-37, 100, 700	-31, 708, 200

See footnotes at end of table, p. 25.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1957, estimates for 1958, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1958—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates 1958	Recommended in the bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations 1957	Estimates 1958
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
General investigations-----	\$5, 680, 000	\$5, 932, 000	\$4, 500, 000	—\$1, 180, 000	—\$1, 432, 000
Construction and rehabilitation-----	³ 143, 975, 500	135, 658, 000	113, 046, 223	—30, 929, 277	—22, 611, 777
Operation and maintenance-----	27, 267, 000	28, 338, 000	28, 000, 000	+733, 000	—338, 000
General administrative expenses-----	3, 942, 000	4, 242, 000	4, 000, 000	+58, 000	—242, 000
Upper Colorado River Basin Fund-----	13, 000, 000	25, 142, 000	25, 142, 000	+12, 142, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	193, 864, 500	199, 312, 000	174, 688, 223	—19, 176, 277	—24, 623, 777
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Construction-----	18, 700, 000	⁴ 25, 142, 000	19, 879, 000	+1, 179, 000	—5, 263, 000
Operation and maintenance-----	⁵ 7, 595, 000	8, 630, 000	8, 630, 000	+1, 035, 000	-----
Total, Bonneville Power Administration-----	26, 295, 000	33, 772, 000	28, 509, 000	+2, 214, 000	—5, 263, 000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Operation and maintenance-----	⁶ 1, 878, 000	1, 939, 000	1, 939, 000	+61, 000	-----

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Construction-----		1, 480, 000	+1, 480, 000
Operation and maintenance-----		1, 000, 000	-----
Continuing fund. Southwestern Power Administration ⁷ -----		(5, 000, 000)	(-1, 400, 000)
Total, Office of the Secretary-----		4, 464, 000	+1, 541, 000
Total, title II, Department of the Interior-----		237, 548, 000	207, 616, 223
Total, titles I and II-----		867, 335, 000	814, 813, 023

¹ Reflects reduction of \$13,335,000 in H. Doc. 139.
² Includes \$2,520,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.
³ Includes \$12,750,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.
⁴ Reflects reduction of \$5,658,000 in H. Doc. 162.

⁵ Includes \$195,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.
⁶ Includes \$500,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.
⁷ Limitation on power receipts. Not included in totals of this table.

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Union Calendar No. 182

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8090

[Report No. 552]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 13, 1957

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
- 5 year ending June 30, 1958, for civil functions administered

1 by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the
2 Department of the Interior, and for other purposes, namely:

3 TITLE I—CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF
4 THE ARMY

5 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

6 For necessary cemeterial expenses as authorized by
7 law, including maintenance, operation, and improvement of
8 national cemeteries, and purchase of headstones and markers
9 for unmarked graves; purchase of two passenger motor
10 vehicles for replacement only; maintenance of that portion
11 of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has
12 title, Confederate burial places under the jurisdiction of the
13 Department of the Army, the Surrender Tree site in Cuba,
14 and graves used by the Army in commercial cemeteries;
15 \$6,815,000, of which \$40,000 shall be available for addi-
16 tional expenses in connection with the Act of June 24, 1946
17 (60 Stat. 302) and the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat.
18 1027) : *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used
19 to repair more than a single approach road to any national
20 cemetery: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall
21 not be obligated for construction of a superintendent's lodge
22 or family quarters at a cost per unit in excess of \$17,000,
23 but such limitation may be increased by such additional
24 amounts as may be required to provide office space, public
25 comfort rooms, or space for the storage of Government

1 property within the same structure: *Provided further*, That
2 reimbursement shall be made to the applicable military
3 appropriation for the pay and allowances of any military
4 personnel performing services exclusively for the purposes of
5 this appropriation.

6 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

7 The following appropriations shall be expended under
8 the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the super-
9 vision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions
10 of the Department of the Army pertaining to rivers and har-
11 bors, flood control, beach erosion, and related purposes:

12 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

13 For expenses necessary for the collection and study of
14 basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood con-
15 trol, shore protection, and related projects, and when author-
16 ized by law, preliminary examinations, surveys and studies
17 (including cooperative beach erosion studies as authorized
18 in Public Law Numbered 520, Seventy-first Congress, ap-
19 proved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented), of
20 projects prior to authorization for construction, to remain
21 available until expended, \$8,900,000.

22 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

23 For the prosecution of river and harbor, flood control,
24 shore protection, and related projects authorized by law;
25 detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of projects

1 (including those for development with participation or under
2 consideration for participation by States, local governments,
3 or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection
4 by law (but such studies shall not constitute a commitment
5 of the Government to construction); and not to exceed
6 \$1,600,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the Interior
7 for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized by law;
8 to remain available until expended, \$422,186,800: *Pro-*
9 *vided*, That funds appropriated herein may at the discre-
10 tion and under the direction of the Chief of Engineers be
11 used in payment to the accounts of the Confederated Tribes
12 of the Yakima Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the
13 Warm Springs Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the
14 Umatilla Reservation; or other recognized Indian tribes,
15 and those individual Indians not enrolled in any recognized
16 tribe, but who through domicile at or in the immediate
17 vicinity of the reservoir and through custom and usage are
18 found to have have an equitable interest in the fishery, all of
19 whose fishing rights and interests will be impaired by the
20 Government incident to the construction, operation, or main-
21 tenance of The Dalles Dam, Columbia River, Washington
22 and Oregon, and must be subordinated thereto by agree-
23 ment or litigation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds
24 appropriated in this Act shall be used on the project "Mis-

1 souri River, Kansas City to mouth", for any purpose other
2 than bank stabilization work: *Provided further*, That not to
3 exceed \$3,000,000 of the funds provided herein shall be
4 available for the construction of small authorized projects
5 selected by the Secretary of the Army the cost of which
6 is not in excess of \$400,000 and any such project shall
7 be completed within the funds herein appropriated.

8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

9 For expenses necessary for the preservation, operation,
10 maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood
11 control, and related works, including such sums as may be
12 necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided
13 by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of
14 harbor lines, and serving essential needs of general com-
15 merce and navigation; financing the United States share of
16 the cost of operation and maintenance of remedial works in
17 the Niagara River; surveys and charting of northern and
18 northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and
19 straightening channels; removal of obstructions to navigation;
20 rescue work, and repair, restoration, or maintenance of flood
21 control projects threatened or destroyed by flood; and not to
22 exceed \$1,315,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the In-
23 terior for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized
24 by law; to remain available until expended, \$98,870,000.

GENERAL EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for general administration and
3 related functions in the Office of the Chief of Engineers and
4 offices of the Division Engineers; activities of the Board of
5 Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Beach Erosion Board,
6 and the California Debris Commission; administration of laws
7 pertaining to preservation of navigable waters; commercial
8 statistics; and miscellaneous investigations; \$11,350,000.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For expenses necessary for prosecuting work of flood control, and rescue work, repair, restoration, or maintenance of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood, as authorized by law (33 U. S. C. 702a, 702g-1), to remain available until expended, \$58,950,000.

UNITED STATES SECTION, SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT

BOARD OF ENGINEERS

17 For necessary expenses of the United States section of the
18 Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established
19 by Executive Order 10500, dated November 4, 1953, in-
20 cluding services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
21 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
22 \$100 per day for individuals; \$125,000: *Provided*, That no
23 part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has
24 been entered into, by the United States Government and

1 the United States entity authorized to construct the power
2 works in the International Rapids section of the Saint Law-
3 rence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expend-
4 itures of the United States section of this Board by the
5 construction entity.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 Appropriations in this title shall be available for expenses
8 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
9 work for which the appropriation is made, for uniforms, or al-
10 lowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
11 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131), and for printing,
12 either during a recess or session of Congress, of survey reports
13 authorized by law, and such survey reports as may be printed
14 during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustra-
15 tions, as documents of the next succeeding session of Con-
16 gress; and during the current fiscal year the revolving fund,
17 Corps of Engineers, shall be available for purchase (not to
18 exceed one hundred and fifty for replacement only) and
19 hire of passenger motor vehicles.

20 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

22 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclama-
23 tion as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of
24 June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof

1 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that
2 Bureau, as follows:

3 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

4 For engineering and economic investigations of proposed
5 Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conserva-
6 tion and development plans; formulating plans and pre-
7 paring designs and specifications for authorized Federal
8 reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial alloca-
9 tion of appropriations for construction of such projects or
10 parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, re-
11 habilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or exten-
12 sion of existing projects; to remain available until expended,
13 \$4,500,000, of which \$3,800,000 shall be derived from the
14 reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the
15 Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That none of
16 this appropriation shall be used for more than one-half of
17 the cost of an investigation requested by a State, munic-
18 ipality, or other interest.

19 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

20 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized rec-
21 lamation projects or parts thereof (including power trans-
22 mission facilities) and for other related activities, as
23 authorized by law, to remain available until expended,
24 \$113,046,223, of which \$55,000,000 shall be derived from
25 the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-

1 priation shall be available for other than the completion of
2 field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of
3 the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System
4 and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction
5 begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by
6 the Congress through its legislative and appropriation pro-
7 cedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the
8 Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of
9 said project, including the necessary distribution system and
10 (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate con-
11 sumers: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$69,000 shall
12 be available toward emergency rehabilitation of the works of
13 the Arnold Irrigation District as under the Act of October
14 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 724), as amended, to be repaid in full
15 under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior:
16 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
17 be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities
18 within those areas covered by power wheeling service con-
19 tracts which include provision for service to Federal estab-
20 lishments and preferred customers, except those transmission
21 facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore
22 appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry
23 out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which
24 the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is

1 unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal
2 projects or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred
3 customer: *Provided further*, That any contract under the
4 Act of July 4, 1955 (69 Stat. 244), as amended, not yet
5 approved by the Secretary, which calls for the making of
6 loans beyond the fiscal year in which the contract is entered
7 into shall be made only on the same conditions as those
8 prescribed in section 12 of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53
9 Stat. 1187, 1197).

10 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

11 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
12 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
13 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
14 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
15 to law, \$28,000,000, of which \$22,860,000 shall be derived
16 from the reclamation fund and \$2,044,600 shall be derived
17 from the Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstand-
18 ing the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
19 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo
20 Verde weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation
21 and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof
22 shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may
23 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
24 as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the un-

1 expended balances of such advances shall be credited to the
2 appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of general administration and re-
5 lated functions in the offices of the Commissioner of
6 Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of
7 Reclamation, \$4,000,000, to be derived from the reclama-
8 tion fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act
9 of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no
10 part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available
11 for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year
12 as general administrative expenses.

13 UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN FUND

14 For payment to the "Upper Colorado River Basin fund",
15 authorized by section 5 of the Act of April 11, 1956 (Public
16 Law 485), \$25,142,000, to remain available until expended.

17 SPECIAL FUNDS

18 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the recla-
19 mation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the Colorado
20 River development fund, are appropriated from the special
21 funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17, 1902
22 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928 (43
23 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C.
24 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be transferred, upon

1 request of the Secretary, to be merged with and expended
2 under the heads herein specified; and the unexpended bal-
3 ances of sums transferred for expenditure under the heads
4 "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Administrative
5 Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special fund
6 from which derived.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
9 available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred twenty-
10 seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, pur-
11 chase of one aircraft for replacement only, payment of
12 claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury,
13 or death arising out of activities of the Bureau of Reclama-
14 tion; payment, except as otherwise provided for, of compen-
15 sation and expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of
16 Reclamation appointed as authorized by law to represent the
17 United States in the negotiation and administration of inter-
18 state compacts without reimbursement or return under the
19 reclamation laws; rewards for information or evidence con-
20 cerning violations of law involving property under the juris-
21 diction of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the
22 functions specified under the head "Operation and Mainte-
23 nance Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the In-
24 terior Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and
25 dissemination of useful information including recordings,

1 photographs, and photographic prints; and studies of recrea-
2 tional uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery
3 of archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in
4 the same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21,
5 1935 (16 U. S. C. 461-467) : *Provided*, That no part of
6 any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant
7 to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for ex-
8 penses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclama-
9 tion projects except "General Administrative Expenses" and
10 amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and
11 general engineering and research under the head "General
12 Investigations".

13 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from the
14 appropriation under the head "Construction and Rehabilita-
15 tion" shall be available additionally for said project for those
16 functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided for under
17 the head "General Investigations" (but this authorization
18 shall not preclude use of the appropriation under said head
19 within that area), and for the continuation of investigations
20 by agencies of the Department on a general plan for the
21 development of the Missouri River Basin. Such allotments
22 may be extended through or in cooperation with State and
23 other Federal agencies, and advances to such agencies are
24 hereby authorized.

25 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the

1 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of
2 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
3 manner provided by law.

4 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclama-
5 tion, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which repre-
6 sents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but
7 remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose,
8 regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*,
9 That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this para-
10 graph shall be deemed a violation of section 3679 of the
11 Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

12 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for
13 operation and maintenance, except those derived from ad-
14 vances by water users, shall be used for the particular
15 benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation
16 district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization,
17 or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization,
18 or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in
19 the payment of charges due under a contract entered into
20 with the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
21 Bureau of Reclamation.

22 Not to exceed \$225,000 may be expended from the
23 appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" for work
24 by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit
25 and then only when such work is unsuitable for contract

1 or no acceptable bid has been received and, other than other-
2 wise provided in this paragraph or as may be necessary
3 to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum
4 of the construction allotment for any project from the appro-
5 priation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this
6 Act shall be available for construction work by force account.

7 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

8 CONSTRUCTION

9 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
10 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law,
11 to remain available until expended, \$19,879,000.

12 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

13 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
14 of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing
15 electric power and energy, \$8,630,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration
18 shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon
19 the Administrator pursuant to law, including purchase of not
20 to exceed eighteen passenger motor vehicles for replace-
21 ment only and purchase of one aircraft. Appropria-
22 tions made herein to the Bonneville Power Administra-
23 tion shall be available in one fund, except that the appro-
24 priation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be
25 available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

1 Other than as may be necessary to meet local emer-
2 gencies, not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
3 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Adminis-
4 tration shall be available for construction work by force
5 account or on a hired-labor basis.

6 SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

7 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

8 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
9 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
10 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5
11 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
12 applied to the southeastern power area, including purchase
13 of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement
14 only, \$1,939,000.

15 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
18 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administra-
19 tive expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provi-
20 sions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16
21 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area,
22 \$1,480,000 to remain available until expended.

23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

24 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
25 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power

1 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
2 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s) , as applied to
3 the southwestern power area, including purchase of not to
4 exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
5 \$1,000,000.

6 CONTINUING FUND

7 Not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available during
8 the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs
9 in connection with the purchase of electric power and
10 energy, and rentals for the use of transmission facilities:
11 *Provided*, That in addition to the amount authorized to be
12 made available from the continuing fund, fiscal year 1954
13 (67 Stat. 262) and fiscal year 1956 (69 Stat. 356) , there
14 shall be made available from the continuing fund amounts
15 sufficient to liquidate claims payable under lease purchase
16 contracts with generating and transmission cooperatives.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

18 SEC. 201. Appropriations in this title available for travel
19 expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of
20 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
21 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work
22 of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
23 is made.

24 SEC. 202. Appropriations in this title shall be available
25 for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) ,

1 with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency recon-
2 struction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or
3 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire,
4 flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That
5 no funds shall be made available under this authority until
6 funds specifically made available to the Department of the
7 Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

8 SEC. 203. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
9 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
10 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
11 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
12 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
13 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
14 Interior.

15 SEC. 204. Appropriations in this title shall be available
16 for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar
17 facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute
18 to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be
19 reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the
20 same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31
21 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of
22 supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered
23 may be credited to the appropriation current at the time
24 such reimbursements are received.

25 SEC. 205. After July 1, 1957, the salaries of the Adminis-

1 trator of the Southeastern Power Administration and the
2 Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration
3 shall be the same as the salary of the Administrator of the
4 Bonneville Power Administration.

5 This Act may be cited as the "Public Works Appropria-
6 tion Act, 1958".

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8090

[Report No. 552]

A BILL

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

JUNE 13, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
H. R. 8090

(HOUSE VERSION)

A BILL

TO AMEND THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 8, 1917, CHAP. 118, TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. That the Act of September 8, 1917, Chapter 118, Title 50, United States Code, be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 2. That the Act of September 8, 1917, Chapter 118, Title 50, United States Code, be amended to read as follows:

June 18, 1957

Began debate on H.R. 8090, the public works appropriation bill for 1958.
pp. 8573-82

Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for 1958 for various agencies (H. Doc. 198); to Appropriations Committee. p. 8587
Conferees were appointed on H.R. 6287, the Labor-H.E.W. appropriation bill for 1958. Senate Conferees were appointed June 12. p. 8538

17. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to provide Federal contributions and authorize payroll deductions for prepaid health insurance for Federal employees and their dependents; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 8587
 18. PROPERTY; PEANUTS; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported the following bills: p. D544
H.R. 8030, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide that acreage placed in the soil bank shall be counted as a part of total acreage for purposes of establishing future acreage allotments for the farm;
H.R. 6570, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to remove green peanuts from the marketing penalty provisions;
H.R. 6764, to amend the act of June 24, 1936, so as to delete the requirement for reports from persons owning or operating peanut picking or threshing machines;
H.R. 2259, to provide for the conveyance of a small tract of FHA land in Prairie Co., Ark., to private individuals.
 19. FLOOD CONTROL. Reps. Rogers, Mass., and Philbin urged additional funds for flood control measures on the Merrimack River in New England. pp. 8582-83
 20. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Tollefson criticized the action of the State Department in announcing "that public hearings will be held on June 18, by the Committee for Reciprocity Information relative to freezing for an unspecified period the United States right to modify or withdraw tariff concessions made in conjunction with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, except under certain conditions." p. 8584
Received a Calif. Legislature memorial favoring controls on the import of dried figs and fig paste. p. 8588
- ITEMS IN APPENDIX
21. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Johnson inserted an editorial discussing water problems and stating that the prevention of siltation of lakes is a serious problem and that it involves wide-spread soil conservation practices. p. A4808
 22. LIBRARY SERVICES. Sen. Church spoke in favor of the \$5 million appropriated for the grants-in-aid for the rural library services, and inserted a letter describing plans that are being made in Idaho to implement this program. p. A4808
 23. PERSONNEL; EXTENSION SERVICE. Rep. Cooley commended this Department for bestowing Superior Service awards to David S. Weaver, Ext. Service, Raleigh, N. C., and Horace D. Godfrey, ASC, Raleigh, N. C.. p. A4814
 24. FORESTRY; SOIL BANK. Rep. Sikes spoke in favor of the tree-planting program under the soil bank, stressed the need for the \$5 million for nursery operation and development, and stated there is justification for the funds that have been requested. pp. A4815-7

25. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Vursell inserted an editorial, "Agricultural Revolt Brewing in Congress," covering a statement by the Secretary on the farm problem. p. p. A4823

Rep. Teague inserted an editorial, "The Unmentioned Famous Letter of Benson to Ellender," and stated that "'because some people consider this letter one of the most unusual and important pronouncements to be made by a Secretary of Agriculture in the last 25 years,' I am having this inserted." pp. A4828-9

26. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Rogers inserted her testimony before the Appropriations Committee on the Merrimack River flood-control project, also a letter from the Corps of Engineers. pp. A4825-7

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. PERSONNEL. S. 2317, by Sen. Clark, to establish a commission to study and revise the present compensation system for civilian salaried employees of the Federal Government, to amend the compensation schedule of the Classification Act of 1949; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 8444-5
- H.R. 8227, by Rep. Porter, to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
28. COTTON. H.R. 8222, by Rep. Hagen, to provide an alternative acreage adjustment and price support program for the 1958 crop of cotton; to Agriculture Committee

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

29. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H.R. 1905, and other bills to extend Public Law 480 for two years and authorize barter transactions with satellite countries. House Agriculture Committee.
30. NOMINATIONS; FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Nomination of Roy R. Rubottom, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
31. FOREIGN AID. Foreign Policy and Mutual Security. (Bound with H. Rept. 551.) House Foreign Affairs Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

June 19: Establishing wilderness preservation system, S. Interior (McArdle to testify). Codification of census laws, H. Post Office and Civil Service (R. K. Smith, AMS, to testify). Exemption from quotas of certain wheat used on farm where produced, H. Agriculture (Berger, CSS, to testify). Mutual security authorization bill, H. Foreign Affairs (exec). Foreign aid appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec). Federal employee pay bills, H. Post Office and Civil Service.

our economy than to discontinue production from our own natural resources. It means a loss of jobs and income.

Three. Opponents of the appropriation are afraid of the cost. Why should we be afraid of costs? If we produce the tungsten we will have both the tungsten and the money. We cannot lose by producing our own supply.

During the 25-year period 1929-53, the record of our economy proves beyond the question of doubt that for each \$1 of raw material produced in our economy we generated \$5 of national income. Let me illustrate the turnover of the new dollar earned by production of new wealth in the form of tungsten.

In 1956 we produced approximately \$55 million of tungsten. With the five times turnover of the new wealth dollar, the industry created \$275 million of national income.

At the present time the average wage earner is receiving approximately \$4,000 per year. In other words the national income created by tungsten production will pay directly and indirectly the wages of 68,750 American workers.

There is an old saying that you cannot have your cake and eat it. Failure to continue the appropriations will force us to lose both the tungsten production and the \$275 million of national income created by its production.

The Federal Government at the present time is receiving approximately 23 percent of the national income in tax revenue. The loss of tax revenue on the national income created by tungsten production will approximate \$63 million.

It should be remembered that in closing up the tungsten mines, we will also close up many communities now dependent upon the mines for their business volume and their payment of State and local taxes. From a financial standpoint for Congress to deliberately vote to shut off the appropriations thus forcing the mines to close would be pennywise and pound-foolish.

Fourth. Finally in voting against the appropriations to continue the mining of tungsten and other strategic materials we will indirectly establish a precedent which could lead to the destruction of all metal mining in the United States.

Since 1954, by the purchase of metals for stockpiling, we have been in reality supporting the metal prices for the entire world. If it is a sound policy to stop the appropriations for tungsten because of the fear of costs, the next logical step would be to vote against all appropriations for stockpiling of other metals. Such a step would force many other types of mining to suspend their production thus shutting off the sources of many billions of dollars of national income.

In closing I would like to point out that since 1940 we have added approximately \$600 billion to the total debt, public and private. We have increased hourly wages from an average of 63.3 cents per hour for all industry up to \$2.05 per hour in 1957.

These financial obligations and the payroll existing at the present time cannot be met by closing down our own production of new wealth. They cannot be met by importing cheap raw materials

from other nations as a reciprocal market to buy the output of manufactured goods. The current buying power of an American miner producing tungsten is approximately five times that of miners in other producing nations.

Stated simply we cannot afford to cut back the production of new wealth from any domestic source if we wish to have the income to operate a solvent economy. What we do in regard to this appropriation is applicable to thousands of American products. If we are going to discontinue our own production because of costs then we must be prepared to accept a similar reduction in payrolls, national income, and domestic buying power.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ENGLE) there were—ayes 47, noes 156.

So the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the conference report may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited not to exceed 2 hours, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8090, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations presents to the House the Public Works Appropriation bill for 1958. With the exception of the mutual security appropriation bill and the usual supplemental bills, it is the last appropriation bill to come to the House.

It is not a perfect bill. But it is probably the most satisfactory public works appropriation bill reported by the committee for some time. It totals \$814,813,023. It is \$61,639,977 below the budget estimates and it is \$52,521,977 below corresponding appropriations for the fiscal year 1957.

We are glad to report that there is not one item in the bill that is not budgeted and there is no item above the budget estimate.

Mr. Chairman, some have contended that the Congress should not permit the Bureau of the Budget to write the appropriation bills. I heartily concur. That is a function of the Congress. Congress does permit some of the departments to write some of their own legislative bills, as you know. Congress in effect has partially surrendered its functions to some of the departments.

But in connection with the disparaging reflections made by some on the function of the Bureau of the Budget, may I call the attention of the House to a very interesting chapter in the fiscal history of the Nation.

It goes back to 1908 and beyond. At that time, although the revenues of the Government were largely from excise taxes, we were already beginning to appreciate the inadequacy of the old haphazard method of handling appropriations.

In 1908 a National Monetary Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Massachusetts. This Commission visited practically every capital in Europe, carefully considered the budgetary system of every major nation of the time, and with large and competent staffs exhaustively analyzed and collated European methods with our own.

Finally, in 1919 a special committee of the House under the able chairmanship of Mr. Good, of Iowa, collaborated with a Senate committee and reported out what became the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921.

The pressure for a revised budgetary system was further emphasized when the 16th constitutional amendment was adopted. Under the 16th amendment income taxes brought in such a golden stream of revenue, so far beyond anything which anyone had anticipated, that a more modern system was imperative.

The act of 1921 established the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau has more than justified the expectations on which it was established. Naturally, it has had its critics but to date there have been no criticism which a one-package appropriation bill would not remedy.

Its estimates should be considered ceilings and this year those ceilings have

been particularly high—the highest in the peacetime history of the country.

And yet there are those who complain because the budget, as large as it is, does not include estimates in which they are personally interested. It might be said in passing that if a project is so lacking in merit or priority as to fail to be included in this year's budget, it must be deficient indeed.

Certainly proponents of a project reveal the poverty of their cause when they seek to make capital for their proposal by abusing the budgetary system established with such painstaking care and so fully justified by the experience of more than three decades of exacting trial and research in the most hectic period of the world's history.

Mr. Chairman, we concede that in the bill now before you—a more than a generous bill—it is possible there may be included, items perhaps of doubtful merit, appropriations which could be reduced or eliminated.

But certainly, Mr. Chairman, the bill provides every expenditure for public works, submitted either by the Bureau of the Budget, or by any member of the committee or the House, legitimately needed at this time.

We welcome reductions which can be justified. We see no possible need for increases in any item.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I presume most Members have read the report which is not too lengthy, but which explains the bill quite well. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$814,813,023, a reduction of \$61,639,977 or a 7-percent decrease in the budget estimate and \$52,521,977 below similar appropriations for the fiscal year 1957—that is the present year. The recommendations of the committee and the specific appropriation items will be found in the table at the end of the report as usual.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, this appropriation provides funds for a multitude of projects, all river and harbor improvements, flood control, irrigation and reclamation, hydroelectric dams and transmission lines. There are some 280 projects provided for in this bill either for investigating funds, planning funds or construction funds. The committee held hearings for 2 months. There were over 700 witnesses before the committee of which approximately 200 were Members of Congress who came before the committee with people from their districts who are interested in projects in their respective areas.

Mr. Chairman, this bill provides money for many things in America. There is no money in this bill for anything beyond our shores. It is a bill to furnish funds to carry on the conservation of our natural resources of every nature including the conservation of our soil on all our public land, the conservation of minerals and metals and the conservation of soil in every area of this country where erosion is a problem along our seashores and rivers.

So it is a very important bill. I am sure if every American could have the

privilege of sitting in the hearings of the Committee on Public Works they would be intrigued by the great interest manifested by people in every walk of life, asking the Federal Government to spend money for these many projects. I would say an overwhelming majority of those projects are very necessary and worthwhile, and all of a beneficial nature nationally. When we on the committee get ready to mark up the bill to determine how much money we shall allow for each item, we are dealing with important matters. We want to do the thing that is best for every area of the country, but we do not want to appropriate money that is not necessary.

There are disturbing things, of course, that come before the committee. I might read what the report says on page 12, half way down the page, under the heading "Local Cooperation":

The committee is seriously concerned about the lack of local contribution on many of the local flood protection and harbor projects. It feels that where there is a major flood-control problem on large interstate rivers that the Federal Government logically can assume the greater portion of the cost. On those projects that are intrastate, and often of a strictly local origin and benefit, the local interests should rightfully provide a substantial portion of the cost of the projects. It is the intent of this committee to give more consideration to those projects where local interests are willing and able to make the proper contribution, regardless of whether or not the authorization requires it.

Many localities show good faith when they come before the committee, and their representatives tell us that the local contribution to the project is so many hundred dollars or so many thousand dollars or so many million dollars. There are projects in this bill, that cost millions and millions of dollars where there is not one red penny of local contribution I am sorry to say.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I notice on pages 17 and 18 a rather critical reference by the committee of the Ainsworth and Farwell projects in Nebraska. They were disallowed largely because the Ainsworth project paid only 30 percent of the repayment rate and Farwell 40 percent. The average repayment, I am sure the gentleman knows, in the Missouri River Basin is about 17 percent. Some projects only pay back at the rate of 10. However, under reclamation law the power revenues are applied. I am a little disturbed when I find these two projects, after the people had their repayment contracts made and had gone through all of the machinery it is necessary to go through, then have them disallowed on the basis they were not paying back when actually they are paying back far more than the average reclamation project in the United States. There is no flood-control money in here because flood control pays back not one penny.

Mr. JENSEN. I know well what the gentleman is talking about and I can understand why he is disturbed about the fact that funds for those projects were deleted from the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, generally speaking, reclamation projects pay back on an average about 90 percent of the funds Congress has appropriated for such projects, based upon a 50-year amortization period. These two projects in Nebraska would be exceptions, and I might say that I, too, was quite surprised that these two projects were deleted from the bill.

I do want to call attention also to some language in the bill wherein the committee was quite critical of the Bureau of Reclamation regarding the transfer of funds without coming to the Appropriations Committee members to make a case for such transfer.

I have a statement here from Mr. Dexter, Chief, Bureau of Reclamation, which I shall read into the RECORD at this point.

The statement is as follows:

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1958—BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The committee print on the public works appropriation, dated June 13, 1957, covers funds for civil functions of the Department of the Army, civil works of the Corps of Engineers, and the following agencies of the Department of the Interior: Bureau of Reclamation, Bonneville Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration, and recommends an appropriation of 7 percent below the budget estimate submitted.

It is noted in the report that for the majority of the agencies the committee recommended appropriation of most of the money requested by them. However, it is noted that extreme and drastic cuts far in excess of the 7 percent were made in the Bureau of Reclamation request. For example, planning funds for the Bureau were cut 25 percent. The overall cut for the Bureau of Reclamation is over 12 percent.

This is most difficult to understand because, first, the Bureau of Reclamation is an agency which returns over 90 percent of its funds appropriated by repayment contracts with water users and by power revenues. In addition, over 50 percent of the funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation is from the reclamation fund which is made up of revenues from public land States. The planning work done by the Bureau of Reclamation is most essential to development of sound, economical, and well-engineered projects before presentation to the Congress. Planning of the projects, of course, does not necessarily mean that the Congress will authorize them. Extensive hearings are held before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of both Houses before any project is authorized for construction. In view of this, it seems very shortsighted to curtail a program of investigation so important to development of the water resources of the arid Western States.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have been asked the question as to whether or not the pending bill contains any money for power facilities for the Trinity River project. My answer is a categorical "no", while the bill contains money for other features of the project, it contains no money for power facilities. So that Members will be informed on this point, I should like to make a brief explanation.

The act—Public Law 386, 84th Congress, 1st session, approved August 12, 1955—which authorized the Trinity Riv-

er division of the Central Valley project of California contains this provision:

Provided, That the Secretary is authorized and directed to continue to a conclusion the engineering studies and negotiations with any non-Federal agency with respect to proposals to purchase falling water and, not later than 18 months from the date of enactment of this act, report the results of such negotiations, including the terms of a proposed agreement, if any, that may be reached, together with his recommendations thereon; which agreement, if any, shall not become effective until approved by Congress.

The Secretary of the Interior, in compliance with this directive, made a report to the Congress with respect to negotiations on the sale of falling water to be produced by the Trinity River division. He also submitted the terms of the proposed agreement together with his recommendations thereon. His report and recommendations were submitted on February 12, 1957, and are contained in House Document No. 94, 85th Congress, 1st session.

Bills which would carry out the Secretary's recommendations have been introduced and are now pending before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Because of the provision in the basic act which I have just read, the President did not recommend any money for the power facilities of the Trinity project. The President correctly construed the authorizing language to mean that the authorization for the power facilities cannot be effective until the requirements set forth in the proviso quoted above have been complied with.

When appropriations for the Central Valley project were being considered by our committee, the Secretary's recommendations and the pending legislation were discussed at some length. I proposed that the following language be included in the committee report:

In 1954 the committee enunciated the policy that it would not consider appropriations for any project not authorized by legislation. Although the Trinity project as a whole was authorized in 1955 (Public Law 386, 84th Cong.), the authorizing legislation directed that a study be made by the Secretary of the Interior to determine the feasibility of construction of the power facilities by a non-Federal agency and that any recommended agreement covering joint development be submitted to the Congress for approval.

Such agreement has now been recommended by the Secretary and bills which would authorize joint development are now pending in the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Under these circumstances, the committee does not consider the authorization for Federal power facilities as being effective until the action directed by the authorizing act has been completed. Therefore, the committee directs that no part of this appropriation shall be obligated for Trinity power facilities.

The committee felt that the language which I proposed was unnecessary. Their view was materially strengthened by the clear-cut and positive statement of Clyde Spencer, regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento, contained on page 442 of the hearings and reading as follows:

Mr. RABAUT. Are there any funds in the 1958 request which would implement con-

struction of the power features either on a partnership or on an all-Federal basis?

Mr. SPENCER. No, sir.

Mr. RABAUT. All right. I assume you would not use any available funds to implement the power features on either basis until after appropriate review by the committee.

Mr. SPENCER. That is correct, sir. We would have to have a mandate from the Congress.

You will note that Mr. Spencer agrees that without further action by the Congress, neither the Bureau of Reclamation or the Department of the Interior have any authority in law to use any funds or to request such funds to implement the power facilities of the project.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to my good friend from California.

Mr. GUBSER. I wonder if the gentleman knows offhand, or could inform me at a later time, as to whether or not this bill includes funds for any project or any investigation which was not in the President's budget request?

Mr. JENSEN. No; it does not.

Mr. GUBSER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I would like to ask my friend from Iowa a question relative to the introductory paragraph on page 14 concerning the Department of the Interior which perhaps is one of the most significant criticisms that the Appropriations Committee can levy against any bureau of the Government. It is particularly interesting to me because I have the responsibility and the honor of chairmanship of the committee which has to do with irrigation and reclamation. The paragraph reads as follows:

During the course of the hearings, a number of the Bureau witnesses demonstrated an apparent lack of preparedness and an inexcusable unwillingness to provide factual and responsive answers to questions of the committee members. The committee expects and is fully entitled to prompt, comprehensive and responsive answers. It does not expect to be put through the process of digging out facts piece by piece in a time wasting and unnecessary process.

I wish my good friend from Iowa to know that I agree entirely with the statement in the last two sentences, the expectations of the committee, but I would like to know as fully as the gentleman has time to explain it just what did take place or what did not take place as to the Bureau of Reclamation's failure to justify its presentation.

Mr. JENSEN. My only answer to the gentleman must be that I did not—I was not asked to take part in writing the report; nor did any Member on my side of the aisle have any part in writing the report to my knowledge. I do not know who wrote the report. There are some things in the report I do not agree with.

The final draft of the report on the bill was handed to us first just shortly before we went into committee. Now, I am sure the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] would be in a position to answer that question.

Now, Mr. Dexheimer in his statement, which I will make a part of my remarks, explains that that reduction is going to work a hardship on the Bureau of Reclamation. I hope that the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation, whoever testifies before the Senate committee, will make a better showing and that they will explain this matter more to the satisfaction of the Senate committee than they did to our committee.

Mr. ASPINALL. Then may I ask this additional question? It is the feeling of the gentleman from Iowa that they did fail to make a complete justification?

Mr. JENSEN. I must admit that their answers to our questions in some instances were not quite up to the standard of the past several years.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE].

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to support this bill.

Mr. Chairman, the average yearly flood damage to New England is \$32 million.

In 1955 hurricane Diane cost 90 lives and between five hundred and six hundred million dollars due to river flooding alone.

Next to the Connecticut, the Merrimack is the most important river in this region.

The disasters suffered by New England in this decade, would even make up a Rip Van Winkle. As a result, New England's share of flood-control money was raised a little. In 1956 it reached 4.23 percent of the Nation's total. This is far, far below the amount needed to provide flood-control projects that, in the opinion of Army engineers, are essential to prevent a recurrence of such disasters.

In considering the bill that provides appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, I am aware that the Committee on Appropriations is guided by the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget. I know that the committee has labored long and earnestly to bring out a bill that it considers fair and prudent.

In this connection, I am grateful for the \$550,000 that is recommended by the committee for the Mystic River in Massachusetts. Concerning the \$14,000 for an initial study of methods to control the Merrimack River which courses through the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, I think that it errs on the side of moderation.

The flood control compact for the Merrimack River was ratified by the legislatures of the two States whose agreement was necessary in working out preliminary details.

Congress gave its approval.

On April 23, 1957, President Eisenhower signed the bill giving consent to this interstate compact.

As the Bureau of the Budget had already made its recommendations before this ratification procedure had been completed, the \$600,000 that is regarded as a minimum to expedite work on the Hopkinton-Everett Reservoir that will

be the key to control of the Merrimack, was not included in the present bill.

I hope that, before this bill goes to the President for his signature, ways and means will be found to insert this \$600,000 item in the bill.

Time is the all-important factor here, because it will take over 5 years to complete the Hopkinton-Everett project. Legislative delays will extend the danger period for the hundreds of thousands of people living in the industrial communities that were built up along the banks of the Merrimack in the days when the river provided water-power for the textile mills.

Mr. Walter P. Muther, staff director, Associated Industries of Massachusetts Flood Control Committee, describes the Merrimack as "potentially the most dangerous flood site in Massachusetts today."—From *Industry*, which is the official spokesman for industry in Massachusetts, in its issue of October 1956.

The history of the Merrimack offers an all too vivid and painful documentation of this fact.

What happened before, will happen again * * * with damage to property and irreplaceable loss of human life, unless we build protective works to control the Merrimack in flood season.

I know that it is impossible for the Committee on Appropriations to approve every flood-control bill that is introduced. The exigencies of politics require that every Congressman should try to get as large a slice of these appropriations for his own district, in order to provide construction jobs for some of his constituents, and to prove that he is on the ball.

This is a human motivation, with which one cannot quarrel.

But, as between those projects that are urgent and those that could be deferred or denied, I submit that there is an important distinction as to need and priority.

By any objective appraisal, the Merrimack River constitutes a real danger that must be controlled.

To verify this statement, I have no hesitancy in referring you to the sound and competent judgment of the United States Army engineers.

The appropriation of \$14,000 for the Merrimack, out of an overall appropriation of \$814,813,023 recommended by the committee, is but a "finger in the hole of the dike."

I shall vote for this bill, in the national interest, and because of the worthwhile and necessary projects in other sections of the nation, but even at this late date in the legislative process, I seek some way to keep the door open for additional funds to expedite progress on the Merrimack Valley flood-control program.

Before this bill reaches the President, there should be recognition of the fact that a \$14,000 appropriation is not enough to make a real and effective start on a flood control project that has been delayed for 17 years, with consequent losses to the people and the industries of the valley.

How long, Mr. Chairman, must we wait for flood protection?

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, the Merrimack Valley flood control problem is a serious one to which I have given much time and attention, and I regret that the compact between the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire on flood control was not consummated in time to permit the incorporation of the required funds in H. R. 8090, the public works appropriation bill before us today, and thus permit the construction of the Hopkinton-Everett Reservoir project in the Merrimack River Basin.

The Army engineers have advised me that their studies have convinced them that the lack of control of the Contoocook River watershed basin poses a very serious threat to the entire Merrimack Valley.

It has been estimated that a recurrence of the 1936 floods in the Merrimack area would cause \$157,000,000 damage and losses without reservoir protection. Of this potential damage, about \$94,000,000 would be prevented with existing reservoirs.

It is imperative, however, that the project must be completed in order to give the area the protection it requires.

I sincerely trust that the Senate will provide the funds requested in my bill H. R. 6637 and totaling \$600,000 so that the initial step may be taken this year and thus initiate proper protective flood control for this area.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I take this time for the purpose of clearing up what I consider to be an error in the report, at least an error in the material which was placed before our subcommittee when we were marking up this particular bill. I have reference to the Elk City—Table Mound—Reservoir in Kansas.

At the time we were considering the bill in subcommittee under the general understanding that we would not consider projects which fell in a certain classification, there was, before the members of the subcommittee, a so-called worksheet upon which Elk River was designated as a new start. In the multiplicity of these projects none of us can keep advised of each and every one of them, but had I known at the time that \$165,000 had already been expended in investigation related to this project I certainly would have insisted that the \$85,000 presented by the budget for this project should be included.

The purpose of my rising now is first to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] if my statement is not correct that upon the worksheet placed before us the term "new start" was used in connection with this project.

Mr. FENTON. This is what it says: "New planning start."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct. It was upon that assumption, Mr. Chairman, on the part of several of us on the committee, that we turned down this project.

May I ask our chairman [Mr. CANNON] if we could not rectify this error by agreeing unofficially that this \$85,000 to complete the planning for this project should by right be in the bill. Would the gentleman go as far as to agree with me on that?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is correct that it is a continuation of the planning. When it was submitted to the committee, as the gentleman will recall, it was submitted upon the recommendation of people who had studied the matter, and no recommendation was made that it be further provided for in this bill. I do not recall any discussion of it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. As I have stated, it escaped our attention, immersed as it is in this vast quantity of projects. I personally never would have agreed in subcommittee to the deletion of this project unless I had felt it was a new start, which it is not. So it is my intention when we read the bill for amendment to offer an amendment to restore this \$85,000 to the planning for this project.

Mr. CANNON. This project was not taken up for consideration in the subcommittee.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct. I would appreciate it if at that time I could offer it as a committee amendment, to rectify this error.

Mr. CANNON. As the gentleman is aware, the amendment was taken out of the bill at the time the subcommittee reported it to the whole committee.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct.

Mr. CANNON. It was not considered either in the subcommittee or the whole committee, except we did know it was an amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It is my intention to offer it as an amendment when we reach the proper place in the reading of the bill.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. GEORGE. This \$85,000 is to carry on a project that has been underway in the planning stage since 1941. It has cleared the Army Engineers and been recommended all the way through. However, due to the fact that some of my colleagues considered it as a new start, they did not give it the consideration in committee it should properly have had.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct. As far as I personally am concerned, and I am sure this applies to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], we did consider it as a new start because of that asterisk placed in the worksheet before us.

Mr. GEORGE. Certainly this committee has heard evidence on it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS].

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Missouri

[Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and other members of the Committee who have preceded me, have fully covered the major items in the pending public works appropriations bill. This bill carries recommended overall appropriations in the amount of \$814,813,023 to continue the work and services of the various agencies for which the funds are needed in the public interest.

It is always stimulating and refreshing to work with the members of the Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee. Service on this committee, at times is taxing and arduous, but it is also rewarding and I would like to take this opportunity to again express my thanks and appreciation to our Chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and to our subcommittee chairman, LOUIS RABAUT; to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and all of the members of the committee for their cordiality and spirit of cooperation.

The bill as reported, carries funds for the management and operation of the Bonneville Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration, civil functions of the Department of the Army which includes the public works program of the Corps of Engineers.

In keeping with the other recommendations of the Appropriations Committee during this session of the Congress, this bill represents a reduction of \$61,639,977, or 7 percent less than the budget request—and is \$52,521,977 below similar appropriations for the fiscal year 1957.

This bill can truly be called an all-American bill because of the diversity of the projects included in this appropriation. The public works development of our Nation will move forward as result of the money provided in this bill and our country will be made stronger and our national defense strengthened.

Having heard the testimony throughout the hearings on this bill, one cannot escape without being impressed with the great public works program of the Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation and the power marketing programs of Bonneville, Southeastern, and the Southwestern Power Administrations.

Our committee has heard testimony and sympathetically considered projects for all areas of the country—the New England Basin, the South Atlantic Basin, the upper and lower Mississippi River Basins, the Ohio River Basin, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway Basin, the Missouri Basin, the Rio Grande and Southwest area, the upper Colorado River Basin, the Columbia River Basin, the Central Valley of California, and, in fact, projects in all areas of our great Nation.

Time will not permit extensive statements with respect to all of the great projects carried in this bill. Funds are provided for continuation of the great program undertaken in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River basin. This overall program includes the dredging of a canal from the St. Lawrence River which will extend more than 250 miles into the

heartland of our country and thereby creating a network of canals and ports which will greatly improve navigation and commerce. This overall plan calls for construction of 32 hydroelectric power-producing units within this project—16 on the American side and 16 on the Canadian side.

Also of particular concern to the Nation is the great construction projects underway in our New England States which have suffered severely in recent years from recurring floods. These projects in New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, and other New England States will greatly contribute to soil conservation and be effective in reducing the terrible toll from floods which have plagued this particular section of our Nation.

For example, funds are carried in this bill totalling \$14,970,000—almost \$15 million for construction alone in the State of Massachusetts for needed and necessary projects. The smaller State of Vermont will receive \$7,802,000 for construction work on 5 projects.

These projects are aimed at conserving and utilizing the water resources of our country—one of our most precious and valued possessions. Our ability to turn the God-given water of this land to its proper and natural use for travel, irrigation, and power, has contributed beyond measure to the growth and greatness of our country. Through appropriations such as the one before us today, our Nation will move forward in the progress of the internal development of our great Nation.

For 133 years the Corps of Engineers has built and maintained our Nation's harbors and navigable waters—helping bring this Nation to its present peak of world leadership in navigation.

Since 1936, the United States Corps of Engineers has been chiefly responsible for the task of providing nationwide flood control. In this history of achievement, the Corps has completed some 2,200 projects authorized by the Congress—at a cost of more than \$3.4 billion. In addition, \$3.9 billion has been invested in projects underway, and authorized projects will cost \$9.3 billion. These projects are primarily for navigation and flood control, but they are yielding and have yielded other benefits—such as hydroelectric power, municipal and industrial water supply, recreation development, pollution abatement, fish and wildlife conservation, irrigation supply and other emoluments.

A few moments ago, I referred to this bill as an all-American bill, and I would like to explain this remark a little more in detail. We, of the Tennessee Valley, are almost continuously under fire because of our great Tennessee Valley Authority. I would like to point out that Tennessee projects in this bill make up only a small portion. The largest percentage of funds in this appropriation will go for the development of the Missouri Valley. More than 15 percent of the total appropriation will be expended for needed developments in this great basin. More than 14 percent of the total appropriation will be expended for developments in the Columbia River Basin

in the Northwest; 10.59 percent will be expended on the lower Mississippi; 9.30 percent for the Ohio Basin and slightly more than 9 percent for New England and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway development—every area and region of this Nation will benefit by this bill.

In this connection, I recall to mind the statements of Assistant Secretary Aandahl of the Department of Interior who appeared before the committee. Mr. Aandahl appeared to present the 1958 recommendations of the Department of Interior for irrigation, development of arid lands and the marketing of electric power—and I would like to quote part of his opening remarks.

Mr. Aandahl said, and I quote:

While these programs are conducted mainly in the Western States, they benefit the Nation as a whole. The conservation of our water, the reclaiming of unproductive lands, and the producing of power which turns the wheels of industry, all add to the commonwealth of the Nation and thus benefit all of the people.

Mr. Aandahl was speaking with great accuracy when he said that these great projects, taken individually, benefit only a small part of our population, but taken together and collectively, they benefit all of our people and contribute directly to the strength of this Nation.

This is the point that we of the Tennessee Valley are continually making—that construction, for example, of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway will have little direct effect on the people I am privileged to represent in the great Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee—nor would projects on the upper Colorado—nor would the \$16 million Los Angeles County drainage project. However, one would be entirely provincial in thought if he did not admit that these projects, as well as the others in this bill, will contribute directly to our national economy and strength.

Even though there is no money in this appropriations bill for a construction project in my congressional district, I am pleased to support the appropriation requests for the many projects—they are needed and necessary and I am convinced that in the final analysis, the citizens of the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee as well as all citizens will benefit from the proper utilization of our natural resources.

If our country is to attain greater heights—for which we all strive—we must continue this development of our water resources—utilizing these benefits, to the greatest possible advantage.

I am confident that with all regions and areas working together, that we will be able to continue to develop our water resources program for the benefit of all the people and not just for the benefit of selfish and special interests. In doing this, we will be serving out best interest and promoting our great American heritage.

Mr. Chairman, I join my colleagues in urging passage of this needed bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS. I am pleased to yield to my distinguished leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to congratulate my friend from Tennessee on making what I consider to be one of the finest speeches I have ever heard in its national outlook. The gentleman's broadness and understanding of the fact that we are a Union of States is very, very impressive, and the speech made by my friend from Tennessee, in my opinion, is one of the finest I have ever heard on this subject in all the years I have been a Member of this body.

Mr. EVINS. The gentleman is most generous; I appreciate his remarks.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. I would like to add my endorsement as well. I appeared before the committee a number of times. The gentleman from Tennessee was always there, and he has a grasp of the problems of all areas of the country that I think deserves the notice and commendation of every Member of this Congress.

Mr. EVINS. I thank my friend.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, since this is the first time that I have had the opportunity of serving on this subcommittee I want to express my appreciation for the fine manner in which the hearings were conducted.

Chairman CANNON and our colleagues, Congressmen RABAUT and KIRWAN handled the hearings in such a businesslike manner that I am sure the witnesses that appeared before us could not help but feel satisfied.

Our hearings began on March 27 wound up about 2 months later—May 21 to be exact.

In that time many witnesses were heard from the Chief of the United States Army Civil Function Engineers, Gen. E. C. Itschner and his staff, to the many fine, capable, and distinguished officer in charge of the field work throughout the United States.

Likewise the Bureau of Reclamation was represented by Assistant Secretary of the Interior, our former colleague, the Honorable Fred G. Aandahl, the Commissioner of Reclamation W. A. Dexheimer, and their staffs, together with the various chiefs of divisions and regional directors from the field.

During the 2 months of hearings, in addition to the governmental agencies, we heard about 800 witnesses—witnesses from all over the United States.

Included in those 800 witnesses were about 175 Members of Congress—that is from the House of Representatives, and 12 or 13 Members of the Senate. In other words 188 Members of the Congress.

Three governors, and many personal representatives of governors, appeared before us, and—last but not least—our distinguished Speaker.

And may I point out that of the remaining 612 outside witnesses, pleading for money for planning, beginning construction, or construction to be contin-

ued, were scores of chambers of commerce representatives and officers from the 48 States and our possessions.

Now I was greatly impressed with such a large array of witnesses—not only because of the interest they displayed in their particular projects, their earnestness and in most instances their anxiety—but the time and effort they expended, the expense that they incurred by coming to Washington—many at their own expense.

In fact I wanted to follow through in those hearings and consequently I heard pretty nearly all of them testify because I had an almost perfect attendance record.

As I have already indicated, the witnesses received and were afforded many courtesies as was the membership of our subcommittee by those in charge.

Now I want to particularly point out that this is going to be charged by some as a "pork-barrel" program; it is also going to have to run the gamut of those who will charge that because of the large budget that we will have to put aside many projects in favor of economy; it will also be charged that some of the projects are not necessary and may encroach on the historical rights of others. These gripes are particularly true of the flood-control features of this bill.

Therefore I have endeavored to weigh all of those arguments and with the majority of the membership of our subcommittee and the full committee, I believe we have presented to you a reasonable bill. While we have eliminated over \$61,639,977 from the budget estimate, it is nevertheless a bill that we believe can be justified.

There will naturally be some disappointments—in one way or another—but I can assure you that, speaking as one of the subcommittee, we have done our best. The testimony as recorded in the 4 volumes of hearings consisting of 3,784 pages will, I believe, attest to that.

Each project of which there was any question at all was given thorough consideration in our markup. There was no meat-ax approach, and again I want to pay tribute to the panel—regardless of whether we agree or not on certain projects.

Speaking for myself, I cannot see any justification for permitting conditions to exist that are inducive to the destruction of life and property.

My friends, you would be amazed at the mounting numbers of people who have lost their lives over the years and the terrific property damage occurring annually by floods. I have not attempted to secure any totals because of lack of time. However, I am sure that from the history given by the testimony before us that we are justified in doing something to prevent future distress.

Another thing that impressed me very much in the testimony of a vast majority of the witnesses were the statements that the projects were of great help in not only retaining industry already located in those areas but also in securing new industry.

Therefore it is very apparent that the taxpayers of those areas—American citizens—are entitled to protection not

only from loss of life and property but also to improve their industrial potential.

Incidentally, this poses a question that should receive the attention of this Congress. I refer to a number of bills that have been introduced—both in the House and the Senate—area redevelopment bills that would establish a program of financial and technical assistance designed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment in economically depressed areas, and so forth.

Those areas are to my mind entitled to just as much consideration as far as saving existing industry or assisting in securing new industry as are those areas located on rivers and streams that are subject to periodic flooding. I certainly cannot see where there is any great difference in those two cases. A disaster, whether by a flood or by economics, is just as harmful as far as the inhabitants of the involved areas are concerned.

We hope that the appropriate committees who have those area assistance bills within their jurisdiction will soon be able to have hearings and make a report on them. Coming from one of those areas, and knowing how some assistance is needed—it will be appreciated if action can be expedited.

Navigation is another subject that came to our attention throughout a great deal of the hearings. The dredging of rivers and streams to permit water transportation—yes; even to manmade canals.

These dredgings for navigation have, of course, two objectives—namely, cheap water transportation and more industry in those areas, together with flood control.

Now of course the things that I have mentioned thus far are in the interest of America—just as much as are our commitments made under our foreign policies. In fact more so, because it is from our industrial strength and the taxes therefrom that we are able to help as much as we have—our friends in other countries.

Thus far I have spoken mainly of the functions of the Army engineers in civil functions.

The Reclamation Bureau as I said before testified at considerable length.

They have a large program and over the years have done fine work.

Having served on the Interior Department Subcommittee on Appropriations for a number of years I am fairly familiar with some of their work and projects.

I am frank to admit that I have been greatly impressed at times at the enormous work and jobs that they have done, and at other times I have been disappointed.

Of one thing I am sure—that they have expended plenty of the taxpayers money in those projects over the years.

Here we have another arm of our Government which deals basically with flood control—at least that is the premise on which most of the proposals are made. We are for all justified flood-control projects.

However, from this has grown the multiple purpose dams—dams to con-

trol floods; for hydroelectric plants to take care of the scarcity of power—so they say, for irrigation, for recreation, for fish and wildlife, and so forth.

We have no quarrel with all of those fine objectives, except to say that they should not say it is for scarcity of power that they erect hydroelectric power plants—rather should they say that it is for cheap power because you and I know that that is the drawing card for industry.

Now I relate those things, not in the spirit of criticism but rather to point out that area redevelopment—or area development—is not new and I repeat that we should be getting on with some of the bills for redevelopment of areas of great unemployment. They are just as entitled to consideration as those areas that enjoy the works of the Reclamation Bureau.

The budget estimates for the functions under this bill was—as you know—\$876,453,000 for fiscal year 1958, broken down as follows:

Corps of Engineers.....	\$638,905,000
Bureau of Reclamation.....	199,312,000
Bonneville Power Administration.....	33,772,000
Southeastern Power Administration.....	1,939,000
Southwestern Power Administration.....	4,464,000

As I said before the Committee cut the budget estimate by \$61,639,977, broken down as follows:

Corps of Engineers.....	\$31,708,200
Bureau of Reclamation.....	24,623,777
Bonneville Power Administration.....	5,263,000
Southwestern Power Administration.....	45,000

Which amounts to about 7 percent.

However there will be some items that were allowed by our subcommittee and the full committee that will cause some dispute and which will probably call for some discussion.

In that respect may I again call to your attention the fact that certain items were discussed at length in the committee and that there was no meat-ax approach used.

As far as I am concerned there was no pork-barrel policy involved either, and the items allowed were to my knowledge fully justified.

Your subcommittee handling this bill has worked hard and earnestly and I trust that you will support us in adopting it as recommended.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I would like to compliment the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], for his great record of attendance to duty which he exhibited during these hearings, and I want to add to the gentleman's name that of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]. Those gentlemen sat for many, many a day listening to these many witnesses at sessions some of us on the subcommittee were unable to attend. The House little realizes the strain put upon the members of that subcommittee listening to witnesses continuously, not

for days but for weeks, and I want to pay my personal tribute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] for the good job they have done on this particular bill.

Mr. FENTON. I thank the gentleman very much.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to add my word of appreciation particularly to the chairman and the senior members of this committee for the fine job they have done on these hearings. Any time you sit down to listen to 800 witnesses on a single bill you have a job cut out for you.

I wish also to comment briefly on a point which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] mentioned; and that is the habit of the press of referring to this as the pork barrel bill.

I should like to say particularly to the ladies and gentlemen of the press, of whose ranks I was once a member, and may be again some day if the voters of my district see fit to turn me out of Congress, that we do not consider this bill a pork barrel bill. The money appropriated in this bill is among the most important appropriated by the Congress. It is an investment in America and I think while the term pork barrel is a catchy phrase and like all catchy phrases has a tendency to catch on and be repeated, it is a most unfair and derogatory term to use constantly in connection with this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to discuss two items which were eliminated from this bill by my committee. Both are of vital importance to my area and I feel a serious mistake has been made.

It is not my intention to offer an amendment at this time because I know of the committee's strong desire to hold the line which has been set up in this bill. However, it is my hope that by the time the bill has been signed into law, both of these appropriations will have been restored and that my colleagues on the Public Works Subcommittee will be in agreement with that action.

The items I refer to are for starting work on two transmission lines for the Bonneville Power Administration grid. One is the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line, for which \$1,863,000 was requested and eliminated by the committee. The other is the Chief Joseph-Rocky Reach Valley line, for which the committee rejected a \$296,000 request for surveys.

I am most hopeful that when all the facts are understood, the conferees on this bill, and the House and the other body, will agree that reconsideration should be given to these two items. To eliminate them will have a most serious adverse impact on the economy of the Pacific Northwest. Furthermore, to deny them strikes at the very heart of the power-wheeling system operated by Bonneville, which has operated with

such tremendous benefit to the Northwest and the Nation.

In the report on this bill, the position is taken that the wheeling of non-Federal power, which would be a part of the use of these proposed lines, should have separate authorization, and that the wheeling of power from Priest Rapids and Rocky Reach Dams by Bonneville would set a precedent.

I should point out that Priest Rapids Dam is being built by the Grant County Public Utility District by express authority of Congress. Rocky Reach Dam is being built by the Chelan County Public Utility District. Both the public utility districts are public agencies, although non-Federal.

In my opinion, and in the opinion of the solicitor for Bonneville, ample legal authority exists for the proposed lines in the Bonneville Power Act, particularly section 2 (b). That section provides in part:

In order to encourage the widest possible use of all electric energy that can be generated and marketed and to provide reasonable outlets therefor * * * the administrator is authorized and directed to * * * construct * * * such electric transmission lines and substations * * * as he finds necessary, desirable, or appropriate for the purpose of transmitting electric energy, available for sale, from the Bonneville project to existing and potential markets, and, for the purpose of interchange of electric energy, to interconnect the Bonneville project with other Federal projects and publicly owned power systems constructed on or after August 20, 1937.

I should like to call attention particularly to the words, for the "interchange of electric energy with publicly owned power systems." These words precisely describe the situation contemplated here. The Bonneville Power Administration proposes to accept Priest Rapids power at the substation nearest to the dam and use that power to supply the needs, among others, of the Hanford atomic energy project nearby, and then to give the Grant County Public Utility District power at a substation near Seattle in exchange. A similar interchange of power is proposed for the Rocky Reach project.

In addition to the Bonneville Power Act, there is specific legislation relating to the Priest Rapids project which, in my opinion, also authorizes and requires the proposed interchange of power. That act requires that there be integration of the Priest Rapids development as part of the comprehensive plan for the Columbia River, that the output of the plant be sold in neighboring States as well as in Washington, and that the public benefits accruing from the plant be spread over as extensive an area as practical. The only way that these objectives can be accomplished is through the utilization of the Bonneville grid, which reaches into all the northwestern States. Wheeling over the Federal grid specifically was contemplated in the congressional deliberations preceding the enactment of the Priest Rapids Act; without such wheeling, I feel sure that the act would not have been passed.

For full utilization of the benefits of the Priest Rapids and Rocky Reach

plants, they must be integrated hydraulically and electrically with the other major plants of the region. This is a mandatory requirement of the FPC licensees under which both plants are being built. For efficiency in transmission, the basic grid principle—the maintenance of power pooling—must be preserved. Wheeling arrangements accomplish these generating and transmission system benefits and efficiencies.

The wheeling of non-Federal power will be on a fully reimbursable basis. It will not be a financial burden to the Government or to Bonneville's other customers. Not only will wheeling be fully reimbursable, it will also be of substantial direct advantage to the Government's system and its customers.

Since load centers will be served from closest points of generation, losses of power in transmission will be reduced. More efficient utilization of transmission capacity, heavier line loadings, will result.

Wheeling is not new. The principle and specific applications previously have been approved. For example, Bonneville now wheels power from the Box Canyon plant of the Pend Oreille Public Utility District a distance of 235 miles. Beginning in November 1957, Bonneville will wheel power from the Pelton plant of the Portland General Electric Co. a distance of 100 miles. Power does not, of course, actually flow these distances. The wheeling is accomplished by displacement and interchange. This type of displacement and interchange is the real secret of the tremendous technical advantages of the Northwest Power Pool, which must be preserved.

This pooling principle to which I have just referred also is not new. The Northwest Power Pool has been commended many times on this floor. Not only are the 15 Federal generating plants of the Northwest interconnected through this pool, there are a total of 139 plants, large and small, public and private, comprising the generating resources of the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana with links to British Columbia and Utah, which are tied together. The BPA grid is, of course, the basic high voltage transmission system which makes the pool possible.

It is inconceivable that major new projects such as Priest Rapids and Rocky Reach not be linked to this grid.

The Rocky Ford-Tacoma line is of direct advantage to the Government, to the Pacific Northwest region, and, in fact, to the Congress itself.

It should be clearly understood that while this line is associated with the wheeling of Priest Rapids power, it is not required solely for this purpose. In actuality, more than three-fourths of the power flowing over the line will be Federal power. A fourth or less of the actual kilowatts on the line will be Priest Rapids power. This is so because Priest Rapids power will supply directly the Government's nearby Midway-Hanford load center, displacing deliveries to this load center which are now made from the more distant Federal plants. This is of direct advantage to the Government, as transmission losses are thereby reduced. Further, it makes more depend-

able the service to the Federal atomic defense center at Hanford.

The proposed wheeling arrangements will save the Government money. For example, the interchange with Priest Rapids will eliminate power and reactive losses of \$410,000 per year. As the annual cost of the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line is \$324,000, there is a net saving here of \$86,000. In addition, the Government also will receive revenue for the Priest Rapids power which flows over the line in the amount of \$93,000 annually, so the total benefits to the Government will be \$179,000 per year.

This line, because of load growth, is required to insure the stability of service to the Puget Sound area. Without the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line, loadings on the other lines crossing the mountains will increase to the point where stability is marginal by 1960-61. In other words, loss of any line at that time under fault conditions would cause the others to open up in a cascading action, thereby disrupting the entire western half of the power pool. In later years, the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line will be required for all Federal loads. Its earlier construction, to make possible the benefits just mentioned, is essential.

I previously mentioned that the Government would receive revenues of approximately \$93,000 per year for the Priest Rapids power which will be wheeled over the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line. This, however, is only a portion of the Priest Rapids power to be wheeled. Total revenues to the Government for wheeling Priest Rapids power will exceed three-quarters of a million dollars annually.

The wheeling of Priest Rapids power by the Government—and indeed any similar wheeling arrangements of the Government—have regional advantages of such substance and magnitude that they cannot be ignored. Under wheeling, it is possible for small distributors to purchase power. Under wheeling, distributors situated at considerable distances from the plant can purchase power. A marketing scheme which would preempt the rights of small purchasers and of more remote purchasers should not be permitted.

I mentioned that wheeling was also of interest to the Congress itself. The people of the Pacific Northwest region, and in particular of my State of Washington, have demonstrated their willingness to ease the burden on Federal appropriations by making their own investments in new generating capacity. I am proud that the people of my State have been willing to undertake the tremendous financial task of raising the hundreds of millions of dollars necessary for the construction of the Priest Rapids and Rocky Reach plants. This action by the people has done much to reduce the pressure on Congress for appropriations for new generating capacity. But the willingness and ability of the Government to wheel power from these new privately financed projects is essential to the success of these present endeavors and to further efforts for non-Federal generating-plant construction.

In conclusion, because of the direct advantages to the Government, the advan-

tages to the region, and to the Congress, which I have cited, I feel that the Rocky Ford-Tacoma and the Chief Joseph-Rocky Reach-Valley lines, and the wheeling associated with these lines, should be endorsed heartily by the Congress. I feel also that the Congress should endorse continuation of the pooling arrangements—of which wheeling is now an important part—which have led to maximum development of the power resources of the Pacific Northwest region.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. It is stated in the report that the Bonneville Power Administration has many contracts under which it wheels non-Federal power and non-Federal lines wheel Federal power. It is part of our grid system. I wonder if the gentleman knows that the wheeling is not freewheeling, it is completely reversible.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Everything that has been said by my colleague from the State of Washington is true. Not only that, but, as I point out here, much of this wheeling is not actually wheeling for a long distance but an interchange of power, a wheeling by displacement.

Mr. CHUDOFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CHUDOFF. The gentleman knows that the Subcommittee on Public Works and Resources of the Committee on Government Operations has made very prolonged power studies of the operation of Government-owned dams, of REA co-ops, and so on. The subcommittee felt that it would not make much sense to construct these dams unless funds were available to wheel this power. Was any reason given why the funds were not available, and if not, who was going to wheel the power?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The statement in the report is that for wheeling non-Federal power a relatively long distance a separate authorization should be sought, a statement, incidentally, with which I do not agree.

Mr. CHUDOFF. Does the gentleman agree it does not make much sense to construct these dams so that we will have the power available if there is no way to wheel it?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is right. Of course, the alternative is to have the builder of the dam construct his own transmission lines.

Mr. CHUDOFF. I understand that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. But this would be duplicative. I might also point out that these lines eventually will be needed by the Federal system whether there is wheeling of Priest Rapids power or not.

(Mr. MAGNUSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I do feel a responsibility to point out that an elimination of item 171, Rocky Ford-Tacoma line for \$1,863,000 and item 180, Chief Joseph-Rocky Reach-Valley line for \$296,000 as proposed in the House bill are of such impact on the economy of

the Northwest that reconsideration should be given to these two items.

To carry out the intent of the Priest Rapids Act, the Bonneville Act, and integration of Rocky Reach project some wheeling of non-Federal generation by BPA is essential. This does not set a precedent as BPA has a number of previous contracts by which it wheels non-Federal power over Federal lines and non-Federal agencies wheel Federal power for BPA over their lines.

The Rocky Ford-Tacoma line is necessary for the transmission of power to the Puget Sound area. Three-fourths or more of the load on this line will be Federal power; the balance will be Priest Rapids generation and the line will be necessary by 1960. Other Priest Rapids generation will be transmitted over existing facilities. Wheeling of non-Federal power is on a fully reimbursable basis and does not constitute a cost to the Government. The benefits that accrue to the Government as a result of this wheeling are many. For example: An increased stability of the northwest grid, reduction in the line losses, savings in reactive power, economy resulting from "bulk carrier" principle, and more reliable service. This line will be required to transmit Federal power even if there are no wheeling contracts.

Chief Joseph-Rocky Reach-Valley line, item 180 in our budget, requests \$296,000. Preliminary planning and surveying are essential at this time as the line is over rugged terrain where work can be done only part of the year. This item in our budget request makes possible collaboration with Chelan County Public Utility District, Puget Sound Power & Light Co., and BPA in integration studies. This line serves a number of functions: Integration of generation from Chief Joseph, a Federal project, and two non-Federal projects, namely, Rocky Reach and Priest Rapids. Also this line will carry power to the Puget Sound area. Studies have not proceeded sufficiently far, as yet, to determine who should build the line or what part of the line. If it is decided that this circuit or any part should be non-Federal construction, the Government will negotiate appropriate reimbursement of any expenditures on this item.

In carrying out the Priest Rapids Act BPA wheeling contracts make it possible for small distributors in our marketing areas that are located in a remote point to purchase blocks of power at reasonable costs. Wheeling in the Pacific Northwest in reality is accomplished by displacement and interchange of power which makes the Northwest power pool feasible and operates to the advantage of all participants and their customers. Wheeling arrangements make it possible for public agencies, private utilities, and municipalities to purchase economical blocks of power. Also, our wheeling contracts make it possible to finance major generating projects with non-Federal funds and to achieve maximum comprehensive development of the water resources of the area.

Again let me remind you that BPA has many precedents for the wheeling

of non-Federal power and that this is fully reimbursable.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the Appropriations Committee did not include two items in the budget requests of the Bonneville Power Administration. These were important items and I share the views of Mr. Pearl, the administrator, whose statement with respect to them I should like to read to the Members of the House. The statement reads as follows:

Bonneville Power Administration, by amendment, revised its construction budget request downward \$5,658,000 a few weeks before presenting it to the House Appropriations Committee. We are ready and willing to cooperate in reduction to the extent requested by the Congress. We do, however, feel a responsibility to point out that an elimination of item 171, Rocky Ford-Tacoma line for \$1,863,000 and item 180, Chief Joseph-Rocky Reach-Valley line for \$296,000 as proposed in the House bill are of such impact on the economy of the Northwest that reconsideration should be given to these two items.

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and municipalities to purchase economical blocks of power. Also, our wheeling contracts make it possible to finance major generating projects with non-Federal funds and to achieve maximum comprehensive development of the water resources of the area.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will withhold that point of order. We are just about through with the general debate.

Mr. BRAY. I withdraw the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, it is with reluctance that I come to the well of the House at this time to call attention to an item in this bill which I think should be deleted. I refer to a project in Pennsylvania on the Allegheny River known as the Allegheny River Reservoir or the Kinzua Dam. This reservoir was first authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1936. The figures from 1936 to date, I think, are particularly important to the Members of the House, because with even a casual glance at them one should recognize just what has happened. I have had a chart made up which I have placed before the members of the Committee. From the testimony that has been brought before the Appropriations Committees since 1936, the Army engineers have asked that a dam be built, not that which Congress originally authorized but a new and different dam.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present. I believe that the gentleman's presentation deserves an audience.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will permit us to proceed a little further at this time. We are going to finish debate in a few minutes and then read the first paragraph and I would appreciate it if the gentleman will let us go ahead at this time.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Chairman, this is an important speech and I think a quorum should be here to hear it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I had promised the Members on this side that we were not going to finish debate today. Some of the Members want to speak on these projects and they would like to speak during general debate instead of under the 5-minute rule. So, Mr. Chairman, since the hour is getting late, it might be well for the Committee to rise at this time and complete general debate on tomorrow. That is what I would suggest.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THOMAS E. MURRAY OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, one of the most important governmental agen-

cies in current scientific development, and in the formulation of national policy respecting relations with the other nations of the world, is the Atomic Energy Commission.

This Commission was set up by the Congress as a five-man Commission, expected to function as such, in the discharge of the many grave responsibilities entrusted to it. The expiration of the term of Commissioner Thomas E. Murray on the 30th day of this month, and the failure to reappoint him, have given cause for serious concern.

Commissioner Murray is a scientist of international reputation, a man of unassailable character, of the highest integrity, devoutly dedicated to the application of atomic energy to the cause of peace. He has demonstrated a degree of competence in this complex field unsurpassed by any similar official in Government service today.

He has contributed immeasurably to the work of the Commission and has been a stabilizing influence in the decisions which have been made and which should be made if the civilization of the world is to be preserved.

It was Commissioner Murray who first, in early 1956, proposed a ban on the continued testing of the superbombs, very logically insisting that we have enough of them in weapons stockpiles to obliterate and devastate large portions of humanity. His then proposal is now under serious consideration in the disarmament discussions taking place in London.

Commissioner Murray insisted earlier on the accumulation of an adequate weapons stockpile, and more recently in the development of small-scale nuclear weapons which will be more readily adaptable to the curbing of aggressions than the superbombs whose use can lead only to world conflagration. He is largely responsible for the program of uranium procurement which is so vital to the development of nuclear weapons and power.

The United States has under construction today only one large-scale nuclear powerplant with promise of early delivery of atomic electric power, the Shippingport plant which was conceived by Commissioner Murray early in 1953, and initiated by the Congress on his recommendation. He has spoken out repeatedly on the wisdom of declassifying all information relating to the peaceful aspects of atomic energy, in the interest of the advancement of atomic science, and of more importance in the interest of the advancement of peace.

Commissioner Murray has always been a firm believer in the free-enterprise system, and he himself is an outstanding product of it. He has known the problems of power generation since boyhood and was eminently successful in the field of electrical manufacturing. His inventive mind has provided over 200 patents in this field. His background is firmly rooted in private power. Yet it is he who has urged that this Nation is seriously falling behind other nations in the development of nuclear power to the extent that the Federal Government should immediately undertake a pro-

gram of constructing large-scale reactors at Government sites in order to at least stay abreast of other nations in this critical field.

Commissioner Murray's reward for outstanding public service is enforced retirement from a Commission which sorely needs his experienced service. No one who could be appointed to succeed Dr. Murray could possibly fill as effectively the great national and international need which will be occasioned by his summary dismissal.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Missouri for that purpose?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

HOURLY OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman tell us why we must come in at 11 o'clock tomorrow and disturb committee procedures that some of us think are very essential?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; I will be very happy to tell the gentleman. The gentleman will remember that we just completed a bill today that took 2 weeks. This means that the consideration of a number of other bills has been delayed. Tomorrow there will be the continuation of this bill, and from the best information I can get I understand the bill is liable to take not only all of tomorrow but probably some part of Thursday. Then we have the excise-tax bill, the agriculture-trade bill, and several others that I would like to dispose of this week.

Mr. GROSS. If I may ask the distinguished majority leader, then is it anticipated that the T and T Club will be in operation this week, that there will be no session on Friday?

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not recognize the T and T club.

Mr. GROSS. I know the gentleman does not, but then he would let me refer to it as the T and T Club, I am sure.

Mr. McCORMACK. This, of course, is a land of free speech, and I cannot keep the gentleman from talking or making such a reference, if he wants to; but, fairminded man that he is, I think the gentleman upon reflection will real-

ize that that is not a proper statement to make.

Mr. GROSS. Is the gentleman saying that we are going to meet on Friday?

Mr. McCORMACK. We are going to meet on Friday; yes. If, however, the rest of the program is completed by Friday, I am always eager to recognize the problems of Members in their offices and other places, and I am always glad to do those things from a very fair and flexible angle.

Mr. GROSS. I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that we are trying to complete hearings on a pay raise bill for postal employees.

Mr. Speaker, I am constrained to object to coming in at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman objects.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

(Mr. McGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, my flight today bringing me back from my district was unavoidably delayed. I reached the House 5 minutes after the voting ended on the civil rights bill. Had I been present I would have voted against the motion to recommit and in favor of final passage of the bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT

(Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, during the rollcall on the civil rights bill today I was called out of the Chamber on the first rollcall. On the second rollcall I was called to the telephone on a very important long-distance call. Hence I failed to vote on final passage of that bill. Had I been present I would have voted "nay."

[Mr. SIKES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

FLOOD CONTROL ON THE MERRIMACK RIVER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVINS). Under previous order of the House the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is rather late and the staff of the House and the Members have had long, hard days.

I want to call attention to the remarks that I have asked permission to insert in the RECORD during the debate on the flood-control bill, especially the letter from the head Army engineer of the New England division, General Fleming, in which he speaks of the fact that the money for flood control in the Merrimack River is the No. 1 project of importance in all of New England.

There are 50 members on the Committee on Appropriations and my pray-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of June 19, 1957
85th-1st, No. 106

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate adopted conference report on third supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Humphrey urged greater use of voluntary agencies in surplus food disposal overseas. Rep. Marshall stated soil bank program has been a failure. Rep. Hill urged retention of Packers and Stockyards Act functions in USDA. House passed public works appropriation bill. Sen. Johnston introduced and discussed bill to provide health insurance for Federal employees.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Adopted the conference report, as agreed to by the House, on H.R. 7221, the third supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. For other items of interest see Digests 88 and 105). pp. 8635-40. This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION; AMORTIZATION. Senate began debate on S. 555, to authorize a high dam in Hells Canyon. pp. 8613-18, 8629, 8641-59, 8659-73.
3. ATOMIC ENERGY. Passed as reported S. 2243, to provide an authorization for appropriations for cooperative reactor developments for the Atomic Energy Commission. p. 8641
4. FOOD DISTRIBUTION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Sen. Humphrey commended the efforts of voluntary agencies in surplus food disposal under Public Law 480, and urged greater use of such groups. pp. 8675-8
5. FARM CREDIT; NOMINATIONS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nominations of Marshall Edwards and George Lightburn to be of the Federal Farm Credit Board. p. 8591

with amendments

6. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported/S. 846, to establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (S. Rept. 471). p. 8592
7. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to provide Federal contributions and authorize payroll deductions for prepaid health insurance for Federal employees and dependents; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 8591
8. WATER RESOURCES. The report of the Chief of Engineers on central and southern Fla., Hendry County, was ordered to be printed as S. Doc. 48. p. 8598
9. PUBLIC WORKS. Sen. Johnson criticized the Budget Bureau for allegedly usurping policy-making functions in authorizing flood control and other public works functions. p. 8599
10. FISCAL POLICIES. Sen. Byrd inserted his statement at the opening of the Finance Committee's investigation of fiscal and monetary policies. pp. 8610-11
11. FLOOD INSURANCE. Sens. Pastore, Saltonstall, and Javits lamented the failure to authorize \$14 million for Federal flood re-insurance and indemnification, in H.R. 7221, the third supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. pp. 8619-20
12. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Humphrey discussed the floods in Southwestern Minn. and urged action by the Farmers' Home Administration and others to act to aid those in the area, and pointed to this as underlining the need for a broad flood control program. pp. 8674-5
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson stated his hope that by starting at 11:00 the Senate might reach a vote on S. 555, the Hells Canyon bill, by Fri.. p. 8590

HOUSE

14. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H.R. 8090, the public works appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 8680-8726
15. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H.R. 3358, to supplement the land grant provisions of the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act to permit the selection of certain public lands in Alaska, and H.R. 7864, to amend the Act of May 4, 1956 relative to the establishment of public recreational facilities in Alaska. p. D551
A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee ordered reported H.R. 4768, to provide that the U.S. quitclaim all rights, title, and interest in certain lands under Forest Service jurisdiction in San Jacinto, Tex., to private individuals. p. D551
16. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1482, to amend the Columbia Basin Project Act to increase the limitation on the acreage one family might have of irrigated land, and S. J. Res. 39, to authorize the construction of certain water conservation projects to provide for a more adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes in the Pecos River Basin, N. Mex. and Tex. p. D551
17. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 937, to amend Sec. 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to eliminate the necessity of ICC approval of certain rate publications. p. 8737

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal and ever-blessed God, who art our light in darkness and our strength in times of trouble, again we feel the need of coming unto Thee in prayer.

We penitently confess that, in days of chaos and confusion, we find it very difficult to muster and maintain our courage and morale.

Give us the unfaltering confidence that there is a spiritual power in the universe working for righteousness and justice no matter how seemingly futile and fruitless our own human efforts may be.

Grant that we may believe and know that Thou hast placed at our disposal the inexhaustible resources of Thy grace and goodness and the guidance of Thy spirit.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. COAD. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 114 I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS IN MICHIGAN

(Mr. CEDERBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, during the debates on the proposition of the participation of the Federal Government in the construction of municipal sewage plants, I stated that I thought the Federal participation would cause a delay and an increase in the cost of the plants.

I want to quote from none other than Lynn Baldwin, of Eaton Rapids, Mich., who is the chairman of the State water resources commission. This is a United Press dispatch:

LUDINGTON. Construction of municipal sewage treatment plants in Michigan would be faster and cheaper without Federal aid, Lynn Baldwin, of Eaton Rapids, yesterday told the closing session of the Michigan United Conservation Club's convention.

Baldwin, chairman of the State water resources commission, said the \$1,387,000 of Federal funds granted to Michigan cities and the possibility of an additional \$50 million more has hindered programs because cities hope to qualify for the grants.

"This fund tends to retard municipal construction, instead of accelerating it," he said. "Michigan pollution problems would be solved faster and cheaper without Federal aid."

This is from an authority in the State of Michigan who has control over these particular programs. In addition, he is an appointee, I assume, of the Democratic government of our State of Michigan.

SENATE SALAD LUNCHEON

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, Arizona, not unlike its neighboring State, California, is the source of much of the Nation's produce. The Arizona grapefruit, which will be served today in Senate salad, is probably the finest grapefruit to be found anywhere.

Arizona iceberg and romaine lettuce are also contributions of this State to the luncheon that is being given today in the Senate District of Columbia Committee room.

I hope that my colleague will avail themselves of this opportunity to partake of the first Senate salad, to be served between 1 and 3 p. m. Mrs. America, the young lady from Arlington, Va., who last month was elected the Nation's top homemaker, will be there to serve you.

SECRETARY BENSON'S PROGRAM

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, either before or after the speech to which my colleague from Minnesota referred in the remarks just made, the Secretary of Agriculture met with the Young Republicans in St. Paul, in my district. He held the meeting on the roof of the Lowry Hotel, in the moonlight. The newspaper report stated that his program was well received.

I would suggest to the Committee on Agriculture that they obtain a penthouse here in Washington and ask the Secretary to explain his program in the moonlight in the hope that they, too, might better understand it and then explain it to the other members of the House of Representatives.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN 1960

(Mr. CHRISTOPHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle that on Monday I shall address the House for 40 minutes under a special order and shall take that occasion to discuss a statement made by President Eisenhower recently in Washington to the effect that a Democratic victory in 1960 would mean a return to the loose spending and fiscal irresponsibility of the New Deal and the Fair Deal. I want to discuss that statement in relation to the facts and the figures.

I invite anyone who cares to listen to be present.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING GENERAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Territories of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be permitted to sit during general debate in the House today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE HONORABLE SINCLAIR WEEKS, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

(Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I notice on the news ticker this morning that Secretary Weeks has been out in Chicago addressing a Republican meeting and spent most of his time in that address defending the President's budget and defending the Republicans, also in explaining the difference between a modern Republican and a New Deal Democrat. Finally he got a little bit exasperated and said:

At least, we do not have any corruption in Washington at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to note his definition to the effect that if you get a conflict of interest contract on which you make a profit of \$100,000 it is not corruption; as a matter of fact, under Mr. Weeks' administration, you get a medal for it.

THE HONORABLE GEORGE M. HUMPHREY, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, now that the Secretary of the Treasury, George H. Humphrey, is returning to private life as chairman of the board of the National Steel Corp., and in view of the repeated complaints he has made about rising inflation in this country, I hope that he will exercise the prerogatives of his office in private life and lead the fight against inflation by showing that through efficient operation the National Steel Corp. does not find it necessary to raise the price of its products.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that public hearings on H. R. 1108, less than an honorable discharge bills for men in the armed services will begin on Monday in the rooms of the Committee on the Armed Services of the Old House Office Building at 10 a. m. All House Members are invited to come.

On Monday we will only hear witnesses from the Defense Department. We wish the benefit of their report to date to us, before we proceed. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, we will hear Members of Congress who desire to testify, as well as representatives of the various veteran groups and others. We invite all Members to be present each day. We regret we will have to limit time to 10 minutes each on account of the large number of witnesses.

You are all invited to come and participate in those hearings. Over 30 Members have filed companion bills and we want you all to help make a joint study and conclusion of this important problem which Congress has not yet given legislative consideration to.

The special subcommittee appointed by Hon. CARL VINSON, has been holding executive committee meetings, making a studious preparation for these important hearings. We are unanimous that legislative statement of policy is essential and beneficial in fairness to several thousand military personnel and to our Military Establishment.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, if it was my privilege to speak for the administration which, of course, it is not, I would like to suggest to our good friend from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] and the other gentlemen who found fault about some penthouse, that being in control of both branches of the Congress if they want to remedy the situation of which they each day complain why do they not send down

some legislation to the President? You have not sent anything down there to remedy the fault to which you refer? The President has not hindered any effort—in fact you have made none to correct any conditions about which you each day speak. I do not recall any Republicans who were high in this administration having been sent to jail as were high ranking executives in a couple of previous Democratic administrations. What are you hollering about? Are you satisfied with the two Democrats the President recently appointed to high office? Are you complaining about them? They have so I understand taken office. If true to form you ought to be getting ready to lambast them.

Ike appointed them—how come you are not already critical? You seem to be slipping in your usual procedure.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

(Roll No. 116)

Allen, Calif.	Frelinghuysen	Murray
Ashley	Gwinn	Norrell
Bailey	Halleck	Powell
Baker	Hardy	Rogers, Tex.
Barden	Hillings	Sadlak
Beamer	Holtzman	Scherer
Bentley	Jarman	Taylor
Blitch	Kearney	Teague, Tex.
Bowler	Kilburn	Teller
Boykin	Krueger	Tollefson
Buckley	Loser	Vursell
Carnahan	McConnell	Walter
Celler	McIntosh	Williams, Miss.
Coudert	Machrowicz	Zelenko
Dawson, Ill.	Mailliard	
Flood	Moulder	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 386 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

HOOR OF MEETING JUNE 20

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8090, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] had 25 minutes remaining and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] had 24 minutes remaining.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] had been recognized for 5 minutes and had consumed 1.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania for 4 minutes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I am speaking against only one project that is in this act. It has to do with a dam in Pennsylvania with which I have been familiar since its original inception. In 1936 the Army engineers in the Pittsburgh office in the overall study of the Ohio River and drainage problems in their report recommended that there be built a number of dams on the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers and their tributaries. In the bill passed by the 74th Congress there is no description of the dam that is to be built on the Allegheny River. However, the district engineers' report shows they recommended to Congress that it enact legislation to build a dam for \$9,847,000, to be built in accordance with existing law, one-third to be paid by the Federal Government, about \$3 million; and \$6 million to be paid by the local interests.

That dam was to have a capacity of 331,000 acre-feet, and the act which Congress passed said that that dam should not be built until the Army engineers together with the Department of the Interior worked out a satisfactory solution for the taking of the lands in the Indian reservations.

The following are excerpts from the 1936 report of Congress:

Requirements necessary for acquisition: In view of the foregoing history and particularly in view of the special legislation restricting alienation to persons other than Seneca Indians, the State of Pennsylvania by appropriate legislative act must of necessity authorize the purchase of the title in fee to the affected area of the Corn Planter Reservation or of the easement to flood the same from the present Indian owners.

The extinguishment of the Indian right of occupancy to the Allegheny Reservation will probably necessitate that an agreement be entered into with the Seneca Nation under the supervision of the Office of Indian Affairs and that by appropriate legislation Congress authorize or approve such agreement. Attention is invited to the excerpt from the Treaty of 1794 above set forth. In view thereof it is extremely doubtful that Congress would authorize the acquisition of the affected area of the Allegheny Indian Reservation until a voluntary agreement had been reached with the Seneca Nation. It is obvious that any agreement entered into by the Seneca Nation would of necessity contain provisions making it incumbent upon the United States to provide additional lands in New York State for said Nation to replace those taken.

It is possible that the Seneca Nation of Indians could be given by act of Congress authority to lease to the United States either the affected lands or an easement over the

same. A leasehold interest would apparently obviate the necessity of any dealings with the Ogden Land Co. It is doubtful, however, whether such a leasehold interest would be satisfactory to the War Department inasmuch as fee simple title to the affected lands or to an easement over the same has always been required.

The record before the Appropriations Committee shows that the next year when the Army engineers came to Congress they had changed their original plans and they then called for a dam to cost \$17 million and to be 3 times its former size. Congress took no action on that. I have shown it here as the bill which they came to Congress with and said it should cost the Federal Government \$6,479,000 and the local interests should contribute \$11,246,000.

The next time the Army engineers appeared before the House Appropriations Committee was after the Flood Control Act of 1938. They said they still wanted a dam 3 times as big as Congress had authorized and that it would now only cost \$17 million but that it would be all charged to the Federal Government and the purpose is changed from flood control to one of multiple use.

The report of the National Resources Committee verifies this fact:

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCES
COMMITTEE

NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE,
Washington, April 11, 1939.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On March 10, 1939, you transmitted to me a report on a reexamination of the plans for the Allegheny Reservoir on Allegheny River, N. Y. and Pa., and informed me that the President requested that a review of that report be made by the National Resources Committee.

Our Water Resources Committee, representing the chief Federal agencies concerned with water use and control, has reviewed the report without attempting to assign any priority to the project, and now makes the following comments (the representative of the Chief of Engineers desired to be recorded as not voting upon the adoption of these comments, since they applied to a report on which the Chief of Engineers had already acted).

The Water Resources Committee notes that the report recommends investment of additional Federal funds to yield benefits from pollution abatement as well as from flood protection. This involves a departure from existing Federal policy. These additional benefits are:

1. Dilution of the pollution in the river channel below the reservoir.
2. Benefits to recreational use of the river.
3. Benefits to a metropolitan district in relieving or postponing the necessity for its making costly investment of its funds for additional water supply.
4. Benefits to individual water users through their relief from the costs to them as individuals arising from the use of waters not diluted at Federal cost.

The Water Resources Committee is in hearty accord with the principle of providing in the original plan of construction and operation of this reservoir for all feasible future multiple benefits, including pollution abatement and power production. Its comments apply solely to the question of equitable apportionment of the cost. Lack of full consideration in this instance of the benefits which are equitably chargeable to and which should be assessed against and guaranteed by local beneficiaries, might re-

sult in the establishment of a different precedent than that which heretofore has controlled Federal policy concerning Federal financial aid to improvements of municipal water supply and of pollution-abatement systems.

The Water Resources Committee therefore believes that prior to the provision for the proposed additional conservation storage in the Allegheny Reservoir, a determination should be made of the proportion of the cost thereof which properly should be allocated to benefits payable by local interests; and that negotiations should be initiated looking to such payments, in lieu of Federal assumption of such costs.

The report is returned to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Chairman.

Notice the next change in 1941. In 1941 the Army engineers came before Congress with a completely new dam. The dam has now grown to 1,125,000 acre-feet. There was absolutely no comparable dam east of the Mississippi River and north of the Mason-Dixon line as far as size is concerned. It is the biggest dam that the Army engineers have ever proposed to build in the East and now the cost has risen to \$35,700,000.

Let us look at what the Appropriations Committee has done this year in the pending bill. They have now come before you and asked you to appropriate in this bill the first million dollars for a dam which is more than 4 times the original size authorized by the Congress and which will cost, according to the Army engineers today, \$101 million.

That growth is so fantastic it is almost impossible to believe, but I have asked the staff of the Appropriations Committee to check those figures for me, and they inform me those figures are correct. I can also say to you that there has never been a complete survey of the upper waters of the Allegheny drainage area. The Army engineers admit that they have never made a complete survey of this area. Rather, time after time, testimony has been presented by the Army Corps of Engineers to the effect that Kinzua and Kinzua alone is the dam to be built.

Mr. Chairman, this district of Pennsylvania is entitled to the same kind of engineering that the rest of the country gets, and an exhaustive research effort is mandatory before a final decision can be properly made.

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I also yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

[Mr. GAVIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON].

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman. I wish to express appreciation to the

chairman and members of the committee for having recognized the need of a 40-foot channel in the Delaware River between Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton, N. J., and, for having recommended an appropriation of \$9 million as a start on the project.

It is natural that there should be some disappointment in the fact that an appropriation of \$16 million instead of \$9 million has not been recommended. However, it is gratifying to realize that at last the need for a 40-foot channel between Philadelphia and Trenton is now acknowledged and an appropriation sufficient to make progress has been recommended.

The importance of this project to the economic welfare of the Delaware River Valley and the Nation as a whole cannot be overstated.

The rapid development of this area has made the Delaware River the most important waterway in the Nation. For upward to 60 miles there are located on either side of the river some of the greatest industries in the Nation. They have a worldwide reputation and give employment to thousands of workers. All of this has been accomplished in the last few years. The previous work accomplished in widening and deepening the channel has contributed greatly to this very desirable result.

However, the circumstances that now prevail demand not only a continuing of the present project but an expansion of it. This is a must if the Delaware Valley is to continue to be attractive to big industry.

Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that no harbor development has ever paid off in such a big way as that of the Delaware River. It has with each new expansion of its development brought new industry into being along its shores. These successful enterprises have returned in additional revenues to the Government more than the improvements have cost. Thus, it is a good business venture for the Government to spend large sums in the further development of the river. It will pay off in the future as it has in the past.

The project is so important and has such potential value in attracting new industries that it would justify in my opinion, even in this economy-minded Congress, an appropriation of at least \$16 million for the next fiscal year. It is false economy to cut down this appropriation to \$9 million. It would be good business for the Government to spend whatever is necessary to further and complete this worthy project. There never has been a Government expenditure of funds that was more justified than in this instance. We should not be penny wise and pound foolish. The desire for economy should not be applied to a paying proposition such as this. This would not be a wasteful appropriation, even if \$16 million were appropriated this year as it would enable the work to proceed faster and bring returns in revenue at an earlier day, all of which would be beneficial to the Government Treasury. Economy should not be based on paying propositions such as this.

It is my hope that the fight will be continued in the Senate for a \$16 mil-

lion appropriation for next fiscal year. If granted it will be justified in the years ahead as having been a good investment by the Government. This is a project that undoubtedly would prove a substantial revenue gain to our Federal Treasury.

(Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

(Mr. DAWSON of Utah asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, it is with particular satisfaction today that I urge Members of this House to support the appropriation recommended by the committee for the continued orderly construction of the Upper Colorado River storage project, the single largest reclamation project ever authorized by Congress.

Originally the object of more misguided opposition than any other reclamation project ever considered by Congress, this project now entering its second year of actual construction has survived the acid test. The appropriation requested by President Eisenhower has been approved intact by the commendably economy-minded members of the Appropriations Committee in a year when economy has been the watchword. This fact in itself is ample testimony to economic feasibility of the project and its importance to the Nation as a whole.

The committee's wisdom in recommending the full amount requested for this project has been born out by recent events. Since the conclusion of the Department's testimony on this project, the prime contract on Glen Canyon Dam has been let. The competition for this contract dispels any fear that continued orderly construction of this structure would create inflationary pressures. As a matter of record, the low bid was submitted by the reputable firm of Merritt-Chapman & Scott, of New York. The total contract price is \$107.9 million—\$27.6 million under engineer's estimates.

It is of extreme importance, not only to the people in the area but to the Federal Treasury, that the project be constructed as rapidly as possible. The water and power users in the area are committed to repay nearly 99 percent of the overall estimated \$900 million cost of the development. In addition, interest is charged at 2½ percent against money advanced during the construction period of the power features. This rather unique repayment feature would unduly penalize those committed to repay its cost unless the project is completed and operating at the earliest possible date. If its completion is delayed in the guise of temporary economy the piling up of interest due would threaten the economic feasibility of the entire development.

There is another important reason why the major storage dams provided in this project should be completed at the earliest possible date. Until this year, the Upper Basin drainage area has been experiencing a cycle of under normal precipitation for several years.

Many experts now agree that this cycle is changing and they predict that there will be above average precipitation in the area during the coming years. Speedy construction of Navaho, Glen Canyon, and Flaming Gorge Dams can trap this moisture and store it for use during dry years to come. The above normal runoff also simplifies the problem of filling these reservoirs without interfering with power production at Hoover Dam or water use in the Lower Basin.

I would also like to commend the committee for earmarking appropriations as recommended in the report. Efficient production of power and maximum use of water requires the construction of a series of integrated reservoirs and dams. By providing for the concurrent construction of Flaming Gorge and Navaho Dams along with Glen Canyon, the committee has assured a basinwide development program. It has prevented any move to restrict this overall development to the construction of a single power dam at Glen Canyon.

I expect, Mr. Chairman, that every Member of this House has had an opportunity to visit Hoover Dam and the magnificent Lake Mead behind it. One cannot help but take pride in his country when viewing this magnificent monument to man's skill and determination to harness the power of nature for our Nation's betterment. The upper Colorado storage project with its magnificent dams and reservoirs will create another monument to the foresight of our Government in conserving our Nation's resources. This is the type of Federal investment that insures the growth and prosperity of this Nation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KEARNS].

(Mr. KEARNS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Chairman, it was my privilege during the debate on the public-works appropriation bill—H. R. 8090—to request extension of my remarks in the RECORD.

I follow my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Honorable LEON GAVIN, in support of the Kinzua Dam. It seems to me that, in view of Pennsylvania's contribution to the overall cost of the Federal Government, it would be fitting for all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to be highly considerate of our needs in Pennsylvania.

My good colleague, Mr. GAVIN, represents a district where thousands of people have lost their homes on account of floods—we do not have the proper water table in Pennsylvania which we are trying to establish. Representative GAVIN has done well in his support of this project in this appropriation—and still more dams should be and will be built.

I am very, very sorry that my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Congressman JOHN SAYLOR, takes exception to this project, and I would like to pass the word along that New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, not to mention the solid South,

stand together and personally, I cannot understand how a member of the delegation from Pennsylvania can take the floor and deny the potency of this project.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HENDERSON].

(Mr. HENDERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, two items in the bill under consideration are of interest to the people of the 15th District of Ohio which I represent. The first of these is Dillon Reservoir, located several miles above the city of Zanesville in Muskingum County on the Licking River. The Bureau of the Budget has requested \$4 million for continuation of this project and the Appropriations Committee has recommended the same amount as being necessary for construction and continuation of the project through the next fiscal year.

By June of this year the project will stand about 36 percent completed. The funds authorized in this bill will carry the project to about 50 percent of completion.

The flood protection afforded the rich and populous Muskingum Valley by the Dillon Dam is considerable. With its completion, all of the major tributaries of the Muskingum River will have been brought under control. The need for this final link in flood control is understandable when it is pointed out that the Licking River empties into the Muskingum River in the heart of the business and industrial district of the city. Floods in recent years are grim reminders that until this tributary is controlled, Zanesville and the towns and villages that lie below it can not be assured of being free from danger. The benefit-cost ratio of this project is favorable. Considering the industrial development which has been accomplished in the past several years I am confident that the next decade will see the development of the industrial property in the valley which will greatly enhance this benefit to cost ratio.

Considering the need for this dam and the Federal investment which has been made already, it is my sincere hope that this House will confirm the actions of the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of the Budget and the Appropriations Committee by approving this portion of the bill. Nothing perhaps is so wasteful or uneconomic as an uncompleted dam. None of the benefits may be obtained until it is finished and serving the necessary purposes foreseen when it was authorized in 1938.

Next, I would like to direct my remarks to the Roseville flood-control project which is not a reservoir as in the case of Dillon, but is a project on the Moxahala Creek which contemplates widening, straightening, and deepening the creek channel involving relocation of short lengths of highways and railroad lines and several existing bridges and the construction of earth levies and a pumping station. In this manner, the Moxahala Creek would be able to carry off all of the excess waters

caused by the greatest rainfall in the history of the area. At the present time the creek is a small, narrow, twisting, and sluggish stream incapable of handling even a moderately heavy rainfall. The damage of some of the floods in the past has been greater than the cost of this entire project. The cost is estimated to be \$1,129,000. The Bureau of the Budget recommended a half million in order to get this project started. The Appropriations Committee has cut that figure to \$426,000.

This project is a part of the comprehensive plan for flood control in the Ohio River Basin and was adopted by the Flood Control Act approved June 8, 1938. It provides for local contribution, and the citizens of the community have already expressed their willingness to cooperate by raising the funds through public subscription and additional tax levies. Funds have already been expended by the local community in reliance upon the plans of the Corps of Engineers and the anticipation that Congress would authorize sufficient funds for the Federal Government to carry out its part of the program. I sincerely hope that this House will approve the recommendation of the committee in appropriating funds for this project.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to call the attention of the committee to an amendment which I plan to offer later in the day to the bill at page 4, line 8, which will provide that all of the funds for advance planning on any new project which is approved in this bill, that has a cost-benefit ratio of less than 1.2 to 1 be eliminated as for new planning funds from the 1958 budget.

In the past it has been more or less a general rule with the Bureau of the Budget and also with the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Committee on Appropriations that every effort be made to eliminate the funds for advance planning on projects that have a cost-benefit ratio of less than 1.2 to 1.

In this particular bill there are funds made available totaling approximately \$1 million for new planning starts on projects costing over \$300 million, in which the cost-benefit ratio is less than 1.2 to 1.

I think it is important for the House to express itself by giving recognition to a fixed cost-benefit ratio figure. I shall propose that amendment as one of the amendments at page 4, line 8, when the bill is read for amendment later today.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I simply want to say that I think there is a great deal of merit in the proposal to be offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the chairman of the committee.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention to enter into the internecine struggle in Pennsylvania. When the Committee takes up the bill under the 5-minute rule, we shall meet that problem at that time.

Mr. Chairman, the Public Works Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1958 that is now before the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$814,813,023—this is a reduction of \$61,639,977 or 7 percent below the budget estimates. Of the total amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee, \$619,325,023 represents the water resources construction programs of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. There is no one in the Congress that will dispute the absolute necessity of a well-planned and well-developed water resources program. Such a program is indispensable to the growth and prosperity of our country. The preservation of the Nation's water resources and the continued development of such is an obligation that reposes in the Congress. And because the matter of maintaining an adequate water supply is one of transcendent importance today and particularly in the future, the Congress must approach this problem on the basis of what is best for our country. As the United States continues to grow in numbers of people and as the population continues to spread over the vast reaches of our land, it is essential that we appropriate wisely for the projects and the programs that make our Nation's growth in population and land use a little more easy to deal with.

The President recognized this fact when he called it to the attention of the Congress in his state of the Union message. And it is with this thought in mind, that the members of the Public Works Subcommittee on Appropriations entered upon the hearings that resulted in the bill that is now before us.

I am sure that I need not tell the Members that this was no easy task. It is oftentimes difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff—to determine what is feasible and meets the test of reasonableness and priority—what programs should be started now and what should be deferred—whether the benefit-to-cost ratio justifies an expenditure that will be paid for by the taxpayers of the country.

For these reasons, the committee met over a 2-month period listening to the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation testimony and some 700 additional outside witnesses that was bound up into 3,784 pages of printed hearings.

Our action has been completely detailed in the report that is now before the committee and was expanded in the debate that opened yesterday. It is all in the record and it would be repetitious for me to detail it further.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct the attention of the Committee to one phase of the report on page 12 titled "Local Cooperation." I quote:

The committee is seriously concerned about the lack of local contribution on many

of the local flood protection and harbor projects. It feels that where there is a major flood-control problem on the large interstate rivers that the Federal Government logically can assume the greater portion of the cost. On those projects that are intrastate and often of a strictly local origin and benefit, the local interests should rightfully provide a substantial portion of the costs of the projects. It is the intent of this committee to give more consideration to those projects where local interests are willing and able to make the proper contribution regardless of whether or not the authorization requires it.

I agree generally with the position taken by the committee on this matter. However, it should have been expanded to include navigation projects. I have little difficulty in justifying navigation projects on the great rivers and the main tributaries. But I disagree when it is contended that the Congress should have the responsibility of making all streams navigable. And that is the direction in which we are headed. I do not believe that under the commerce clause of the Constitution, nor was it ever the intent of Congress, that so many navigation projects as we are called upon to authorize and to appropriate for are justified. Navigation projects are paid for by all of the taxpayers all over the Nation. In a great many instances, little or no benefit inures to the taxpayer in regions outside of the project locale. In many instances there are adequate transportation facilities available via good highways or railroads. Under these circumstances, it does not seem fair to me that all of the Nation should bear the cost on these purely local projects. If the Congress continues or desires to continue in this direction, then consideration should be given to imposing a user's tax or some kind of fee on those who desire and use waterway transportation. I hope that the proper legislative committee will give some thought to this matter.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I want to compliment my colleagues on this subcommittee for the work they put in on this bill. Particularly, do I single out the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] and the able Member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON]. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] occupied the post as chairman of this committee during most of the hearings. He handled the witnesses with courtesy, intelligence, and dispatch. He was kind, considerate, and gentlemanly throughout the lengthy hearings. It is easy to understand the high respect and esteem that he enjoys among all Members from every section. I tip my hat to my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Dr. FENTON. Although this was his first year sitting on this committee, he handled himself like a veteran member. No one was more faithful in committee attendance than he or the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]. Dr. FENTON's interest in all the projects and his courteous examination of the witnesses adduced valuable and worthwhile information for the committee and the Congress.

NEW ENGLAND REGION

Mr. Chairman, I take great pride that the New England flood control program is now moving along with such rapidity. The disastrous floods of 1955, particularly in the Connecticut River Basin, served as a strong impetus to these badly needed projects. We all know that flash floods are the most frightening and in many instances the most damaging because of their suddenness and the meteorological phenomena bringing heavy rains that causes them. Nobody knows when they will strike. Meteorologists in both the United States Weather Bureau and in private agencies admitted, following the 1955 flash floods that devastated areas of Pennsylvania and western New England, that they could not have forecast the heavy rainfall that deluged these areas in a 24-hour period, causing mountain streams to overflow, quickly filling ponds and lakes, and forcefully spilling into already swollen rivers.

There is only one way to prevent such a costly flooding and that is by comprehensive project planning such as we have here in the Connecticut River Basin. I toured through the damaged areas the day after the 1955 flood and know of the destruction that was wrought. As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Public Works I have sat during countless days of hearings as testimony was presented by the Corps of Engineers on flood-control measures in the Connecticut River Basin and elsewhere in New England. And I am proud to say that the Congress last year appropriated more money for New England flood-control projects than at any time since the Federal Government began participating in such a program. And this bill will provide more money to advance projects such as Thomaston Reservoir in Connecticut, Barre Falls, Buffumville, East Brimfield, Hodges Village, Adams, North Adams, and Worcester in Massachusetts, Otter Brook Reservoir in New Hampshire, Woonsocket in Rhode Island, Ball Mountain, East Barre, North Springfield, and Townshend in Vermont. The flood-control reservoir at North Hartland, Vt., will be started. Planning will begin on flood-control projects at West Hill and Westville in Massachusetts. The appropriations for these projects totals nearly \$24½ million. I am happy to report that the committee left these projects intact for fiscal 1958. This action again assures the New England area of adequate funds to continue toward the rapid completion of the Corps of Engineer's overall flood-protection program.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I take this opportunity to commend the gentleman on the fine statement he has made with regard to where we are going in this public works field and the principle of shared responsibility in connection with flood control and other projects.

Mr. BOLAND. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, I am pleased to note that the Appropriations Committee has, in this pending bill, H. R. 8090, included very many important projects. Among these projects are several that are important to the district which I have the honor to represent.

I should first refer to the Greenup lock and dam which crosses the Ohio River just a few miles below my home city of Ironton, Ohio, and a short distance below the city of Greenup in the State of Kentucky. The Government has already spent several million dollars on this gigantic project, but it is, in fact, a gigantic project and, of course, it costs a great deal of money. In this bill the amount necessary to finish this project suggested by the Army engineers and the Committee on Public Works is \$13,500,000. I feel sure that the Congress will authorize the appropriation of this amount of money because without the expenditure of this money other money which will have already been spent will be wasted. In other words, this money will be used to finish this important public project which will be of great benefit to many shippers who have millions of dollars invested in boats, rafts, and many different kinds of river conveyances. When this dam is finished it will establish a pool of water that will constantly be level and will carry thousands of tons of coal, oil, gasoline, timber, and farm products of all kinds produced there with a value of many millions of dollars.

I am glad to say that I was chairman of the meeting that we held when we dedicated this dam at the beginning of its operations—that has been about 2 years ago. It will probably take another year to finish construction of this gigantic improvement, but I dare say that the increase in the tonnage of traffic on the river will be tremendous. In addition to increasing the shipments on the river which, I understand, now exceed shipments going through the Panama Canal, this dam will enable those big plants already located on the river to maneuver their boats much more advantageously than at present, and will also enable the boats to carry much greater tonnage than they would carry in shallow water. I am proud that I was able to take an active part in procuring this gigantic improvement, and I know that I shall never regret that because I feel that while the Government is spending considerable money on this work, the results will be that many people, even those who do not live on the river, will be benefited. Tonnage of traffic on the river will be increased many times over, all of which will be to the advantage of people, generally.

I am proud of the fact that I have had something to do with the promotion of improvements on the Ohio River ever since I have been a Member of Congress, and I can truthfully say that the improvements that I have encouraged have paid for themselves many times over.

I am glad that Catlettsburg is included in the list of those cities where Ohio River improvements will be established. Catlettsburg was founded many, many years ago, and is located at the mouth of

Big Sandy River. This river has its source probably a hundred miles back in the mountains from which territory great quantities of coal have been and will continue to be taken, and likewise, great quantities of timber will also be taken. The improvement at Catlettsburg will pay for itself in a very few years, because the people in the territory to which I have referred will recognize this great improvement, and it will increase their shipments tremendously. Likewise, it will be of great benefit to shippers from other places who will be glad to send their shipments up into this new territory which will be opened up when Catlettsburg will have established shipping facilities.

It is expected that the total improvements at Catlettsburg, when completed, will amount to a total of \$2 million. I am sure that this will be money well spent, and the people who will benefit thereby will also benefit in other territories, because those people will be able to get materials cheaper.

I am very glad that this committee has recommended construction of Markland lock and dam, which will be of great benefit to the people of Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. It is estimated that this dam will cost \$9½ million. It will be a serviceable improvement because it will be located in the Ohio River below Cincinnati, which, as we all know, is a great inland city of a very large population, and with millions of dollars worth of wharves and shipping facilities. It will be located about 70 miles below Cincinnati. This will establish a large pool in front of Cincinnati and several miles below Cincinnati. We all know that the result of this will be great improvements in shipping facilities and a great increase in shipments.

About 30 miles above Cincinnati at New Richmond it is proposed to construct another dam which will be of great value to shippers of the whole country. This dam, when finished, will furnish a pool clear up to the Greenup Dam, which will be about 70 miles above the New Richmond Dam.

Therefore, with the new dam at Greenup establishing a pool for at least a hundred miles above Greenup, and with the new dams at Markland and New Richmond, there will be established a pool of approximately 200 miles below the Greenup Dam.

As a result of these three great improvements the Ohio River will have a flood stage for about 300 miles, and the traffic in the Ohio River will increase tremendously.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, yesterday I hoped that I would have 10 minutes to discuss certain items in the bill before us today. I appreciate the difficulty the Committee has in allocating the time of 2 hours on such an important bill. I appreciate the hard work the committee has done. I understand there are some 280 projects in this bill for flood control and public works so it has been hard to sort them out. I do want to direct the Committee's atten-

tion to two projects in Nebraska. Because I have but a few minutes I shall extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on both of these projects so you may have an opportunity to read them. The two projects I refer to are the Ainsworth irrigation project in Nebraska and the Farwell irrigation project. These projects both have the approval of the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of the Interior and were approved by the Congress last year. They were disapproved in this bill. I call your attention to the committee's report because I think some of the Bureau's witnesses did not make a very good presentation of the projects and it was necessary for the committee to take the action they did because they lacked information, they say this on page 14 of the report on the Bureau of Reclamation:

During the course of the hearings, a number of the Bureau witnesses demonstrated an apparent lack of preparedness and an inexcusable unwillingness to provide factual and responsive answers to questions of the committee members. The committee expects and is fully entitled to prompt, comprehensive, and responsive answers. It does not expect to be put through the process of digging out facts piece by piece in a time-wasting and unnecessary process.

The only reason I think these projects were deleted from the bill is a lack of understanding of the testimony presented by the bureau's witnesses. I am sure this is true because the staff of the committee and the subcommittee in the report they made on the Ainsworth project, point out that the project will only pay back 30 percent and the rest of it comes from the Missouri River Basin revenues. I believe that is about correct. I would point out to you that the irrigation law has always provided that the farmers pay back what they can on the irrigation features. On the Farwell project, they say the irrigators pay back only about 40 percent. If that is true it makes this project one of the best in the 17 Western States. The Farwell unit has rich, deep soil, the water is ample—good people live on the land. The same is true on the Ainsworth project. I want to call your attention to 13 irrigation projects approved under the Missouri River Basin. The actual repayment on those projects is about 17 percent. Here are two top projects with a ratio of 2.16. They are among the best in the Missouri River Basin. The Farwell people have entered into a conservancy district where all the people in the town and on the project have joined together to help pay back on these projects. The people in Nebraska are a little confused and concerned because these two good projects are denied money to start construction. My colleagues, Congress has appropriated \$355 million in 8 years for 197 projects in 46 foreign countries. Not one penny of that money is returned. They do not have to come before the Congress for a feasibility test. They simply get the money through the international foreign aid program and then spend it with no supervision. Within the last 60 days, mosa, and in other eastern countries irrigation and drainage projects in Formosa, and in other eastern countries

including Spain. The taxpayers of the country, and Nebraska included, helped to pay for these foreign projects. When Nebraska comes to Congress with a project that is approved by the Bureau of the Budget and approved by the Department of the Interior, they are refused. It is not easy to understand. The people of the Ainsworth and Farwell projects are puzzled. They are hurt. They have met every test required under legislative procedure. There is budget approval. The records support the facts that these two projects are far above the average in the Missouri River Basin. Funds invested in these reclamation projects are an investment in a growing, dynamic America. There is little flood-control money in these projects. Flood-control money is non-reimbursable. This loan of money is nonreimbursable. This loan of money will be paid back—most of it with interest. The semiarid country will blossom with new wealth—no longer will there be need of drought relief. I beg you, my colleagues, to give these two projects the green light. They are a good investment in America.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN].

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, first, I am anxious to commend and thank the able distinguished chairman and the committee for the very careful, painstaking attention, labor, and consideration which they have given to this bill, and particularly for the wise and important action they have taken in approving and submitting the various urgent projects in my district, State, and region.

I realize full well the delays occasioned by the requirements of routine procedures, which often are such a strain upon our patience when great need and urgency abide the event. But I am proud to state that by and large and with only one notable exception this year, which I trust may be satisfactorily disposed of before Congress adjourns, all essential programs in my district and State have been considered and favorably acted upon.

I am very hopeful that the Merrimack River project, in which my distinguished colleagues the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] are particularly interested, and for which our entire delegation is vitally concerned, may be approved in the near future.

There are a number of projects in my district, which the committee has carefully and favorably considered. These projects are designed to prevent future floods and already have been approved and planned by the engineers and are underway at various stages of completion. I think it may be pertinent at this time to outline them briefly and also to include at the end of my remarks a tabular chart showing the present status of Federal flood-control projects for central Massachusetts.

There are some operational difficulties presently being experienced with

regard to some of these projects. At the East Brimfield Dam and Reservoir, which is designed to protect Southbridge, Mass., it would be necessary to relocate a Catholic cemetery and arrangements to this end have already been made by the engineers, and I believe these arrangements are agreeable to everyone concerned.

In another part of this project, there is an area or district where about 140 persons reside and the question of whether to relocate them or not is still pending. I believe that the able New England division engineer, Brig. Gen. A. K. Sibley, and his staff at Boston are now endeavoring to work out a satisfactory solution to this matter.

With respect to the Westville project, which is also designed to protect Southbridge, for which planning money is provided in this bill, this project will not for engineering reasons be started until the East Brimfield project is practically all completed.

When these two projects are finished, it is the belief of the engineers that the Southbridge district will be adequately and effectively protected against future floods and that, of course, is the objective of these projects.

At Barre Falls, Hodges Village, and Buffumville progress is being made and the work is proceeding practically on schedule. There have been some relocation problems connected with all of these projects but on the whole they are progressing satisfactorily.

As to West Hill, where planning money has also been granted, this project is in its early stages and will require considerable more study and adjustment before it can be launched since there are also relocation problems and some local difficulties involved.

I am endeavoring to the best of my ability to assist in working out proper solutions to all of these problems and the engineers are doing everything in their power to find the proper answers to the various problems that have been presented by individuals and municipalities.

These are the projects of distinct interest to central Massachusetts:

BARRE FALLS

Authorization for Barre Falls was provided by the Flood Control Act of 1941. The \$2,060,000 project, located on the Ware River in Barre, calls for the construction of an earth and rock fill dam, 62 feet high and 885 feet long, with a reservoir capacity of 24,300 acre-feet. The concrete weir and chute spillway will have a discharge capacity of 16,300 cubic feet per second. Congress has appropriated \$1,150,000 to date for this project. The \$376,000 requested will permit the completion of the entire project in December 1957.

Three dikes have been completed, as well as clearing and stripping the dam site. Rock fill is now being placed on dikes 1 and 2. Grading for access roads is completed. Excavation has been completed throughout the intake channel, gate structure, conduit and outlet channel.

The \$376,000 requested will be used to clear the reservoir area, complete the

access road, complete the installation of permanent operating equipment and complete the dam.

BUFFUMVILLE

Authorization for Buffumville was provided by the Flood Control Act of 1941. The \$2,900,000 project, located on the Little River in Charlton about 5 miles north of Webster, calls for the construction of a rolled earth fill dam, 66 feet high and 3,225 feet long, with a reservoir capacity of 11,300 acre-feet and a permanent pool of 1,400 acre-feet. The concrete overflow uncontrolled weir spillway will have a discharge capacity of 29,800 cubic feet per second. Congress has appropriated \$1,683,000 to date for this project. The \$1,117,000 requested will permit the completion of the entire project in June 1958.

Road relocations are about 54 percent completed. Relocation of electric, telephone, oil pipe, and gas lines is about 50 percent completed.

With the \$1,117,000 requested, the Army engineers will initiate and complete the reservoir clearing, initiate and complete construction of permanent operating facilities, and complete the dam construction.

EAST BRIMFIELD

Authorization for East Brimfield was provided by the Flood Control Act of 1941. The \$7,100,000 project, located on the Quinebaug River in Sturbridge, calls for the construction of an earth fill dam, 55 feet high and 520 feet long, with a reservoir capacity of 28,800 acre-feet and permanent pool of 1,200 acre-feet. The chute spillway will have a discharge capacity of 15,500 cubic feet per second. Congress has appropriated \$840,000 to date for this project. Another \$4,550,000 will be required to permit completion of the entire project by June 1959, after approval of this year's budget request of \$1,500,000.

Land acquisition will be completed by June 1959, with closure of the dam scheduled in August 1958. Relocations of roads and public utilities will be completed in November 1958.

Preparation of the plans and specifications is nearly completed. Formal agreement for the relocation of the cemetery has been forwarded to the owners for execution. Negotiations for the relocation of route 20 are being conducted with the Commonwealth.

With the \$1,500,000 requested, the engineers will initiate construction of the dam outlet works, begin construction of the permanent operating facilities, continue land acquisition, complete utility relocations, and complete State road relocation.

HODGES VILLAGE

Authorization for Hodges Village was provided by the Flood Control Act of 1941. The \$5,300,000 project, located on the French River in Oxford, calls for the construction of an earth-fill dam, 55 feet high and 2,050 feet long, with a reservoir capacity of 12,800 acre feet. The spillway will have a discharge capacity of 25,800 cubic feet per second. Congress has appropriated \$480,000 to date for this project. Another \$2,960,000 will be re-

quired to permit completion of the entire project by March 1959, after approval of this year's budget request of \$1,860,000.

Land acquisition will be completed by February 1959, with closure of the dam scheduled in May 1958. Relocations of roads and public utilities will be completed in March 1959.

Plans and specifications for the dam and structures have been reviewed by the Chief of Engineers and are now undergoing final revision. Agreement on railroad relocations is expected to be submitted to the Chief of Engineers for final review in the near future.

With the \$1,860,000, the Engineers will initiate construction of the dam, initiate construction of the permanent operating facilities, continue land acquisitions and complete the railroad relocation.

WORCESTER DIVERSION

Authorization for the Worcester diversion project was provided by the Flood Control Act of 1944. The \$6,163,000 project, of which \$5,670,000 will be the Federal share, extends from Leesvills Pond in Worcester to the Blackstone River in Auburn and Millbury. It calls for the construction of a small control dam, an intake structure, a 16-foot circular, concrete-lined tunnel, 4,200 feet long, and an open-cut return channel, 11,300 feet long. Congress has appropriated \$970,000 to date for this project. Another \$3,200,000 will be required to permit completion of the entire project by November 1959, after approval of this year's budget request of \$1,500,000.

The tunnel will be completed in October 1959, and the channel is scheduled for completion in November 1959.

Initial construction contract was advertised for bids on April 22. Negotiations with the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad for an agreement on construction of a railroad bridge are expected to be completed for execution this month.

With the \$1,500,000 requested, the engineers will continue construction of the channel and tunnel.

WEST HILL

Authorization for West Hill was provided by the Flood Control Act of 1944. The project, located on the West River in Upton and Uxbridge, calls for the construction of a rolled-fill earth dam and reservoir with a storage capacity of 11,900 acre-feet, equivalent to 8 inches of runoff from the drainage area. Estimated cost of the dam and reservoir is \$3,360,000. Preconstruction planning is estimated at \$233,000, of which \$183,000

has been appropriated by Congress to date. The \$50,000 requested will permit completion of the preconstruction planning in fiscal year 1958.

The design memorandum on West Hill is expected to be submitted to the Chief of Engineers in September 1957.

WESTVILLE

Authorization for Westville was provided by the Flood Control Act of 1941. The project, located on the Quinebaug River about 2 miles west of Southbridge, calls for the construction of a concrete dam and a reservoir with a storage capacity of 12,000 acre-feet. Estimated cost of the dam and reservoir is \$6,550,000. Preconstruction planning is estimated at \$320,000, of which \$79,000 has been appropriated by Congress to date. The \$100,000 requested will advance preconstruction planning to about 55 percent of completion in fiscal year 1958. Another \$141,000 will be needed to complete preconstruction planning.

Construction of Westville will not be started until the companion East Brimfield project is well under construction.

SMALL PROJECTS

Several central Massachusetts communities are being considered for flood protection works under Public Law 785, 84th Congress. This law permits the engineers to spend up to \$400,000 on any one project without specific congressional authorization under changes voted in the flood laws in the last Congress.

Presently under review by the Chief of Engineers is the Ware project at an estimated cost of \$400,000. When this review has been completed, provided the project is found to be economically justified and feasible from an engineering standpoint, the Ware project will be approved for construction during the 1957-58 fiscal year.

The engineers are also studying other problem areas in central Massachusetts, for which the design memorandums are being prepared by the New England division engineer. These contemplated projects include the North Nashua River at Fitchburg at an estimated cost of \$375,000; the Quaboag River at West Brookfield at an estimated cost of \$50,000; the Chicopee and Quaboag Rivers at Palmer—Three Rivers—at an estimated cost of \$150,000, and the French River in Rochdale, Leicester, and Oxford at an estimated cost of \$150,000.

The following tabulation presents the progress made to date on major flood control projects in central Massachusetts:

Federal flood control for central Massachusetts

Project	Federal costs	Appropriated to date	1957-58 budget request	Additional funds to complete	Completion date
Barre Falls.....	\$2,060,000	\$1,150,000	\$376,000	None	December 1957.
Buffumville.....	2,900,000	1,683,000	1,117,000	None	June 1958.
East Brimfield.....	7,100,000	840,000	1,500,000	\$4,550,000	June 1959.
Hodges Village.....	5,300,000	480,000	1,860,000	2,960,000	March 1959.
Worcester diversion.....	5,670,000	970,000	1,500,000	3,200,000	November 1959.
West Hill.....	¹ 3,360,000	183,000	50,000	(²)	(²)
Westville.....	¹ 6,550,000	79,000	100,000	(²)	(²)

¹ Estimated.

² Planning stage.

(Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY].

(Mr. DEMPSEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committee has done a most thorough and understanding job in dealing with the public works appropriation bill, H. R. 8090. This is evidenced by the clarity and reasonableness of the report provided to the Members of the House. I would like to direct the attention of the committee, however, to an item on page 9 of that report that has reference to an appropriation of \$545,000 for a flood-control project at Artesia, N. Mex., on the Pecos River. The committee recommends delaying appropriation for the project until a bond issue is undertaken by the city of Artesia in order to assure the local contribution in the amount of \$180,000 for acquirement of necessary land, rights-of-way, easements, and to meet the obligations which the community has agreed to assume.

Since the issuance of the committee report, I have been advised by the mayor and other city authorities of Artesia that the city council has unanimously agreed to put this bonding proposal before the citizens at the first scheduled regular city election, next spring. This is the earliest time that such a proposal can be submitted under New Mexico law.

There is no question in my mind about approval by the citizens of Artesia because I have been advised by the city authorities, the chamber of commerce, and a great many individuals that the people are overwhelmingly in favor of such a bond issue.

That is a logical conclusion to reach because flash floods on the Pecos River in the past have taken several lives in Artesia and done property damage that reaches well into the millions of dollars. The city and the immediate area are always in imminent danger from these flash floods because of the mountainous terrain which is hit frequently by cloudbursts. The losses of life and property incurred from one of these flash floods are so great that it is merely good business for the people of this community to provide the necessary local funds. The Federal Government, of course, recognizes its obligation because the Pecos River is an interstate stream and a large amount of Federal property is situated along its course. This property also has suffered serious damage in the past.

In view of the assurance from the city of Artesia that this bond issue proposal will be submitted at the first opportunity afforded under State law, I suggest to the committee that this item be kept in this legislation, with the provision that the funds appropriated not be made available until the bond issue has been approved, has become effective, and the city of Artesia is in a position to make payment of the required \$180,000. In that way, the project should not be un-

duly delayed and the Federal funds will be amply safeguarded.

I will deeply appreciate your consideration of this suggestion.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my appreciation, also the appreciation of those constituents who came up to appear before this committee, for the courtesy that was extended to us.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to discuss committee action on a very important project, the Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.

The committee disallowed this project, I respectfully take issue with the committee's position and reasoning. I feel quite sure that on a thorough review of the facts and justifications for this project, it can be determined that it is well merited in the national public interest.

In House document No. 740 of the 79th Congress, 2d session, the report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, August 26, 1942, states as follows:

The division engineer considers that deepening of the waterway to 12 feet is justified as war insurance. He points out that sugar from Cuba is being brought into Miami Harbor and Port Everglades and shipped to northern points by rail and believes that this, and commodities from Latin American countries, might well be transported northerly on the waterway. He considers the possible usefulness of the canal in event of a breakdown or shortage of land transportation facilities during the war period an important factor in its justification.

The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors has had this to say:

While the degree of future need for the waterway as a carrier of freight depends somewhat upon events which are not predictable at this time, the board concludes that its usefulness during normal times in addition to its prospective value during the war period clearly justifies immediate deepening to 12 feet.

I respectfully submit that the events which were not then predictable in 1942 have since taken place, and that the usefulness of the project during normal times has increased tremendously. The war usefulness has not diminished one iota.

The waterway traverses 11 counties. At the time of the original report in 1942, the population was 718,000. The total population is now 2 million.

The importance of the areas as manufacturing, industrial, and commercial value, has increased tremendously. The growth of business in this area has been phenomenal. I am confident that a current review of the economic benefits of this project would be extremely favorable. Furthermore, the military purposes stated in the original report have been increased and not decreased.

The original wartime purposes for which the project was authorized and approved still exist and are valid arguments today. In addition thereto, since

that time, we have seen the east coast of Florida assume an invaluable position in the total defense effort of the United States.

At Jacksonville is a tremendous naval installation, both deep-water port and air base. It is one of the primary installations for the Navy on the east coast. Farther down the State is Cape Canaveral. This is the guided missile base for the Air Force. It is a major operation in the missile program and from it is operated the only down-range station available to the United States.

There are military installations at Miami; in addition to these, is the Strategic Air Base at Homestead, which is a very important segment of our national defense. Finally, there is Key West, Fla., which is perhaps the largest Navy installation in the country, the one place suitable for extended submarine operations.

The intracoastal waterway, if improved to the authorized depth of 12 feet and width of 125 feet, could serve in normal times and in wartimes these important military installations by a completely protected inland waterway route.

In summary, I conclude my statement by saying again that the facts and justifications which originally made for the approval of this project are as valid today as they were at the time they were made; but justifications have been vastly improved by usefulness of the project in peacetime and in wartime. Furthermore, work was started on the completion of this project in fiscal 1957 with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget for \$200,000. This year, the Bureau of the Budget approved a request of \$1,150,000. I respectfully submit that the request is proper and in order, is completely justified and I trust that it will be reconsidered by the conference committee on the House side and written into the final bill before being sent to the President for approval.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS].

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my appreciation for myself and others of my colleagues for the fine work this committee has done and the courtesies they extended during their consideration of the bill.

I would like to call to the attention of the Members of the House a very worthwhile project which originally started in New Jersey and was authorized along the east coast to and through Miami, Fla. This is the Intracoastal Waterway. There remains a stub end of this project to be completed as it has now progressed from New Jersey down to Eau Gallie, Fla., but needs to be continued to Miami as was originally authorized. This inland, protected waterway needs a depth of 12 feet to handle the commercial barges now carrying thousands of tons of cargo to the fast growing lower east coast of Florida. Local interests in Florida have spent millions of dollars developing feeder

channels and port facilities as a result of the original authorization.

To stop the project now, with only 175 miles left to complete the 12-foot channel, will curtail the benefits of water transportation along the entire Atlantic seaboard. Industries throughout the Eastern United States are paying high transportation costs to deliver their products to south Florida. Benefits in transportation costs will result from the completion of the 12-foot project from Trenton, N. J., to Miami.

The ports of the lower East Coast of Florida, including Fort Pierce, Palm Beach, Port Everglades in Fort Lauderdale, and Miami have a population of over 1½ million people to serve directly. In addition, the completion of this project would tie together the port of Jacksonville, Fla., with all of the other large ports of Florida, including the large port of Tampa, via the cross State waterway through St. Lucie Canal. The military installations within this area represent investments of several hundred millions of dollars and this inland waterway is a vital link of inside protected waterways away from the submarine menace as experienced during World War II.

The Appropriations Committee has not seen fit to recommend this project in its report under public works appropriation bill for fiscal 1958. Since the President, Secretary of the Army, Bureau of the Budget, and the United States Engineers have recommended this program, I wanted to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House that to eliminate this program is in my opinion not justified by the facts. Thank you.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. McGOVERN].

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I want to take advantage of this opportunity to thank the members of the committee and particularly the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] for the kind consideration given to me and the witnesses from my State when we appeared before the committee.

There is one project contained in the bill now under consideration about which I wish to speak briefly. I am referring to the Oahe investigation project. The bill carries an item for this project of only \$100,000. This is a small amount, numerically, but it is a project of tremendous importance to the people of the eastern half of the State of South Dakota. Some years ago at the time the Oahe Reservoir and Dam were begun on the Missouri River, the Bureau of Reclamation also initiated studies looking into the feasibility of irrigation benefits from this project. Recently an interim report was filed by the Bureau which demonstrates the economic feasibility of that project and which calls attention to the fact that an irrigation project of this kind would stabilize farm income in the area. It would also permit greater diversification of crops leading to the cutting down of the production of crops that are now in surplus. There are other benefits, including important additions to the in-

dustrial and municipal water supply of cities in the area, as well as improved wildlife and flood control.

In the President's current budget estimate the sum of \$360,000 was requested for continuing the study of this project to determine whether or not the project was entirely feasible. It has been estimated by the Bureau that such study can be completed within the next 3 years. We felt that the request for \$360,000 for the coming year was a modest one, and one which was essential to the successful continuance of the study. I would, therefore, like to ask the chairman of the committee or someone designated by him if he would be willing to explain at this time why the committee cut the requested funds to something less than 30 percent of the amount requested in the budget?

Mr. CANNON. I may say to the gentleman from South Dakota in response to his inquiry that there is a feasibility report on this matter which the committee wishes to take up before we can be in a position to follow up this project.

Mr. McGOVERN. I take it, Mr. Chairman, this in no way casts doubt on the importance of continuing the study and that we can have reasonable assurances the study will go forward to completion?

Mr. BOLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGOVERN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts, a member of the Public Works Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. BOLAND. I want to say to the gentleman from South Dakota that the committee appreciated his deep and active interest in the Oahe Unit. The committee assures him that it will protect his interest and he need have little concern over the reduction that was made on this project. There is some matter of proper local cooperation with respect to the general overall Bureau of Reclamation's program in this area. One hundred thousand dollars has been allotted for the Oahe Unit in this bill. This amount preserves the project and when the difficulty mentioned is straightened out, I am sure that the project will move ahead speedily. Again, I want to congratulate and compliment the gentleman from South Dakota for his appearance and testimony before the committee. And particularly is this so in view of the fact that he is a new Member of this Congress. He indeed has shown an expert knowledge of his district and has rapidly grasped the initiative of pressing for projects that concern his people.

Mr. McGOVERN. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. McGOVERN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER].

TAMPA HARBOR PROJECT

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, for the third year the Appropriations Committee of the House has made recommendation to this body of funds for improvement of Tampa Harbor in the first district of Florida. In 1955 \$977,000 was appropriated to begin this most worthy

and needed project. In 1956 additional funds were granted in the amount of \$4 million. In the bill of the committee for fiscal 1958 I am pleased that they have submitted the full amount of \$2,250,000 as recommended by the United States Army engineers and included in the budget of the President to permit orderly and scheduled progress on deepening and widening of channels and turning basins.

I would take this opportunity to commend the deep understanding and thorough study given this project by the subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors and by the full Appropriations Committee of the House and its chairman [Mr. CANNON]. They have demonstrated clearly their full understanding of the proper position of the Federal Government in relation to the development of the waterways of the Nation. It is a pleasure to point out at this time that the Tampa Harbor project each year has presented to the committee a higher benefit-to-cost ratio and today this harbor qualifies as one of the most worthy in the entire country.

This project will, I am sure, meet with the approval of the House and I assure my colleagues of the outstanding worthiness and need of these developments for the entire State of Florida. We will happily see the first returns upon expenditure of these funds which will complete one usable segment for the commerce of the area.

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. NORBLAD].

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the committee on its approval of the Budget Bureau request for the full appropriation for the necessary funds to complete the work at the mouth of the Columbia River. These funds of one million plus added to the money previously expended there will be the necessary sums to give us for the time being, at least, the very necessary 48-foot bar.

There are two principal reasons for the work being done there. The first is the fact that the draft of ships built since World War II have been growing deeper and deeper and the existing bar was simply not able to handle many of these new and modern freighters.

The second is the fact that there are large swells on that particular bar and it cannot be compared with others where conditions are relatively mild. As a result the rise and fall of the ships passing over that bar is very considerable and it must accordingly be dredged to a depth adequate to compensate for this factor.

The present program will properly take care of these two conditions which I have described.

(Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER].

(Mr. SCUDDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much this time to be able to point out a project in my district that has been eliminated from the present bill. I have served now for four terms as a member of the Committee on Public Works of the House and I feel it is one of the most constructive committees we have because it is the committee that authorizes projects for the building of America. Naturally, the Committee on Appropriations of the House has the responsibility of appropriating money for the development of America and for the building of these projects.

The project I have reference to is in Middle Creek, Lake County. While the Bureau of the Budget recommended this project the committee saw fit to eliminate the money from this bill because of the fact that a district had to be formed to take care of the maintenance and the repair of the project. However, selfish interests entered into this matter and were able to defeat the two-thirds majority vote of the area which was necessary to form this district. A large majority of the people in the area voted for the project. The board of supervisors of the county in which this project is located adopted 100 percent a resolution to take over the responsibility of the maintenance of this project and by the 8th of July everything will have been taken care of to make this project meet the criteria of the committee.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCUDDER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. I do not think it is a question of meeting the criteria of the committee. It is a question of the people of the gentleman's district voting against the project.

Mr. SCUDDER. That is right.

Mr. EVINS. An overwhelming number voted against the project and because it was a new start, it was not approved by the committee at this time.

Mr. SCUDDER. That is not altogether the fact. I sent a letter to the district and told the leaders of the opposition they were rendering a great disservice to their county for opposing this project. A handful of selfish people are trying to stop a program that is of great benefit to the entire area. The board of supervisors are 100 percent for this project. Over 50 percent of the property owners have signed a petition to the county supervisors to take over its maintenance.

Mr. EVINS. Is it not true that the people of the gentleman's district voted against the forming of the district?

Mr. SCUDDER. Yes; a majority voted for it, but they lacked the two-thirds majority necessary to form the district. A majority of the people were in favor of it. The board of supervisors are 100 percent for it. However, the same people brought an injunction against the board of supervisors. A judge was called in from the outside and decided in favor of the people of the county. I assure you it is only a handful of people who are trying to thwart this project.

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Public Works Committee, I can state from experience that we are always glad to have our colleagues appear before us in the interest of projects they desire to be authorized.

I wish to thank the members of the Appropriations Committee for the courteous consideration they have always extended to me. When I appeared before them on May 17 in the interest of the Middle Creek flood-control project in Lake County, Calif., I advised that there was a problem in the formation of a local district to assume responsibility for maintenance and operation, after completion of the project.

On May 7 an election was held for the purpose of forming a local district. A substantial majority of the people voted for the formation of such a district; however, they were 60 votes short of the required two-thirds majority.

The House Appropriations Committee, on the basis of this election, deleted the \$300,000 in initial construction funds for the project which had been programmed for fiscal year 1958. Their language appears on page 8 of House Report No. 552, to accompany H. R. 8090, public works appropriation bill for fiscal year 1958.

Immediately after the election, a move was initiated by landowners in the project area to request the Lake County Board of Supervisors to zone the area into the county flood-control and water-conservation district. Well over 50 percent of the landowners signed a petition making this request.

The board of supervisors, which is 100 percent in favor of the project, met on May 20 with the intent of complying with this request. However, some selfish interests filed an injunction, preventing the board from taking action. The injunction proceeding was brought before the Lake County Superior Court on June 5, and it was denied.

The board of supervisors proceeded with their action and on June 18 the clerk of the board, Thomas L. Garner, wired me as follows:

Lake County Board of Supervisors adopted resolution forming zone Middle Creek project June 17. Final hearing July 8. Assurance to be signed immediately July 8.

I realize that we are not in a position right now to offer an amendment to the public works appropriation bill, because final assurance will not be available until the 8th of July. But I desire to impress upon my colleagues that the county of Lake is taking appropriate steps to assure local maintenance and operation, in compliance with Public Law 780 of the 83d Congress, which authorized the project.

By the time the bill reaches the Senate, the question of local responsibility will be completely resolved. This would permit the budget request of \$300,000 be restored, so that work can be started on this most worthy project to protect against the tragic floods that have caused terrific losses in the past.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the Delegate from Hawaii [Mr. BURNS].

(Mr. BURNS of Hawaii asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BURNS of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, the able and distinguished Chairman and the capable and dedicated members of the Committee on Appropriations have been receiving well deserved tribute from their colleagues. I have examined the allocations made to Hawaii projects. The consideration given to Hawaii is most fair and just. We deeply appreciate this consideration.

It was my privilege to appear before the committee with two constituents who traveled more than 5,000 miles. The committee and its staff were most cordial and courteous. In the committee our presentations were received with interest and understanding as well as objectivity. The gracious courtesy extended my constituents was appreciated very much by them in their expressions to me. I thank the committee most sincerely on behalf of my constituents and personally for the kindnesses shown us.

Hawaii has had the privilege of visits by members of the committee who have made intensive investigations into our needs. As a result of these visits, Hawaii has been given very fair and just consideration. I take advantage of this opportunity to express Hawaii's heartfelt gratitude to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY], for the time and effort given to Hawaii, as a result of which grave and important needs have been met and will be met in the future. Hawaii appreciates very much the dedication and devotion to the public good demonstrated by these gentlemen in coming to Hawaii and conducting on-the-spot investigations. We welcome these visits and hope that we may have others.

In view of our present status as a Territory, Hawaii is very dependent upon the fairness and justness of the Members of Congress from the various States. Since we do not have the minimum representation each State has, the consideration given us in this bill demonstrates beyond any doubt the concern of the Committee on Appropriations for all of our people and for the strengthening of all parts that make up our Nation. Hawaii thanks them all from the bottom of our hearts.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HOLLAND].

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Chairman, I want to add my support to the statement made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] and also to state that the Pennsylvania delegation, with one exception, supports the committee report on the Allegheny Reservoir.

It is a very worthy project and is supported by all of the business interests, and outside of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] I think I am safe in saying every elected official of this great industrial valley.

(Mr. HOLLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BARRETT].

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, before I appeal to the membership of this body to vote an increase for the further development and early completion of the Delaware River Channel between the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton, N. J., I would first like to express my appreciation to the members of the Appropriations Committee for their untiring efforts. It was indeed gratifying to know at least the need for a 40-foot channel is now a recognized fact and that \$9 million has been authorized for the coming fiscal year.

However, I am sorry to say, this amount is not sufficient to carry out the deepening operations next year to the 40-foot depth approved by the Congress several years ago, but would merely pay for a 35-foot interim depth channel as recommended by the President in his budget message.

In my testimony before the Committee in May of this year I definitely pointed out that an allocation of \$16,500,000 would be the bare minimum needed to maintain the channel on an efficient basis during the coming year. This figure was arrived at after a careful and complete study by the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army—and who should know better than these authorities the amount of money required to do a competent job?

Every conceivable argument has been presented in favor of this appropriation of \$16,500,000. The channel's economic value to the Nation has been established. Its importance to world trade has been shown. The benefits the Delaware Valley will derive from a modern 40-foot channel have been enumerated. As a matter of fact, every citizen in our country will gain in one way or another through the improvement of this major, important waterway.

A few moments ago I said that every conceivable argument had been presented in favor of this appropriation. I would like to amend this statement now, because to me there is one very important factor that has been overlooked. The Delaware River Channel, in its present obsolete condition, has taken its toll in human lives to say nothing of the 169 vessels it has damaged. Back in 1955 a total of 120 accidents were reported on the channel and the total damage amounted to well over \$13 million.

As recent as March 7 of this year a tanker-freighter collision occurred on the channel and more men lost their lives needlessly. This alone should be reason enough to authorize an increased appropriation of \$7,500,000.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I would like to urge that the \$16.5 million needed for this project be substituted in lieu of the authorized \$9 million. I believe everyone will agree with me this is the most provident and sensible way to bring

into existence a safe and modern waterway that will benefit the Delaware Valley economically and protect our Nation in the case of a national emergency.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. SAUND].

Mr. SAUND. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my very sincere thanks for the courtesy the chairman and the members of the committee extended to me. I am a new Member, but they gave me advice and counsel, and they were very courteous to the people of my district who appeared before their committee, and I wish to thank them for it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG].

(Mr. OSTERTAG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, I intend to support the amendment to strige out funds for the Allegheny Dam and Reservoir at Kinzua, Pa., and in view of the limited time accorded me in general debate, I expect to discuss this project under the 5-minute rule.

First of all, I want to emphasize that I am aware of the need for flood control on the upper Allegheny River and of various other needs for water in the Allegheny and Ohio River Basins. I am deeply sympathetic to those needs, for they are acute and, I might add, very legitimate, not only in the Ohio River Basin but throughout the country.

This project, however, would saddle on the taxpayers of the country, the entire cost of a fantastically expensive project, with not 1 cent of contribution being required from the local interests who would be benefited. This is described as primarily a flood-control project, but it is, in fact, a multiple-purpose project involving water supply, pollution abatement, stream regulation, and industrial water supply. Consideration is even being given to hydroelectric power production.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I have only a few minutes.

Mr. GAVIN. Certainly the gentleman knows it is not a hydroelectric project; it is a flood-control project.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I realize that it has been advanced as a flood-control project, but the major benefits far exceed those of flood control, and I only said that consideration is even being given to hydroelectric power production.

Only a minor part of the benefits can properly be charged to flood control. If flood control were the major and governing objective of this project, a much smaller dam and reservoir would be ample, not only to protect the upstream communities such as Warren and the area so ably represented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN], but the metropolitan district of Pittsburgh as well. This is amply demonstrated in the records of the United States Geological Survey. Indeed there are a number of alternative proposals for achieving both flood control and stream regulation in the area, but they have never been ade-

quately studied or analyzed for cost and economic benefits. These alternatives should be fully studied before we are firmly bound to an expenditure that may well run upward of \$150 million. As it stands, this project violates not 1, but 2 fundamentally important principles. It violates the principle of local financial participation in the cost of these multiple-purpose projects, and it violates some Indian treaty rights which are profoundly important to the moral stature of this Nation. I urge you not to approve this project until—and I say until—these highly questionable aspects have been ironed out.

Let me say a word about the costs of this project. We are asked today merely to appropriate \$1 million to start construction, and once construction starts, there is no turning back, but rather the project must go on to completion with a total cost estimated by the Engineers to be \$101 million. That is the estimate today. The record suggests that \$101 million will by no means do the job, however. I say this because, in 1936, this was put forth as a modest little \$6.5 million dam with approximately \$11 million more in local costs for land acquisition and damages.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I thank the gentleman. By 1941 the cost had risen to \$35 million, with no local participation whatever. By 1948 the cost had jumped to \$66 million. Last year it was \$97.5 million and now, just a year later, it is estimated at \$101 million. And mind you, not one dime of this is to be borne by local interests.

As long ago as 1939 the late Harold Ickes challenged the validity of this method of financing the dam. As chairman of the National Resources Committee at that time, he pointed out that it would provide, not only flood control but an additional source of water supply for a metropolitan district, as well as benefits to pollution abatement for downstream communities, benefits to individual water users and recreational benefits. To charge all of these costs to the Federal Government, he said, would be a departure from existing policy, and he recommended that a determination of local responsibility be made. Yet today this is submitted as a 100 percent Federal project.

The fact is that the Appropriations Subcommittee on Public Works has itself disallowed several projects in this very bill because they did not provide for local participation.

We, who talk so much about the virtues of local responsibility as the muscle and sinew of representative government, have an opportunity in this proposal to practice what we preach; we should require that this project be restudied both for alternatives, and for a proper allocation of costs.

I said a moment ago that this proposal would also do violence to certain Indian treaty rights. Those rights exist; they have been repeatedly reaffirmed. They are justiciable. Make no mistake about

it: If this project is approved, it will wind up in the courts, and on the basis of the record, it is difficult to see how the treaty rights of the Indians can be over-ridden.

The Allegheny Reservoir would flood some 9,000 acres of land in New York State which was granted to the Seneca Nation of Indians by a treaty of 1794 signed by the first President of this country, George Washington. The treaty guaranteed to the Indians the undisturbed use of their lands in perpetuity. The Indian reservation consists of a narrow strip, about 1.6 miles wide, running along the upper Allegheny River in New York State. The projected reservoir would flood virtually all of the habitable land in the reservation. Only the steep hillsides would remain. These cannot be farmed, they cannot be lived upon—for the Senecas are not cliffdwellers. In fact, the remaining land cannot even be reached, if this dam is built, for it will be inaccessible.

The Corps of Engineers is cognizant of the disastrous effect that the dam will have on the reservation. Their 1939 report says, and I quote:

The extinguishment of the Indian right of occupancy of the Alleghany Reservation will probably necessitate that an agreement be entered into with the Seneca Nation under the supervision of the Office of Indian Affairs, and that by appropriate legislation, Congress authorize or approve such an agreement.

Now, of course, no such agreement has ever been made, and no such legislation has ever been passed.

The Corps of Engineers further noted in its 1939 report makes clear the wording of the treaty of 1794, and pointed out that in 1871, Congress reaffirmed the validity of that treaty.

In view thereof—

The corps said, and again I am quoting from the report—

It is extremely doubtful that Congress would authorize the acquisition of the affected area of the Allegany Indian Reservation until a voluntary agreement had been reached with the Seneca Nation. It is obvious that any such agreement entered into by the Seneca Nation would, of necessity contain provisions making it incumbent upon the United States to provide additional lands in New York State for said nation to replace those taken.

That is the end of the quote.

Have these conditions been fulfilled? On the contrary. There has been no voluntary agreement with the Senecas, or for that matter, any other kind of an agreement. There has been no legislation by Congress. Certainly no steps have been taken to compensate the Indians for the loss of their lands by the grant of additional lands.

The Senecas do not want to be recompensed with money. They want to be left undisturbed in the use and occupancy of their lands, as George Washington promised they would be, and as the Congress of 1871 and the Supreme Court on several occasions have reaffirmed they would be.

Yet under the legislation now before us, we are proposing to do by condemnation—what is prohibited by treaty and by law. At a time when our Govern-

ment places such high value on its pledged word that it is willing to turn over American boys to foreign courts for trial, because it is prescribed by treaty—we are proposing here, lightly and mindlessly, to ignore our solemnly pledged word to the American Indians. Surely we have a duty and an obligation to deal with the Senecas in good faith. If we reduce their treaty to a scrap of paper, what will our word be worth?

In closing, let me reemphasize this point; neither the Senecas nor others are opposed to the objectives envisioned in this project. Flood control is undoubtedly needed on the Allegheny as are the other water uses encompassed here. If a full and fair study of the alternatives proves conclusively that the high dam at Kinzua is the only way to meet these objectives, I am confident that the Indians as well as the other opponents will yield to necessity. But until that is done, we have neither moral nor economic justification for launching this costly, questionable project. I hope the amendment will be supported and the \$1 million appropriation will be stricken out.

I might say that a Pennsylvania official expressed similar views concerning this project at one time. This man was Dr. Bogardus, secretary of forest and water resources of Pennsylvania. He said:

It is perfectly obvious that if you say the Federal Government will bear the full cost of any flood control dam, you can logically include any dam that can be constructed for power, domestic water supply, or anything else, because all of these dams have some elements of flood control.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the able Chairman for granting me these few minutes of this valuable time. Also, I wish to add my words of appreciation and commendation to this most powerful of all committees of this great body, and I desire to pay particular tribute to the Subcommittee on Public Works which has, as one of our distinguished colleagues, who has just preceded me in this debate, has said, the control of the building of the interior of our great country.

I take this time largely to follow the questioning that I indulged in yesterday when the distinguished gentleman from Iowa had control of the time relative to the statement in the report which, in my opinion, is one of the most severe indictments against any bureau appearing before an Appropriations Committee. I should like to ask a member of the committee on my right just what justification the Bureau of Reclamation failed to make when they made their presentation before his great committee.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman that he approached me on this subject yesterday. I have a list here of places in the hearings where that information can be found.

In part 1, departmental witnesses, on pages 71, 247, 268, 938, and 940. In part

2, departmental witnesses, pages 415, 424, 450, 451, 938, 940, and page 455.

That gives the information about which the gentleman is concerned, and also gives a recitation of the persons appearing and where their testimony may be found. It is notice to the House and to the public.

Mr. ASPINALL. As I understand, it was the failure of those representatives of the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior to come up with the necessary justification for the amounts they asked for. Is that correct?

Mr. RABAUT. And using the funds at different times for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. I understand that. It is in the report.

I thank the gentleman. Sometimes it is most difficult for Members of this great body to explain to the people whom they represent the failure of certain requests for funds for various authorized projects to be appropriated. With this explanation of the criticism, which I do not question but is justified, the Members are placed in a much better position.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I believe we have talked a little to much about this matter about which the gentleman is speaking. At least this can be said, that the people in charge of the Bureau of Reclamation are better qualified and more honest in their dealings with Congress than were the officers that were in charge of the Bureau of Reclamation when Michael Straus was the Chief of the Bureau of Reclamation. He told us in regard to many projects, "We are out of money." We had investigations made and found that they were not out of money. He had stopped a number of projects. When we went in and investigated, we found that he had given the committee much erroneous information. I do not defend the people in charge of the Bureau of Reclamation when they err, but it must be said that they are displaying a much better and more honest and cooperative attitude toward Congress than was displayed when Mr. Michael Straus was Chief of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. ASPINALL. I am taking no exception to what the gentleman has to say at this time because it was not even in my mind. I am not approaching this from a partisan standpoint at all, but I am interested in the criticism that goes to the actions of any bureau. I remember it was one of my first obligations to come on this floor in 1949 and ask for an appropriation for the Forest Service, at which time those representing the Forest Service failed to justify before the great Committee on Appropriations their requests for funds. That was when we had to get funds to combat the epidemic of the spruce bark beetle.

Mr. Chairman, as the committee has under consideration the public-works-appropriation bill, I would like to take a few minutes of your time to tell the Paonia project story.

Under recent date, each Member received a letter on the Poania project from the North Fork Conservancy District of Hotchkiss, Colo. This letter gave you a part of the story on this 21-year-old orphan. I can speak with personal knowledge dating back to the beginning of my service here in Congress in January of 1949. Actually, this subject was a matter of concern also to my predecessor, the late Robert Rockwell, who resided in the area of this project, and before that of the late beloved Edward T. Taylor, who was chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House at the time of his death. Although this project has been of continuing concern during my service, this pales in comparison to the concern of those citizens of the area who have been wrestling with this problem for nearly a generation. I am constantly amazed at the patience, dedication, and perseverance of these people. They have suffered many discouraging setbacks—setbacks which would have discouraged lesser men or moved them to anger. However, if you will refer to your recent letter, you will find them making a calm and reasonable appeal for consideration. I am happy to stand here in support of so reasonable and necessary an appeal.

The North Fork area of the Gunnison River was originally settled about 1890. These early settlers carved farms from the then wilderness and provided irrigation facilities by their own effort. This was adequate for the area until about the 1930's when a combination of adverse economic developments and drought forced them to turn to the Federal Government for assistance in meeting the persistent problem of water shortage. I remind you that Federal activity to provide construction of a holdover reservoir began in 1936. The farmers of this area are still faced with the same adverse situation they had at that time. Surely, it is time that their long effort for this legitimate end be rewarded with construction contemplated nearly 20 years ago.

The first report of the Bureau of Reclamation was issued in August of 1938. On the strength of this report, the Paonia project was authorized under reclamation law in March of 1939 by Presidential approval of a feasibility recommendation by the Secretary of Interior. Appropriations were provided in 1940 and in 1942. In 1940, it became obvious that the project plans had to be altered. These alterations were ready by June of 1947 and may be found in Senate Document 61, 1st session, 80th Congress. Public Law 117 of the 80th Congress, based on this report, authorized the construction of the Poania project and funds under this authorization were provided later in 1948. The farmers of the area then approved and signed a repayment contract with the Department of Interior for the repayment of Federal moneys expended. In August 1948, bids were opened for construction of the Paonia project.

If events had proceeded as scheduled, I would not need to rise today to tell this story of continuing disappointment. The program presented to the Congress

last year clearly stated that two participating projects would be scheduled for construction this year. One was Paonia. Early reports this year in the Paonia project area, released by the Bureau, promised that a budget request would be made and that construction would begin. Only when the President's budget was actually released did the people of the area discover that they had waited in vain.

Trying to discover just why last year's schedule did not become this year's program of action is devious and difficult. I must confess to you that I cannot state positively just where the Paonia project was cut down, but I know it once was in the Bureau of Reclamation budget recommendations. I know it did not survive the Budget Bureau's consistent opposition.

The immediate excuse given by the Bureau of the Budget was that the required resurvey of the project by the Department of Agriculture and the final report of the Bureau of Reclamation was not in hand during their consideration of budget requests. I ask you in all seriousness, Would a project under survey and study for 21 years now require a resurvey? A reevaluation, yes; but a resurvey, hardly. The features of the project construction are virtually the same as those outlined in the Senate document of 1947 previously mentioned—they have been known for at least 10 years and the Department of Agriculture was a party to that 1947 study.

No, my friends, these surveys and reports, and I remind you that Agriculture's resurvey has been completed and is now in Washington, cannot explain the omission of the Paonia project. Nor can it be explained away on the ground that Paonia is a new start—it is as new as an automobile with running boards. It was first authorized in 1939, reauthorized in 1948 and again in 1956. A case can be made that economy prevents construction, but I ask you only to hold today's need for saving a sum of less than a million against the economic privation of this area. Here is a rural area of some few thousand souls far removed from the Nation's Capital. These people live on small farms or in two small communities. We are not talking of new land to be brought into production—this land has been under cultivation for some 50 years. For the last 20 years, however, at least 65 percent of the area has faced an annual water shortage of some degree—ranging from slight to complete. They have made every possible effort to take care of their own needs, but the crippling shortage of the water supply for consistent production so reduces their income that local resources are inadequate. Only a holdover reservoir will solve their problem. No doubt they would have given up long ago if, for 21 years, the carrot of water salvation had not dangled just over the horizon. It is time that such promise be funded with dollars and that these people be given the necessary boost, not only to repay an obligation they have already assumed for a project feature which gives them no value, but to go forward in the sure knowledge that they

will have enough water to produce a crop each year.

Lastly, spring floods are now causing damage in this area—water is not only wasting away but causing waste. If the storage facility were constructed, this damage creating surplus could be caught and held and released in late summer to prevent crop failure.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time. A minute and a half is a very short time in which to make my plea for \$600,000 for the Hopkinton-Everett flood dam in the Merrimack River Valley that goes through New Hampshire down through Massachusetts. It is not in this bill because, as I understand, there was no budget approval of it. The budget did not approve of it because it did not receive the notice of the compacts being signed and the Army engineers request for \$850,000. Later, the Army engineers said that \$600,000 would do the job that was necessary for planning the Hopkinton-Everett Dam, \$100,000 for the purchase of land and the rest of it to use for planning in the Merrimack Valley.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I will be very glad to yield. I understand that the gentleman from Michigan who made a great plea for this project and also the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] made a great fight for this project, and it was only turned down because there was no budget estimate. I understand the fight was very close.

Mr. RABAUT. New Hampshire only gave its concurrence recently and, furthermore, the President did not have it in his budget.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I realize that. The reason that New Hampshire did not agree earlier is they only have a session of the legislature every 2 years. It is a very great tragedy. A great deal of money will be lost not only to industries but there may be great loss of human life if the flood-control project does not go forward and if we do not put it in the bill this year. Furthermore, many lives have been lost in the past and much property damaged. If it does not go in this year, we will lose another year. I believe the other body will put it in and I am pleading ahead of time with this great Committee on Appropriations to agree to what I feel sure will be the action of the other body in including it in the bill. I refer to a speech I made yesterday for certain facts and figures, and on pages A4824 to A4827 I am inserting part 1 of the hearings on this bill, testimony of Members of Congress and the testimony of the Army engineers who say it is the No. 1 project for New England.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time, 5 minutes, to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to talk for any great length of

time. I cannot say a great deal in 5 minutes, but I do want to say that the expenditures and appropriations for the purposes of this bill comparatively have gone up from a 1955 figure of \$643 million to a 1958 figure of \$814 million. It is a little lower than the other years in between, but it is almost \$200 million—closer to \$171 million—above the 1955 figure. The only way we are going to be able to save any money is by saving it. We are not going to save it by bringing in bills that are as big as this bill for this particular purpose. I do think if we would avoid providing funds for projects which have no good benefit-to-cost ratio that we would be in a far better position, and then we could take care of the things that need to be done without getting the bills up so everlastingly high. I am going to call attention to two items, which in my mind indicate that we have provided too much money. Consider for example this Allegheny River project which has been discussed here a little today. That project calls for a dam that would hold back 1,125,000 acre-feet of water. The only thing that could be justified would be a dam that would cost less than one-fifth of that amount and which would hold back something in the neighborhood of 15 to 20 million acre-feet of water because that amount of storage would absolutely take care of all the water which could flow down that river in a 3-day period at the location of this particular dam at the rate of 68,000 cubic feet per second.

The flow of this river is not so heavy that a great deal of damage would be done and I see nothing to warrant this additional cost.

The ratio of benefit to cost is very poor.

Then there is this Cumberland River project. I call your attention to page 139 of the hearings where the statement is made that if they wanted to build the dam necessary for navigation the benefit-to-cost ratio would be 1.89 to 1. But here they have—I do not know whether I should say fraudulently or mistakenly—figured the power they would get out of that plant at 7.12 mills per kilowatt when TVA and the private utilities are getting somewhere around 4.5 mills.

If the project were figured on a cost basis and on the facts that the Army engineers admitted on page 139, there would be no benefit-to-cost ratio at all. That kind of project we cannot undertake; and the job could be done for a great deal less than the \$167 million budgeted for it.

Those are just a few illustrations. There are probably 25 items in this bill that have no benefit-to-cost ratio of as much as 1.20 to 1. On that situation there should be a very considerable reduction in this bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. HAGEN].

(Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I, too, wish to commend the Appropriations Committee and particularly the Public

Works Subcommittee there of on their conscientious and arduous labors on the bill before us. Inevitably in legislation of this kind there is disappointment, but screening of projects must be accomplished and this committee has the duty of making such screening.

Without in any way criticizing the House committee, I wish to express the fond hope that the Senate committee will act more generously with respect to projects in which my constituents have a direct interest. In one instance the factual situation on which the House committee based its action may have changed at the time of the Senate action. In the other I disagree with the committee's conclusion on facts which are not subject to change.

I will refer first to the Success and Terminus Dams projects. These projects have had a somewhat long and disappointing history from the standpoint of speedy and adequate response to a flood-control need which is forever constant in the area of California which they will serve. They were authorized in 1944 with a joint total initial authorization only slightly in excess of \$4,000,000. It was apparently recognized at that time that further authorizations would be necessary and would be granted because even with cost figures current at that time the sum was clearly inadequate for their final completion. They were not until 1956 only planning moneys were granted these projects in spite of the fact that there had been a recurrence of the floods which initially justified their authorization; however in 1955 we suffered disastrous floods which stimulated the corps to budget funds for construction money for both of these projects and through the generosity of the Appropriations Committee such funds were provided and steps immediately looking to construction have been taken.

In 1956 after the Appropriation Committee action I suggested to the corps that they needed additional authorizations. The corps responded promptly and the necessary authorizations were included in the omnibus public-works bill of 1956. Unfortunately this legislation was vetoed by the President. As a consequence the corps, the House Appropriations Committee, my constituents, and myself were confronted by the fact that 1957 appropriations in excess of \$618,000 could be made only without prior authorization with the disability that they could be stricken on a point of order made by any one of the 435 Members of the House. The corps met this situation by recommending 1958 fiscal year appropriations of \$5 million for Success Dam and \$2,500,000 for Terminus Dam with amounts in excess of \$618,000 subject to the proviso that they would be spent only when and if the additional authorizations were secured. The committee chose not to follow this procedure. Instead they appropriated the \$618,000 and directed the corps to secure the remainder up to a total of \$7,500,000 out of their fiscal 1958 unobligated reserves in the event the necessary authorizations were forthcoming. This action is understandable in the light of

the authorization disability mentioned. It will be disappointing only in the event the corps does not possess the necessary unobligated reserves. This latter prospect is unlikely because ordinarily the corps has millions of dollars of unobligated reserves. I wish to thank the committee for providing a solution for a difficult question and hope and pray that the future does not depart from the past history of unobligated reserves. In my judgment we have no problem with respect to the needed authorizational authority. As I have indicated the situation confronting the Senate committee may be quite different from that confronting my colleagues because we are hopeful that an omnibus authorization bill will become law before their appropriation action.

I wish now to advert to a committee action which I feel to be in error—an action which I trust the Senate will correct on the basis of the same set of facts as confronted the House committee. The Bureau of Reclamation budget contained an item for the Central Valley project. From this item was struck the amount of \$888,000 programed for the extension of laterals from the Friant-Kern distribution system to serve lands in the southern San Joaquin municipal utility district, pursuant to the public law program of repayable interest-free loans, for construction undertaken either by the district or by the Bureau on behalf of the district.

This district is currently receiving water from a Federal reclamation project—to wit, the Central Valley project—and is distributing the same through a system of laterals built under the Federal loan program. It seeks to serve additional lands within its boundaries. Such service will require additional laterals and an additional loan. The Bureau desires to make such loan but feels that it cannot without specific waiver of a continuing requirement written in a past appropriation bill that it make certain certification of a minimum quality of land and profitable irrigation. On the basis of its current land classification the Bureau feels it cannot make such certification; however, it urged the waiver on the basis that the entire district, which has a splendid record of repayment and adequate collateral base for repayment, was willing to underwrite the service for the small parcel of lands to be directly benefited by the additional laterals. The committee rejected the Bureau's acceptance of this equal but different assurance of repayment. I am hopeful that the Senate will accept it and that the House will concur. Failing in this I will seek to have a new land classification study made because the lands in question have been greatly improved and are being profitably farmed.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT].

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the official representatives of

the county of Los Angeles and for myself, I want to thank the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the members of the committee, and the able staff for their courteous and thorough consideration and treatment. To require complete justification of any project is always justified but particularly so today. The bill of the committee, as approved, has strong appeal as being fair and yet includes only those projects of proven need. The people of my district and the whole economy of the Los Angeles area will benefit, and all taxpayers will profit. We believe too that lives may yet be saved instead of lost because of the wisdom and vision of the committee.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

(Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, as an active member of the Public Works Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, I should at this time like to express my sincere thanks to the gentlemen of that group for their untiring efforts during the many long weeks that the now-pending public-works appropriations measure was under committee consideration.

Ladies and gentlemen of the House, your Appropriations Committee recommends to you this almost \$815-million bill only after the most extensive and exhaustive consideration. Over a 2-month period the committee took testimony totaling 3,784 pages from representatives of the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior, in addition to approximately 700 other witnesses, including over 200 Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The public-works appropriation bill for 1958 includes funds primarily for the civil functions of the Department of the Army and the civil-works activities of the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior. As proposed by the Bureau of the Budget requests for these agencies and their functions for the fiscal year 1958, which totaled \$876,453,000, your committee recommends an appropriation of \$814,813,023. That recommendation represents a 7-percent reduction in budget estimates, or \$61,639,977, and a reduction of \$52,521,977 below similar appropriations for the year 1957. Of the overall appropriation recommended by the committee, \$619,325,023 is for water-resources construction programs and is to be allocated to 285 projects and activities. The budget estimate has not been exceeded for any project in the construction programs, primarily because of the urgent need for reducing the seriously inflated budget for fiscal 1958.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this particular appropriations measure often has been referred to as the "pork barrel" bill; that is, that on a trade or a you-scratch-my-back-and-I-will-rub-yours basis, the bill contains a little for everybody. Well now, just for sake of argument, let us assume that this bill is a barrel, and that

it does contain pork, and that everybody does get his share of that pork. At this point, let us open that barrel and just see what it is now or has contained.

Upon examination, I am sure you will find a piece of that so-called pork labeled Boulder Dam, another tagged the Tennessee Valley Authority, or flood control for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, or Bonneville power, or atomic energy, or Colorado River storage, or the St. Lawrence seaway. Although funds for atomic energy and TVA will be handled in separate legislation, they are nevertheless part of this country's great public works undertakings.

Mr. Chairman, at this point I include in the RECORD a list of rivers and harbors and flood-control projects covered in this bill which affect 43 States, plus Alaska and Hawaii:

State and project	Allocation	
	Plan-ning	Construc-tion
Connecticut: Thomaston Reservoir.....		\$2,900,000
Delaware: Inland waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md.: Summit Bridge.....		1,200,000
Florida: Central and southern Florida. St. Augustine Harbor.....		5,226,000
Tampa Harbor: 30-, 34-, and 36-foot channels.....		600,000
2,250,000		
Georgia: Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia. (See Alabama.)		
Fort Gaines lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia. (See Alabama.)		
Savannah River below Augusta.....		835,000
Hawaii: Honolulu Harbor.....	\$50,000	
Kawaihae Harbor.....		2,450,000
Idaho: Columbia River local protection; Weiser River.....	70,000	
Illinois: Alton.....	97,000	
Carlyle Reservoir.....	65,000	
East St. Louis and vicinity.....		800,000
Hunt and Lima Lake drainage district.....	85,000	
Illinois Waterway, Calumet-Sag: Channel—pt. I.....		6,000,000
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.: rectification of damages.....		65,000
Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, Ill. and Mo.: Regulating works.....		500,000
New Harmony bridge, Illinois and Indiana.....		405,000
Wabash R.R. bridges at Meredosia and Valley City.....		350,000
Wilson, Wenkel, and Prairie du Pont drainage and levee district.....		600,000
Wood River drainage and levee district.....		550,000
Indiana: Lock and dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky. (See Kentucky.)		
Mansfield Reservoir.....		1,600,000
Markland lock and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.....		9,500,000
New Harmony bridge, Illinois and Indiana. (See Illinois.)		
Iowa: Coralville Reservoir.....		900,000
Iowa River, Flint Creek levee district No. 16.....	50,000	
Little Sioux River.....		2,000,000
Missouri River agricultural levee, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri.....		3,300,000
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa. (See Nebraska.)		
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa: Kansas City to Omaha.....		3,300,000
Omaha to Sioux City.....		6,600,000
Muscatine.....		320,000
Muscatine Island levee district and Muscatine-Louisa County drainage district No. 13.....	75,000	
Upper Iowa River.....		400,000
Kansas: Abilene.....		400,000
Council Grove Reservoir.....	125,000	
Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. (See Iowa.)		
Ottawa.....		500,000
Pomona Reservoir.....	145,000	
Salina.....		500,000
Strawn Reservoir.....	125,000	
Topeka.....		1,500,000
Toronto Reservoir.....		4,700,000
Tuttle Creek Reservoir.....		10,000,000
Wichita and Valley Center.....		830,000
Kentucky: Barkley dam (lower Cumberland lock and dam), Kentucky and Tennessee.....		5,000,000
Buckhorn Reservoir.....		1,900,000
Catlettsburg.....		2,000,000
Greenup locks and dam, Kentucky and Ohio.....		13,500,000
Lock and dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky.....		4,000,000
Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. (See Indiana.)		
Alabama: Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia.....	\$150,000	
Fort Gaines lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia.....		\$6,600,000
Jackson lock and dam.....		1,700,000
Paint Rock River.....	30,000	
Warrior lock and dam.....		2,000,000
Alaska: Dry Pass.....	23,900	
Gastineau Channel.....	50,000	
Ketchikan Harbor.....		1,900,000
Kodiak Harbor.....		1,440,000
Arizona: Painted Rock Reservoir.....		2,841,000
Whitlow Ranch Reservoir.....	147,000	
Arkansas: Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (bank stabilization).....	50,000	
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (emergency bank stabilization and channel rectification).....		1,300,000
Beaver Reservoir.....	250,000	
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (addition of units 5 and 6).....		110,000
Calion.....		210,000
Dardanelle lock and dam.....		800,000
Greers Ferry Reservoir.....		1,700,000
Quachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La.....	150,000	
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Ark., La. and Tex.....		300,000
Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo.....		17,000,000
California: American River levees.....		1,900,000
Black Butte Reservoir.....	179,000	
Carbon Canyon Dam and channel.....		800,000
Devil, East Twin, Warm, and Lytle Creeks.....		1,150,000
Los Angeles County drainage area.....		16,215,000
Lower San Joaquin River and tributaries.....		1,000,000
Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor.....		600,000
Redondo Beach Harbor.....		2,620,000
Riverside.....		1,250,000
Russell River Reservoir.....		5,000,000
Sacramento River.....		3,000,000
Sacramento River (deepwater ship channel).....		2,815,000
Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries (active units).....		700,000
San Antonio and Chino Creeks.....		2,721,100
San Diego River and Mission Bay.....		1,100,000
San Joaquin River, Stockton deepwater channel.....		600,000
San Lorenzo Creek.....		1,000,000
San Lorenzo River.....		1,200,000
Santa Clara River.....	50,000	
Santa Maria River.....	75,000	
Success Reservoir.....		518,000
Terminus Reservoir.....		100,000
Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada. (See Nevada.)		

State and project	Allocation		State and project	Allocation		State and project	Allocation	
	Plan-ning	Construc-tion		Plan-ning	Construc-tion		Plan-ning	Construc-tion
Kentucky—Continued			New Hampshire: Otter Brook Reservoir		\$2,000,000	Pennsylvania—Continued		
New Richmond lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio	\$175,000		New Jersey:			Bear Creek Reservoir		\$2,200,000
Nolin Reservoir	138,000		Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton (40-foot project), N. J. and Pa.		9,000,000	Bethlehem	\$100,000	
No. 2 Barren Reservoir	50,000		New York and New Jersey channels, New York and New Jersey		5,200,000	Bradford		500,000
Rough River Reservoir and channels		\$3,000,000	Staten Island Rapid Transit Bridge, New York and New Jersey. (See New York.)			Curwensville Reservoir	50,000	
Louisiana:			New Mexico:			Dam 8, Monongahela River, Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton. (See New Jersey.)		1,000,000
Amite River and tributaries		1,000,000	Abiquiu Reservoir		2,450,000	Dyberry Reservoir		2,000,000
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway: Plaquemine-Morgan City alternate route		3,500,000	Albuquerque		750,000	Kettle Creek Reservoir	215,000	
Mississippi River, Baton Rouge to Gulf of Mexico	240,000		Los Esteros-Alamogordo Reservoirs	\$120,000		Maxwell lock and dam, Monongahela River	50,000	
Mississippi River—Gulf outlet	375,000		Two Rivers Reservoir	70,000		Prompton Reservoir		1,700,000
Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La. (See Arkansas.)			New York:			Stillwater Reservoir		2,000,000
Red River levees, below Denison Dam, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. (See Arkansas.)			Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N. Y. (See Pennsylvania.)			Rhode Island: Woonsocket		1,750,000
Maryland:			Barcelona Harbor		210,000	South Dakota:		
Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va.		2,000,000	Endicott, Johnson City, and Vestal		1,400,000	Big Bend Reservoir	300,000	
Inland Waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md. (See Delaware.)			Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway		190,000	Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa (including Miners Bend), Iowa, Nebr., and S. Dak. (See Nebraska.)		26,000,000
Massachusetts:			Jones Inlet		305,000	Sioux Falls		1,200,000
Adams		1,120,000	New York and New Jersey channels, New York and New Jersey. (See New Jersey.)			Tennessee:		
Barre Falls Reservoir		376,000	Oswego Harbor, detached breakwaters		400,000	Barkley Dam, Ky. and Tenn. (See Kentucky.)		
Boston Harbor; Extension to 40-foot anchorage		1,000,000	Staten Island Rapid Transit Bridge, New York and New Jersey		1,700,000	Cheatham lock and dam		1,375,000
Buffumville Reservoir		1,117,000	Wellsville		150,000	Lake City		340,000
East Brimfield Reservoir		1,500,000	North Carolina: Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Masonboro Inlet		306,000	Memphis, Wolf River and Nonconah Creek		330,000
Fall River Harbor		900,000	North Dakota:			Old Hickory lock and dam		704,000
Hodges Village Reservoir		1,860,000	Garrison Reservoir		4,000,000	Texas:		
Mystic River: 35-foot channel		550,000	Lower Heart River		200,000	Brazos Island Harbor		1,000,000
North Adams		3,697,000	Ohio:			Buffalo Bayou		2,900,000
West Hill Reservoir	50,000		Ashtabula Harbor		1,500,000	Cooper Reservoir and Channel	275,000	
Westville Reservoir	100,000		Dillon Reservoir		4,000,000	Corpus Christi Bridge		1,400,000
Weymouth Fore River		1,350,000	Greenup lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)			Denison Reservoir, Tex., and Oklahoma Highway Bridge at Willis Site		1,000,000
Worcester		1,500,000	Markland lock and dam, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Indiana.)			Ferrells Bridge Reservoir		3,294,000
Michigan:			New Cumberland locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia		4,500,000	Galveston Seawall		1,000,000
Battle Creek		2,000,000	New Richmond lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)			Houston Ship Channel		1,000,000
Cheboygan River and Harbor		50,000	Pike Island lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia	50,000		Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway: 36-foot channel		1,000,000
Great Lakes connecting channels		13,000,000	Roseville		426,800	Proctor Reservoir	100,000	
Harrisville Harbor		100,000	Toledo Harbor (removal of center dike)		146,000	Red River levees below Denison Dam, Ark., La., and Tex. (See Arkansas.)		
Houghton-Hancock Bridge		300,000	Oklahoma:			Sabine-Neches Waterway		980,000
Saginaw River		475,000	Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma. (See Arkansas.)			San Antonio Channel		500,000
St. Marys River, improvement of south canal		500,000	Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla. (See Texas.)			Waco Reservoir	150,000	
Whitefish Point Harbor		130,000	Entaula Reservoir		5,200,000	Utah: Salt Lake City		300,000
Minnesota:			Keystone Reservoir		3,100,000	Vermont:		
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., rectification of damages. (See Illinois.)			Oolga Reservoir		6,800,000	Ball Mountain Reservoir		1,300,000
St. Anthony Falls		550,000	Oregon:			East Barre Reservoir (modification)		600,000
Missouri:			Amazon Creek		446,000	North Hartland Reservoir		1,000,000
Bear Creek Reservoir	90,000		Blue River Reservoir	100,000		North Springfield Reservoir		1,300,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Arkansas.)			Cheteo River		200,000	Townshend Reservoir		1,200,000
Cape Girardeau (reach No. 2 only)		1,300,000	Columbia River at mouth, Oregon and Washington		1,150,000	Virginia:		
Fabius River Drainage District	65,000		Columbia River local protection: Umatilla River	16,000		Norfolk Harbor: Widening 40-foot channel		1,750,000
Mississippi River between Ohio River and Missouri Rivers, Ill. and Mo. (See Illinois.)			Cougar Reservoir		6,570,000	Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line RR. bridge		300,000
Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth		4,000,000	Green Peter Reservoir	225,000		Waterway coast of Virginia, Chesapeake Bay to Chincoteague Bay		352,000
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo. to Sioux City, Iowa. (See Iowa.)			Hills Creek Reservoir		4,800,000	Washington:		
Pomme de Terre Reservoir		2,000,000	Holley Reservoir	100,000		Bellingham Harbor		1,078,000
St. Louis	649,000		Lower Columbia River bank protection	40,000		Blaine Harbor		355,000
Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Arkansas.)			Lower Columbia River improvement to existing works: Multnomah Drainage District No. 1		500,000	Chief Joseph Dam		4,800,000
Montana:			Pendleton		400,000	Colfax	136,000	
Fort Peck Dam (2d power-plant)		3,000,000	Rogue River Harbor at Golden Beach	21,000		Columbia River at Baker Bay		531,000
Miles City	56,000		The Dalles Dam, Ore. and Wash.		19,000,000	Columbia River at the mouth, Oregon and Washington. (See Oregon.)		
Nebraska:			Willamette River bank protection		300,000	Columbia River local protection: Lower Cowlitz River	10,000	
Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. (See Iowa.)			Pennsylvania:			Eagle Gorge Reservoir		8,000,000
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa (including Miners Bend), Iowa, Nebr., and S. Dak.		1,400,000	Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N. Y.		1,000,000	Everett Harbor and Snohomish River		316,000
Nevada:						Grays Harbor and Chehalis River:		
Mathews Canyon Reservoir		463,000				(a) West Haven breakwater extension		291,000
Pine Canyon Reservoir		678,000				(b) Bay City channel, West Haven Cove, breakwater and Point Chehalis levee		125,000
Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada	50,000					Ice Harbor lock and dam		18,500,000
						Lower Columbia River levees at new locations: Washougal area	32,000	
						Lower Monumental lock and dam	200,000	
						Pert Angeles Harbor		396,000
						Shilshole Bay		1,780,000

State and project	Allocation	
	Plan-ning	Construc-tion
Washington—Continued. The Dalles Dam, Oreg. and Wash. (See Oregon.) Willapa River and Harbor and Naselle River.....		\$555, 000
West Virginia: Cumberland, Md. and Ridge- ley, W. Va. (See Mary- land.) Hildebrand lock and dam.....		5, 300, 000
New Cumberland lock and dam, Ohio and West Vir- ginia. (See Ohio.) Pike Island lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia. (See Ohio.) Summersville Reservoir.....	\$225, 000	8, 000, 000
Sutton Reservoir.....		200, 000
Wyoming: Sheridan.....		3, 000, 000
Local protection projects not re- quiring specific legislation.....		400, 000
Emergency bank protection.....		600, 000
Snagging and clearing.....	3, 000	3, 000, 000
Projects deferred for restudy.....	50, 000	
Small authorized projects.....		-29, 000, 000
Dredging projects (planning).....		
Reduction for anticipated sav- ings and slippages.....		
Total.....		413, 868, 900
Lower Columbia River fish sanc- tuary program (Fish and Wild- life Service).....		1, 600, 000
Total construction, general.....	6, 717, 900	415, 468, 900 (422, 186, 800)

Forty-three States, plus Alaska and Hawaii. So you see, there is a little of this so-called pork for virtually every-body. Pork for the St. Augustine, Fla., Harbor; for the Louisiana-Mississippi Gulf outlet; for the Los Angeles County, Calif., drainage area; for the Chief Joseph Dam in Washington; for St. Anthony Falls in Minnesota; for the Otter Brook Reservoir in New Hampshire and the Allegheny River Reservoir in New York and Pennsylvania. These are just a few of the rivers and harbors and flood control improvements and projects that encircle and crisscross the Nation; just a few of the public works accomplishments that accrue to the benefit of all the people.

I say that if these projects are typical of what is to be found in that barrel—and, they are—then, let us build a bigger barrel so that we can fill it fuller of necessary, economically conceived, and executed programs for the betterment of all.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes, namely.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to direct a question to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations and to call his attention to page 20 of the report under Bonneville Power Administration. You will note on page 20 of the report it states:

The Rocky Ford-Tacoma, and the Chief Joseph-Valley lines would set a precedent for wheeling non-Federal power long distances to integrate with the Bonneville grid.

This is a major policy question and the committee takes the position that proposals such as these should have separate legislative authorization before appropriations are requested.

Following that statement in the report, I would like to call the attention of the chairman to the fact that under no circumstances could this set a precedent in relation to Bonneville Power Administration in the handling of power and I direct your attention to the fact that under the Priest Rapids Act, passed by this House in 1954, the Bonneville Act and the integration of the Rocky Reach project some wheeling of non-Federal generation by Bonneville Power Administration is essential. This does not set a precedent, as Bonneville Power Administration has a number of previous contracts by which it wheels non-Federal power over Federal lines and non-Federal agencies wheel Federal power for Bonneville Power Administration over their lines. Therefore, for the life of me, I cannot see how this would set any precedent or be a policy change of any sort. I do bring it to the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to continue with the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line which is necessary for the transmission of power to the Puget Sound area. Three-fourths or more of the load of this line will be Federal power; the balance will be Priest Rapids generation and the line will be necessary by 1960. The Priest Rapids partnership project is underway and under construction now. In an arrangement with the Bonneville Power Administration throughout the Pacific Northwest there has been, as I said before, the wheeling of non-Federal power over Federal lines and non-Federal agencies wheel Federal power for Bonneville Power Administration over their lines. I cannot see what type of precedent this would set, and that is why I am raising the question in relation to the statement in the report.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, in response to the gentleman's inquiry, this would establish a precedent for wheeling non-Federal power. That is a new program and is such an innovation, such an extension of jurisdiction, that it was considered unwise to take it up at this time.

Mr. HOLMES. Further discussing that matter, I would like to call your attention to check that matter in both the Priest Rapids Act, that passed the House, and in the Bonneville Power Administration Act, that has passed the House. I would like to remark that the reduction in relation to the Bonneville Power construction program to \$5,685,000 may be a reduction that is warranted by the committee. I disagree with the committee; I think the money should have been granted. How the reduction can be declared a policy change or a new departure is beyond me.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman will consult the hearings he will find this question specifically discussed by the Administrator himself. It is a matter involving questions of major policy, something which could not be entered upon lightly or without some study and investigation. The question submitted, as

stated in the hearings, is: Should the Federal Government stand the expense of transmission-line construction to make remote generation sites economically feasible for either private utilities or public utilities?

The committee decided that unquestionably that question should have exhaustive review before funds are appropriated.

Mr. HOLMES. I would like to close my remarks by saying that I definitely am in favor of this money that has been deleted from this bill for the construction of those lines; that they are necessary; that I have discussed the matter with officials of the Bonneville Power Administration; that I am quite familiar with the situation over years of experience in legislating in the Pacific Northwest and the wheeling of power in the Northwest power pool. I repeat, in direct reference to the Priest Rapids Act and the Bonneville Power Act, I cannot see where there is any precedent being set at all. If the move is made because they want to do it as an economy move, I disagree with that. If it is made on the basis of precedent and new policy, I cannot see that in either of the acts, the Priest Rapids Act or the Bonneville Power Act, it sets a new policy under any circumstances.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, the bill now before us provides a large sum of money for flood control in this country and I cannot find words strong enough to express my conviction that this bill must be passed.

The amount of money recommended by the Committee on Appropriations is far less than the administration proposal for mutual security, or so-called foreign aid.

In my section of the country, where a great flood disaster is now being experienced, the people are increasingly impatient with our Government which can find billions of dollars to spend on foreign programs and projects, and yet is reluctant to spend much smaller sums of money in meeting the disaster emergency needs of our own people here in the United States.

You are looking today at one Member of Congress who will not find it possible to vote for one nickel of foreign aid, even to the most friendly foreign power, unless this Congress and this administration act generously and quickly to meet the great flood disaster of 1957 in Oklahoma.

This statement is not made as either a threat or a warning, but as a simple statement of fact regarding the position of the people of the Second District in Oklahoma, and of their representative in this body.

We have in Oklahoma today, and throughout the Southwest, a flood disaster which has been with the people for

nearly 7 weeks, and which comes close upon the heels of a great drought ranging from 5 to 7 years in duration.

On May 6 of this year, we already had flood damage in five States of more than \$50 million.

Today I am confident that this figure exceeds a quarter of a billion dollars, and the floods are still in progress.

During the past 3½ weeks I have flown to Oklahoma three times to inspect damages and aid programs during the flood.

On Friday, May 24, I arrived shortly after the total flooding of a number of small towns in our State, and the partial evacuation of our second largest city, Tulsa. I reached my own home town of Muskogee in time to help evacuate a larger number of people, some of them in areas which never before had been flooded in my memory.

I returned to Washington to ask the Committee on Public Works for a special subcommittee to inspect the southwestern flood damage, and on May 29, returned with that subcommittee to Texas and Oklahoma. In a 4-day inspection we flew over 1,500,000 acres of flooded land in 4 States, and heard the estimate of Army engineers that flood damage in Oklahoma and Texas alone would exceed \$100 million.

We also heard that more than \$50 million of this damage could have been prevented by authorized flood-control projects had they been in operation. We observed at firsthand the failure of flood-control measures to do the job, when only a portion of the needed and authorized reservoirs and prevention measures have been completed.

We saw at firsthand the immediate and imperative need for the additional reservoirs that are provided in this bill, for additional surveys to meet problems where no projects have been authorized, and for a great acceleration of our upstream and watershed-control measures in each of these Southwestern States.

On June 1 we flew back to Washington, and I learned with disappointment that the subcommittee dealing with flood control had already marked up this bill, and the opportunity was not there to present to the committee this new information regarding our flood problems.

I can understand the position of this committee, and I do not intend to offer amendments to any part of this bill, but I make this statement to enlist the understanding of this committee, in the event that further action on these problems is taken in the other body.

This is a time of unparalleled emergency in our State.

Our Governor has described the current floods as the greatest disaster in the history of our State.

Last Saturday my colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma, the Honorable CARL ALBERT, was present with me at a hearing in Oklahoma upon the problems of the flood emergency.

The rains and the floods are still continuing, and some people were unable to get to the hearing because of flooded roads and washed-out bridges.

In this connection, civil-defense authorities told us that more than 150

bridges in our State have been destroyed or damaged by the raging waters, and the damage to our highway system is measured in the millions of dollars. One of the last actions of our State legislature was the authorization of an additional 1-cent gasoline tax to help meet this flood-damage problem.

From the lips of the farmers and the small-business men of Oklahoma, we heard last Saturday the terrible story of their losses, of their discouragement, and also of their determination. We heard farmers who have lost six crops in a row and who have sold off their foundation herds, tell us they are determined to hold on to their land—and will be able to do so if this Government does not fail them in providing disaster assistance, and early action to prevent these terrible floods in the future.

From small-business men who have staked everything on the success of this year's destroyed crops, we heard the same urgent pleas for action now by our Government.

I do not believe it is conceivable that any member of this House would seriously consider a reduction in flood control measures in this disaster area, as we proceed with consideration of this bill. I find it more inconceivable that this House would cut back on urgently needed flood control measures in an area which today is feeling the full impact of a terrible flood.

Flood control legislation is not "pork barrel" legislation. It is action to prevent the suffering and distress of our Nation's people, and to build a stronger and safer America for future generations.

Let us give our full support to this bill, secure in the knowledge that when we do this, we are helping to build a better country for our children.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman that I know that he has been most alert and active in behalf of the projects for Oklahoma. I certainly want to commend him. He has been most diligent. I must add that the committee has been generous in the providing of opportunities for his State. There is in this bill the Eufaula Reservoir which carries \$5,200,000, which is in his State. There is the Keystone Reservoir, which carries \$3,100,000. There is the Oologah Reservoir, which carries \$6,800,000 and other projects which reach into Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, and other adjoining States. So the committee has been most generous in this bill with the State of Oklahoma. The gentleman's advocacy has materially contributed to this achievement.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I have no quarrel with this committee on the score of our projects. You were most considerate of our witnesses during the hearings, and have provided the full amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for each of our projects. My concern is with the future, and the possibility of reductions in the committee's recom-

mendations, which I feel would be a great mistake.

Mr. BYRNE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BYRNE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the gentleman from Oklahoma in the remarks he has made as a member of the subcommittee to which he referred in his very fine statement. I attest, too, to the visual evidence that we were able to see by flying in planes as low as 500 feet over the territory outlined by the gentleman from Oklahoma. Accompanying that committee we had representatives of the Army Corps of Engineers and of the press, many in number, who reported factually many of the things that have been outlined by the gentleman from Oklahoma in a very able way. I think the people of the territory that we covered, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and other States, need more assistance.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank my good friend from Illinois very much for those remarks and for his participation and his understanding during the hearings which were held.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GRAY. I would like to take this opportunity of offering my congratulations to the gentleman for his fine statement. He is a very fine member of the Committee on Public Works and I know he knows what he is talking about. I should like to associate myself with him in the remarks he has made.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank my friend from Illinois.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CURTIN. I notice in the report of the committee that the Allentown, Pa., project is one for which funds have been disallowed. I wonder if the gentleman from the committee would clarify this for me.

Mr. FENTON. I would be very glad to. At page 279 of the hearings, part 2, Allentown is listed as being a new start. On the same page the gentleman will see, in the justifications, that the Allentown project is an integral unit of the Lehigh River Basin plan which also includes Bear Creek Reservoir and the local protective works at Bethlehem. We realize that both Bethlehem and Allentown are very vitally concerned about these particular projects. However, the policy of the committee is that there would be no new starts, if possible, this year. Allentown falls in that category. Bethlehem, on the other hand, is about to complete its investigations. So the two units, Allentown and Bethlehem, being contiguous, and practically being one town, you might say, we thought that since the key unit of that plan is the Bear Creek Reservoir, and the Bear Creek Reservoir, will, after this

year, be some 30 percent completed, we could allow Allentown to go until next year, when the planning for construction of both Bethlehem and Allentown could be simultaneously considered.

Mr. CURTIN. Do I correctly understand, then, that the Bethlehem money is to provide funds to bring the planning up to date in Bethlehem, and that that planning has already been completed in Allentown; therefore, it was felt that no funds were needed in Allentown at this time, since it was ahead of Bethlehem in the planning feature of the joint plan?

Mr. FENTON. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. CURTIN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, 3 weeks ago a special subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Works, to which the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON] alluded in his remarks just a few moments ago, undertook to make a thorough and comprehensive investigation of the floods that have raged for 7 agonizing weeks through the Southwestern States.

Upon our return we attempted to gain permission to appear before the House Appropriations Committee but learned to our disappointment, that this committee had already completed its labors on this bill. Out of deference to the committee, we shall not offer any amendments to their bill on the floor of the House.

Some of the things that our subcommittee saw, however, were so stark and so painfully real that they need to be called to the attention of the Members of this House. Not only did they point up the need for the speediest possible completion of many of the projects contained in this bill, they revealed, in addition, the extremely critical and urgent need for early approval of additional survey funds, not contained in this bill, with which the Corps of Engineers may begin immediately to draft solutions for several glaring inadequacies in our present flood-control defenses.

There is an obvious requirement for at least \$250,000 more to expedite new surveys, resurveys, and engineering studies made urgent by these floods in the Southwestern States. An effort will be made to incorporate such a provision in the other body. If this effort is successful, I believe it is important that the Members of this House understand the urgency of the need which dictates the wisdom of such a course.

THE HUMAN SIDE

In supplementing some of the conclusions the gentleman from Oklahoma has so ably presented to you, I should like to talk with you about some of the human aspects of these floods. Unless you view it at first hand, it is impossible to appreciate the terrible impact of such a sudden cataclysm.

The floods which struck the Southwest left little dramas of human tragedy scattered everywhere in their wake. In the Fort Worth-Dallas area, the disaster came with a stunning swiftness to drive more than 4,000 people from their homes. Many of these people watched their life's savings disappearing in an onrushing swirl of muddy water.

Before they had reached their destructive crest, the raging torrents in the Southwest had claimed more than twoscore lives, injured hundreds, destroyed businesses, isolated communities by wrecking highways and bridges, and rendered thousands homeless.

We saw whole towns in Texas and Oklahoma which had been completely inundated. At the hearing in Tulsa, we saw tough and weatherbeaten farmers choke up as they tried to explain to the committee the stifling effect of the deluge upon their hopes and their families' futures.

We saw residential areas in cities where homeowners had been forced to evacuate their homes 5 times in 5 consecutive weeks. Only a few had been able to save any of their furniture. The homes into which they had invested their savings and on which most of them still owe substantial sums will require extensive repairs if they are to be made habitable.

Deprived of any means to indemnify themselves against such a disaster, many of these people are wondering today if they can afford to take another risk, to try to pick up the pieces and start from scratch again. That is the human side of a flood.

THE ECONOMIC SIDE

There is also the economic side. The committee estimated that it had flown over 1,500,000 acres of flooded farmland. All the way from the headwaters of the Neosho River in Kansas to the Gulf of Mexico, the overburdened rivers were spilling out of their banks to make crops impossible for this year and to inflict permanent damages upon some of the best croplands.

In places the rivers had spread out for a width of 5 miles, cut new courses, and it was impossible to identify where the stream bed should have been.

By the most conservative estimation, we saw directly calculable damages which exceeded \$135 million. This figure represents only those losses that you can immediately put your finger on. It does not include literal millions in indirect damages which cannot be calculated, but which are nonetheless real. It does not include weeks of valuable time lost by businesses and the resulting loss of production, from which the Government itself will suffer in foregone taxes.

The figure does not include the loss of wages to the workingman who loses time at his job, and the chain reaction which this brings about. It does not include the losses suffered by retailers through such a loss of wages, and through the retailer to the wholesaler and to the manufacturer. It includes none of that.

I agree with the gentleman from Oklahoma that the actual economic dam-

age inflicted upon his State and mine would easily exceed a quarter of a billion dollars. The tragedy, the naked tragedy of it all was that a very major part of this staggering human and economic loss could have been prevented by flood control works now in the investigative and planning stages. Much of the damage would have been avoided by the completion of projects which are encompassed in this bill.

LESSONS OF THE FLOOD

These floods not only brought great damage and individual suffering. They also brought valuable lessons if we are keen enough to see them and smart enough to apply them.

The first, and most obvious, lesson is that flood control is an outstandingly good investment. Equally as dramatic as the millions of dollars in damage inflicted by the uncontrolled water were many more millions of dollars in damages prevented by existing flood control works throughout the area. Many dams and other structures totally paid for themselves in these six short weeks.

In dollars and cents, the losses thus avoided in Fort Worth and Dallas far outweigh the total cost of the projects which prevented the losses that otherwise assuredly would have occurred. The total flood control investment above the burgeoning residential areas of these two cities amounts to some \$67 million. It is reliably estimated that, in 6 short weeks, the benign presence of these structures prevented economic losses which would have exceeded \$76 million.

I want to lay one ghost here and now, once and, I hope, for all. Certain people have fallen into the habit of referring to legitimate flood-control programs as pork-barrel legislation. It is a glib but utterly meaningless phrase. It is probably the worst misnomer of an age given over to slick and easy slang expressions. Like an insurance policy, dams and levies and floodways are sound economics. You appreciate their value most when you don't have them.

Anybody who has seen the human side of a flood—anybody who has gone up and down the streets in a residential area, as I did in a motorboat, and seen the eerie spectacle of street signs just a few inches above water—anybody who has stepped off a motorboat onto the roof of a house, as I did, and has seen people standing there with stunned expressions on their faces, refusing rescue offers because they are loath to leave their homes even though their own personal safety is involved—anybody who has seen good American families herded, dripping wet, into temporary shelters, thinking of their losses for which there would be no restitution and against which they cannot indemnify themselves—anybody who has seen the human side of a flood never can call flood-control works pork-barrel legislation.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. BURLESON. May I compliment my able colleague on his splendid statement. I am sure the committee found, and the committee is well aware, as a result of their investigation, many places

in the Southwest are now receiving funds from the Civil Defense Administration to make repairs and mend some of the serious damage occasioned by the recent floods. Whereas if action was taken to prevent such damage, it would amount to a sort of insurance and the cost would be a very cheap premium. The cost of a survey needed at this time in Abilene, Tex., in my congressional district, would be small compared to emergency funds coming from the Civil Defense. The proper and sensible thing to do is prevent damage instead of repair damage. Knowing the gentleman's diligence in these matters I am certain he agrees.

Mr. WRIGHT. I quite completely agree with the conclusion reached by my colleague, the gentleman from Texas. In that specific connection, the gentleman has spoken to me many times about the need for the completion of this survey at Abilene. The gentleman succeeded in having this survey authorized some years ago; yet funds have not been available for its completion. This points up the great need for this Congress to contrive somehow to reduce the time lag which is holding up so many such worthy projects.

Mr. BURLESON. Of course, these people whom the gentleman speaks of in the rural areas can hardly benefit from the Civil Defense contribution so far as the damages and losses they suffer as a result of their land being washed away and that sort of damage. They certainly need protection, too, and actions to prevent the rampages of floods is the only relief for them.

Mr. WRIGHT. There is no means by which they can benefit because their homes are too widely scattered in many cases for civil defense to help materially.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. I will be delighted to yield to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I commend the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT] for bringing to the committee this very lucid picture of what is happening today in relation to floods. We have the very same thing up in my district in southwestern Minnesota. Just the day before yesterday in one of my small cities of 5,000 people a flood resulted in about 3½ feet of water in the streets. A trucker was drowned near there and thousands of acres of farm land were swept clean of the corn and soy beans that had just started to come up.

Many areas of my district have been severely damaged by floods. One of the largest cities in my district, Marshall, Minn., has been almost completely under water with only a few high spots showing. The first onrush of water on the Redwood River swept away a dike built following the floods of 1950, and it is said current flood was the worst flood in the history of that community. A Milwaukee Railroad passenger train was wrecked by a washout near Montevideo, Minn., and in my home county, Lincoln County, early reports said at least 17 bridges were out.

Damage has been extremely heavy and it will take days to calculate the

total loss. As in all such tragedies, the more fortunate people of the communities have been quick in lending a helping hand to their neighbors. Hundreds of flooded-out people have been taken into the homes of others. Farmers have come into town with their high-wheeled tractors to transport people and supplies through flooded streets. My people are doing what they can to help themselves and to help each other, but the damage is so great that they must have outside help.

These floods point up the urgent need for protective action wherever possible to prevent such disasters in the future. I have asked the Army engineers to give me as quickly as possible some preliminary estimates as to the funds needed to carry this work forward, and I am hopeful the other body will take appropriate action when this bill comes before them. We will surely know what is needed before they complete action on the bill.

I agree absolutely with the gentleman from Oklahoma and the gentleman from Texas that there should be some means of the Federal Government stepping in and doing more than we do today toward helping these people who have been ravaged by these floods. I noticed in the newspaper this morning an article which set me to thinking. It seems there is on the way up to the House a request, or there will be shortly, a request for approximately \$100 million—and for what? For the further construction and launching of a satellite to shoot up into the stratosphere. Now so far as I am concerned a thing like that, as of today, is asinine when we have problems that we must face today in relation to floods in this Nation to help our own people. If we are going to squander \$100 million to put a satellite up in the stratosphere to see whether we can beat Russia to it or not, why I think the time has come to get down to this good earth that God has given to us and do something for our own people. A man with a flooded farm, or place of business, or home can't get very excited over a little ball of metal floating around in the sky.

Mr. WRIGHT. I thank the gentleman for his contribution to this discussion. In that connection I should like to say this: The Government spends a great deal of money on a great many projects. I know that many of them are necessary. Much that is done under the framework of the mutual security program is vital to our national well-being. But a government which could not or would not take care of the genuinely legitimate needs of its own nation and its own people would be a bankrupt government from the standpoint of its moral obligations.

This is neither the time nor the hour to discuss the various aspects of mutual security. But I cannot help observing that this Government has been considering proposals to build dams and waterways for Middle Eastern governments. If we can do that, we can most assuredly build dams and floodways in Fort Worth and Dallas, on the Trinity and the Brazos, the Neches, the Red, and the Arkansas, in Texas and in Oklahoma, to protect our own people from this deva-

station from which they cannot protect themselves.

The floods have shown us many places where surveys should be quickly begun to draft the kind of protection which alone can insure against a recurrence of this catastrophe. Nothing can be gained by waiting.

We need to start now, this year, on these engineering surveys to begin this long, laborious process without which there can be no flood control. The need is urgent, and the time to start is now.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, the remarks of my distinguished colleague from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT] regarding the recent floods and damage resulting therefrom in Texas are certainly appreciated.

In 1953 the Public Works Committee of this House authorized a survey in and around Abilene, Tex., located in my congressional district, but thus far the Army engineers have not assigned a priority, which I believe is called programing.

Beginning in the latter part of April of this year, the city of Abilene, approximately 70,000 population, has undergone severe devastating floods. Several creeks flow into and out of the city in such a way that unless an answer is found to the problem, damage approaching catastrophic proportions will again eventually result.

Someone may ask why commercial, industrial and residential property was placed in such a position whereby it would be subject to damage from floods during excessive rainfall. The answer in the case of Abilene, Tex., is simply that the city has grown tremendously in the last 15 years and by necessity has expanded over an area, which has subjected it to greater damage by reason of having more or less encompassed several small streams.

It is now to the point that an answer must be found, and it is definitely a flood control proposition. Even the layman's examination of the terrain would suggest that the area is not suitable for a project involving hydroelectric power, irrigation, recreation or any of the factors going into developments looking toward economic feasibility from that standpoint. It is, however, extremely serious and is a problem beyond the control or means of the local people or local government. This particular community is in urgent need of the advices of the Army engineers to find an answer to their problems. Thus far they have been unable to obtain such assistance.

As my colleague from Texas has pointed out, the Appropriations Committee handling these matters had concluded their hearings before we were able to present evidence of the tremendous damage occasioned by recent floods. We had no opportunity to appear before the committee to present our case and, therefore, use this opportunity of laying the predicate for what we hope may be successful action before this measure is finally presented to the President for approval.

Someone may ask why these matters had not been pressed continuously, but I say they have been pressed. They have been pressed with the Army engineers to give us a preliminary survey in ac-

cordance with the authorization passed in 1953, in order that we might be in a position to come before the Congress to appeal for assistance.

There are other localities in my congressional district which have also sustained severe damage during recent floods, and I hope the Army engineers will find it practical to also look at other areas, and that additional funds for these preliminary surveys may be sufficient to permit them to do so.

Mr. Chairman, the area of central west Texas which I represent happens to lie in a somewhat twilight zone insofar as the jurisdiction is concerned between the Army engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and has problems which cannot be feasibly met by other agencies dealing with flood control and water conservation, such as the upstream flood prevention mission assigned to the Department of Agriculture. Certain aspects of these problems are assigned to these various governmental agencies. For example, the Bureau of Reclamation places its emphasis on irrigation, which is not of specific interest to my area. It does not, for instance, meet the problem which surrounds the city of Abilene, Tex. Neither can the upstream flood prevention provision of law be entirely applied. Therefore, it is a matter of flood control, which is the primary mission of the Army engineers.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that any Member of this House can successfully challenge my efforts at economy. Those efforts have not just started lately under the tremendous pressure and drive to reduce the current budget. I think I have been consistent over the years in my demands for economy and my vote against those things which our people can do for themselves rather than have the Federal Government do it for them. As I have said a number of times on this floor, we all say we are for economy and then end our statement with the conjunction "but." To prevent floods and resulting damage from them, is economy. It is insurance. It is very much the same as insurance, since we never really realize what it is worth until it is needed.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, emergency funds from Civil Defense, to assist towns and localities in my congressional district, following recent floods, would have several times paid for preliminary surveys which we now desperately need, and would have doubtless gone far toward solving the problem on a permanent basis. As it is, we sit and wait for the time it may happen again, and again request emergency assistance to put the pieces together again.

There is no question about the absolute necessity of remedying the problem which exists in the city of Abilene. It can be proved beyond a doubt; and it can further be proved that the local community itself cannot meet the situation.

With additional funds, which we hope may be granted before the final disposition of this measure, it will give the engineers funds to complete this survey along with a number of others urgently and desperately needed, and I hope our

appeal will receive sympathetic understanding.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I simply want to take a few moments to clarify the language contained on page 15 of the committee report. In that language the committee criticizes the Bureau of Reclamation for transfers of funds for investigation purposes. The committee says:

A total of 22 investigations which were presented in the program last year were not allotted any funds. A total of 43 investigations which were not programmed in the 1957 justifications have been allotted a total of \$1,318,617.

Further down on page 15 of the committee report this statement is made:

The proposed transfers of funds to resurvey the Pleasant Valley site on the Snake River in Idaho as contemplated in both the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 are disapproved.

I simply want to point out that the Pleasant Valley site is in exactly the same category as the other 42 projects mentioned earlier in the committee report, and it also was not included in the budget, nor was it presented to the committee for its consideration last year.

I did not want the Members to gain the impression that the Pleasant Valley project is in a different category than the other 42 which were previously mentioned in the report. A specific letter was written by the Department to the committee on this project, and that is why separate mention is made further down in the report on page 15.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend my colleagues from Oklahoma and Texas who have preceded me in telling you something about the conditions which exist in the southwestern part of the United States at the present time. They have given very graphic descriptions of the conditions in Oklahoma, Texas, and some of the other States.

I wanted to have the opportunity of accompanying that subcommittee, and I want publicly to thank the chairman of the subcommittee for having invited me to make that trip down into the Southwest. I was denied that opportunity because of urgent business here, and, furthermore, I realized that the time was too short to take up the subcommittee findings before the Appropriations Committee at this particular time to have an influence on this bill. But I did make a trip down into Louisiana, Mr. Chairman, and I went over the situation there. The scenes they have told you about in Texas and Oklahoma are all too true. The water that fell in

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico was water that found its way down into my own State of Louisiana. They referred to the tons of water falling out of the sky and dropping on the landscapes of Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arkansas. That simply meant problems to our people in Louisiana. It so happens that most of the rivers and large streams in the midcentral portion of the United States finally channel their water through the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Chairman, about 2 months ago—during the month of April, to be exact—the long 7-year drought in the Southwest was broken. Rains, delayed for many years, began to fall on Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico. Accompanying these rains were thunderstorms and violent tornadoes. In some instances, 12 to 15 tornadoes per day took part in breaking a record period of drought in these areas; and with the tornadoes came a tremendous amount of rain. The rain reached such proportions as 12 to 13 inches for a 24-hour period.

At first these thunderstorms, and to some limited extent, these tornadoes, were welcomed. The parched land literally drank the moisture which had been denied it for many a year. Gradually the underground storage filled up and then more quickly the creeks, rivers, and the lakes and reservoirs also filled to capacity; and almost before they realized what was happening, the Southwest was in the midst of a record flood. A record drought was quickly transformed into a record flood.

The State of Louisiana, from whence I come, felt some of the effects of the drought; but nothing like those areas to the west and to the north of us. On the other hand, my State did not receive the unprecedented amount of rainfall which I referred to before in this speech; and I am especially glad to say that the Almighty spared us the fearful tornadoes and the appalling amount of damages and distress caused by them.

All streams in the mid-central portion of the United States—speaking generally—drain through the State of Louisiana. Of course, there are exceptions to this statement, but I think the exception makes the rule. As a result, we found our rivers beginning to fill up with water being drained from areas far to the west and to the north of us. The Mississippi filled and for a time threatened a flood stage. On the other hand, the Red River and the Sabine River were forced to accept the bulk of this unprecedented rainfall and did their best to bring it safely to the Gulf without destruction to our people and our property.

Filled with water from west Texas and from parts of Oklahoma especially, the Red River, which flows through northwest Louisiana and central Louisiana and central Louisiana began to reach flood stage; and early in May this river had reached levels far beyond flood levels. The levees seemed to have held fairly well in Louisiana where there were levees; but the backwater pushing up the tributaries of the Red River spread out and began to cover rich alluvial acres which had already been plowed and

seeded for the spring and summer crops. The local people fought day and night to hold the main-line levees; but there was no way to protect themselves and their lands against the incursion of the back-water spreading out as the river reached a higher and higher level.

The Red River crested at Shreveport—my home, and the second city in Louisiana—early in May and began to recede. Rains and tornadoes continued in the Southwest and, as a result, a second rise of the river followed the first one; and by the middle of June—especially last week—the Red had again reached a crest equal to the previous one to all practical purposes. If anything, the second flood was far more destructive than the first one because of the fact that it kept the level of the water high for an extended period, and farmers and owners gave up the battle rather than face, for a long period of time hopeless odds.

At the height of the first flood, we in the Red River Valley appealed to the President to declare this area in Louisiana to be a disaster area; and the President, after investigating this thoroughly, did so declare 10 parishes of my State, and largely of my district, to be disaster parishes. I have obtained figures from the Agriculture Stabilization Office located at Alexandria, La., to show the number of acres of land put under water by this flood. As of May 6, in the 10 disaster-designated parishes, 2,008 farms were flooded, 126,050 acres of cropland were under water, 131,000 acres of woodland suitable for range purposes were under water, and 44,860 acres of field crops were inundated. At the same time, according to the ASC, 83,360 head of livestock had to be moved to prevent drowning because of high water.

The situation on June 13 in the Red River Valley was much worse. By this time, 2,340 farms were under water according to the ASC. Inundated were 132,350 acres of cropland-pasture, 245,500 acres of woodland used for range purposes, and 53,460 acres of field crop lands. At the same time, 111,960 head of livestock had to be moved to find suitable pasture areas. The total of 397,850 acres, practically 400,000 acres, in the 10 disaster parishes in the Red River Valley on June 13 were under water and could not be used for productive purposes.

Although this record was prepared by the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service, it does not include tens of thousands of acres under water outside of these 10 stricken parishes. It also fails to include the hundreds of thousands of acres in the Sabine watershed which were at the same time under flood and the Sabine River reached out at places to become a half mile wide instead of a normal channel of 150 feet.

This report fails to show the damages sustained by our people. It is impossible to even estimate the damages sustained to a farm as a result of two successive floods, the one following the other, which keeps farm acreage under water for weeks at a time. It is impossible to show the damages to the terracing and the drainage systems on the farms; it is im-

possible to show the damage to the timber on the covered acreage; it is impossible to show the destruction of the grasses on the pasture lands, and to a lesser extent it is impossible to show the damages to the crops and to the homes and barns and outhouses sustained from flood waters which are nonpartisan in their approach, sparing neither Republican nor Democrat. Only time will permit us to make a rough estimate of the damages; but I would certainly place these damages up to tens of millions of dollars.

Practically all of this damage was caused to our people by waters from other States passing through Louisiana. While our rains were heavy, we would have experienced no difficulty in accommodating the flood waters which fell upon our own lands. Our trouble arose solely from the heavy surge of the torrents coming from States to the north and to the west of us—and not from Louisiana.

The Army engineers have an interim flood control plan for the Red River Basin which was adopted in 1946. It is an excellent plan, and will work if put into effect. In fact, a small portion of the plan has already been constructed by the Army Engineers, and I want to say that in every particular the plan of the Engineers has worked well, insofar as it has been put into execution by construction. The engineer-project levees along the Red held firmly and caused no trouble where they were built. The trouble came from the fact that in many places on the Red there were no project levees to protect the alluvial lands. The reservoirs built by the Army Engineers also did their job and did it well; but the number of such reservoirs and supporting dams was too few, and their size inadequate to handle this job of curbing the tons of restless and surging, muddy waters coming to our people from up-stream.

During the first flood, the Denison Dam and Reservoir, built by our Army engineers some 225 miles upstream from Shreveport, worked well. The engineers started with what seemed like adequate storage space for the millions of acre-feet of water falling above the dam and rushing into Lake Texoma for storage. At frequent intervals, the engineers tried to release some of this water so as to provide storage space available for use following subsequent cloudbursts. In the first flood, it is estimated that proper handling of the storage on Lake Texoma reduced the level of the water at Shreveport by 3½ to 4 feet.

When the second flood came, it found the reservoir at Denison full. There was no storage space remaining to be used when an additional flood came rushing from upstream into the lake above the Denison Dam. As a result, the water topped the spillway by several feet and began to flood down into the Red River at the rate which reached 120,000 cubic feet per second. This is a terrific amount of water and, of course, no stream the size of Red River could hold such a load. This accounts for the flood in north and central Louisiana.

I think some restudy of the present flood-control facilities on Red River should be made. Such a restudy might be very helpful. On the other hand, the real need of the valley is for a speeding up of the program of flood control on Red River by the Congress. The interim flood-control plan, adopted in 1946, provided for the building of certain dams on the river. The Texarkana Dam has been constructed and is now in use, doing excellent work in these last floods. Work is now proceeding on the Ferrells Bridge Dam and Reservoir and this bill provides \$3,294,000 for this purpose. No appropriations have yet been made for many of the recommended dams and reservoirs, although more than 10 years have elapsed since the plan was first approved and started. For instance, the Millwood Dam and Reservoir has not been started. The Hugo, Boswell, and Cooper Dams and Reservoirs, the new Mooringsport Dam, and other projects need immediate attention if we are to escape the continuation of these recurrent floods which come down upon us periodically.

About the only item in this bill before us which will be helpful in this emergency is the sum of \$300,000 for bank and levee stabilization and channel improvement. This amount of money will help a little bit; but it is completely inadequate to meet the emergency needs of crumbling banks and damaged levees from Denison to the mouth of Red River. Actually, we in the valley who have borne the brunt of this struggle were in the hope that the committee would have allowed us the sum of \$1 million for this purpose. It is needed and needed badly. In fairness to the committee, I wish to say that this flood came fairly recently, and I am told that the committee required that the Bureau of the Budget approve items for funds. Unfortunately, for us in the Red River Valley, the flood waters did not seem to cooperate with the Bureau of the Budget, arriving too late to be considered by this agency of Government. The Appropriations Committee therefore did not consider an increase in this figure.

For a number of years, I have been urging funds to complete the planning and start work on the Overton Waterway. We have been able to obtain in the neighborhood of \$400,000 for planning purposes, but recently we have been denied funds for this purpose and some opposition from one or two selfish railroads has reared itself against this appropriation. The Overton Waterway has, however, a definite flood control value which, the Army engineers at one time estimated at \$1 million. Had plans gone forward for the construction of the waterway, portions of it today may have been usable for flood control purposes; and values up into the millions of dollars might have been saved from angry floodwaters by this waterway. Portions of Natchitoches Parish, La., especially, would have benefited greatly by this construction. I hope this committee will consider this matter in the future and allow substantial funds for the completion of the planning of this project.

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to be colloquial about this matter. The entire Southwest has suffered damage by virtue of the recent floods. Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas are entitled to help. I will not presently go into the details of the situations in each State. Other and able speakers are here and will no doubt speak to you about conditions in these States. They, too, are entitled to aid from the Federal Government.

The President of the United States, operating under laws passed by this Congress, has declared whole areas of these States to be disaster areas. Some of the departments of government are moving to assist in these extremities. This assistance is of a temporary nature, and I will not take the time here to narrate the measures taken to help. What we need, however, are not temporary measures, but permanent constructive measures to provide the facilities to prevent the recurrence of such catastrophes as this falling upon the unsuspecting people who live, and work, and rear their families in the lower valley of the Red and are entitled to protection from floodwaters rising higher in the watershed.

Mr. Chairman, many of the Members of the Congress do not realize that the Red River is one of the longest rivers in North America. It takes to rise in the States of New Mexico and Colorado, and the river then meanders for some 1,200 to 1,300 miles to its confluence with Old River, some 12 miles from the great Mississippi. Millions of people live in the fertile valley of the Red and multiplied millions of dollars of wealth are sprawled out along the valley, unprotected to a large measure from great catastrophes such as this. I hope that this Congress will not be unmindful of the suffering of our people in this great valley; but will move more quickly in an appropriate way to give protection to those who merit the attention of this Congress and appeal to you for assistance.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to supplement briefly the remarks that were made earlier today by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES] and the remarks that were made yesterday by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] relative to the Rocky Ford-Tacoma Bonneville powerline.

The purpose of this powerline is to wheel power from the Priest Rapids Dam now under construction in eastern Washington to the great consuming centers of power in western Washington. Prior to the 83d Congress, the Priest Rapids Dam was authorized as a Federal project to be constructed by the Federal Government. In the 83d Congress the gentlemen from Washington [Mr. HOLMES and Mr. MAGNUSON] introduced bills providing that the Priest Rapids Dam should be deauthorized as a Federal project in order to allow the Grant County Public Utility District, a publicly owned organization, and other public-utility districts in Washington State to spend \$160 million to build a power dam at the Priest Rapids site.

I was the chairman of the subcommittee in the 83d Congress that held hearings on the Priest Rapids bill and reported it favorably to the House.

The local utilities agreed to spend all the money—the \$160 million—required to build the Priest Rapids power installation. It was my understanding that the Bonneville Power Administration would wheel the power to consuming centers. Bonneville was the only agency equipped to do that, for it is the only one with distribution lines all over the Northwest. It was my understanding that Bonneville, for wheeling the power, would be paid rates that would result in its getting back every dollar, with interest, invested in any required powerlines and also rates that would pay for maintenance and operation of these lines. In other words, the taxpayers of the United States would not be out of pocket any money and, further, by local interests, instead of the Federal Government, building the power dams, would be saved investing money in the Priest Rapids power-generation development.

Bonneville's wheeling of the power will not lose money by doing so. It will make money. Dr. Pearl, Bonneville Administrator, tells me Bonneville will make or save \$179,000 a year by wheeling this power.

I hope, when this bill goes to the Senate, that body will allow funds for this powerline and one other, so that Bonneville will have the lines required to wheel Priest Rapids and Rocky Reach Dam power to the great consuming areas of the Pacific Northwest. If the Senate does approve appropriations for these lines, I do hope the House conferees will review all of the evidence submitted on these powerline projects and ultimately agree that it is in the interest of efficiency and governmental economy to build the two powerlines that are essential to Federal wheeling of the power from these new dams, now under construction.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The committee report on the Bonneville Power Administration recommends deletion of the Administration's Rocky Ford-Tacoma and Chief Joseph-Rocky Reach-Valley lines. I fear that this recommendation represents a misunderstanding as to the need of the Government for these facilities and the advantages which would accrue to the Government by reason of their construction.

The Rocky Ford-Tacoma line, the first of the two lines to be scheduled for energization, will be an integral part of the Federal power system of the Pacific Northwest. It will be a main link between major Federal circuits east of the Cascades and equally important Federal circuits west of the Cascades. It is required to transport a part of the movement of power from generating plants on the eastern side of the mountains to the heavily populated, large load centers in the Puget Sound area. These load centers are served by the cities of Seattle and Tacoma, the Puget Sound Power & Light Co., and a number of public agencies.

Several high-voltage, high-capacity Federal lines already extend from east-

ern generating plants to the Puget Sound area. But these are not sufficient to transport the amount of power needed. Loadings on the present lines will increase to what engineers call the point of marginal stability by 1960-61 unless the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line is added. "Marginal stability" means that failure under fault conditions of any one of a combination of lines would cause all others to fail. Thus, without the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line, failure of any one of the vital present circuits would cause failure of all others, which would disrupt service over the entire area served by the western half of the power pool. Obviously electric power service to such a widespread and important area cannot be left on that kind of a basis.

But it is not only because the line is needed for service to the people of the Puget Sound area that I state it has been misunderstood. From a purely financial point of view, and in terms of dollars and cents, the line will be of advantage to the Government.

The annual cost of the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line will be in the neighborhood of \$324,000 per year. By reason of the fact that the line will reduce losses in transit from generating plant to load center, power and reactive with a value of at least \$410,000 per year will be saved. This alone represents a cost advantage to the Government of \$86,000 per year in excess of the total line cost. Let me explain for a moment what is meant by transmission losses. Each transmission line can carry only a given amount of power with the greatest economy. If more than this amount is forced over the line, it becomes less efficient. Kilowatts which could otherwise be sold—and used to meet the needs of consumers—are wasted. Without the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line, loadings on the present circuits would be forced into this uneconomical, wasteful range.

In addition, however, to this \$86,000 per year gain, is another direct gain to the Government which can be directly associated with the Rocky Ford-Tacoma facility. This gain arises from the portion of the Priest Rapids plant output which will be wheeled over the line on a reimbursable basis. The Government will collect approximately \$93,000 annually for carrying this non-Federal power. This brings the total benefits to the Government in excess of its costs to \$179,000 per year. Let me recapitulate this statement. In power and reactive losses the Government will save \$410,000 per year. In wheeling revenues directly associated with the line, the Government will earn \$93,000 per year. This is a total gain of \$503,000 per year. But the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line will cost only \$324,000 per year. Thus the dollar gain is \$179,000 annually.

But even yet we do not have the entire picture with respect to the advantages accruing from this line. The line will carry only a portion of the Priest Rapids power output. Other facilities which are now either in service or under construction will transport the remainder. These facilities need not be expanded. In other words, the Federal system, by reason of what we call pooling, displacement and integration, can undertake this job of

wheeling Priest Rapids power with no additional capacity other than a small part of the capacity of the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line. The total wheeling revenues to the Government for handling Priest Rapids power—for performing the vital service of delivering Priest Rapids power to the points where it will be used—will exceed three-quarters of a million dollars per year. This substantial revenue will not, of course, accrue to the Government unless the Rocky Ford-Tacoma line is approved, for it is an essential part of the wheeling plans.

By reason of the location of the Priest Rapids plant, wheeling of Priest Rapids power is of an additional particular advantage to the Government. This large generating plant is located in close proximity to a major load area of the Administration. This load area includes the vital Hanford atomic energy works. The Government is now supplying—and without Priest Rapids would have to continue to supply—this load area from Federal plants which are located many miles away. With Priest Rapids wheeling, they can be served from a nearby local source. Obviously it is a saving to reduce the number of miles over which power must be transmitted. This is a saving not only to the Government but also to the region itself. For in the same fashion that Priest Rapids power will serve Government loads as the nearest source, so will the Government in turn supply equivalent power to Priest Rapids purchasers from the nearest source.

Wheeling means that the output of the Priest Rapids plant will feed into the Federal system at the Bonneville Power Administration's Midway substation and that the Administration will in turn deliver equivalent amounts of power to the widely scattered purchasers of Grant County Public Utility District. By this step real efficiency and real integration of the power resources of the Government and of the Pacific Northwest are moved forward. Priest Rapids becomes a part of the Northwest power pool.

The Congress has heard many times on this floor the story of the advantages of the Northwest power pool. This pool performed a vital service in World War II and it is still performing a vital service. The key to the pool is integration, hydraulic and electrical. Integration means, quite simply, a linking together of the generating plants and the load centers by means of high capacity lines so that power will move freely from each generating plant to the closest load centers and so that plant operations may be coordinated to improve and to supplement each other. BPA's grid system in the Northwest is the "bulk carrier" which makes this integration possible. Non-Federal power projects, for efficiency, must be linked to this system and the system must be reinforced as necessary to make this possible.

I would like to emphasize to the Congress that wheeling service by the Government will be strictly on a cost basis. The Government will not subsidize non-Federal operations. Its charges for wheeling will be based upon its actual costs. While the Government can wheel at less cost than would arise from the

construction of separate facilities to accomplish the same service, this difference in cost arises because of the advantages of integration and pooling.

The Priest Rapids plant is a major development on the main stem of the Columbia River. It is being financed entirely by a local agency of my State, the Grant County Public Utility District. This district, backed by purchase commitments from 12 different utilities of the Pacific Northwest, has undertaken complete financial responsibility for the generating plant. The district desires and is required by law to make a widespread distribution of the plant output. Its 12 customers represent both large and small distributors, publicly and privately owned, serving areas widely scattered throughout the region. The Federal transmission grid of the Northwest is the only transmission system which reaches into these scattered areas and which is capable at reasonable cost of carrying power to them.

I should like to refer once again to the great financial responsibility which the Grant County Public Utility District has undertaken with respect to financing the Priest Rapids plant and which the Chelan County Public Utility District is undertaking with respect to the Rocky Reach plant. Both of these public utility districts are agencies of my State of Washington and I am proud that they have been willing to endeavor to construct badly needed new generation capacity on a non-Federal basis. The investments which will be made nonfederally for these plants are counted in the hundreds of millions of dollars. This non-Federal action reduces the pressure on the Congress for new appropriations for the construction of Federal projects. Yet I say to you in all truth that the people of my State, and the people of the Pacific Northwest generally, cannot continue in their efforts to finance new hydroelectric projects unless we are willing to encourage them. We must encourage them by taking a reasonable responsibility for transmission when this is essential to the feasibility and economy of a project, or when it is essential to being able to achieve the maximum production of the project through integration, or when it is essential to fulfill requirements for widespread distribution of the project output. Investments required to be made by the Federal system to accomplish wheeling and thereby to encourage non-Federal generating plant construction are insignificant in light of the many times greater sums represented by the investments in the generating plants. In a region which faces an imminent power shortage, it is particularly important that such encouragement be given.

Before closing, I should like to comment that in my opinion the Bonneville Power Administration has clear-cut legal authority to enter into wheeling for the Priest Rapids and Rocky Reach plants under the Bonneville Project Act. The authority of the Bonneville Act is further supplemented in the case of Priest Rapids by the Priest Rapids Act. Therefore it seems quite clear to me that the Congress has before it no issue of legal authority.

In conclusion, therefore, I recommend and urge that the Rocky Ford-Tacoma and Chief Joseph-Rocky Reach-Valley lines be given favorable consideration. I further urge that the Congress recognize the necessity for and the advantages of the wheeling principle, which is so important to the preservation of the pooling and integration advantages demonstrated by the Northwest Power Pool.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to my colleague from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I would like to ask my colleague from the State of Washington if it is not true that the Bonneville Power Administration now is wheeling substantial quantities of non-Federal power?

Mr. MACK of Washington. It wheels power for private power companies, it wheels power for many of the public utility districts, it wheels power in many sections of our State and Oregon as it necessarily must, because the Bonneville Power Administration is the great distributor of power in the States of Oregon and Washington. No other organization has the distribution system to wheel power all over the vast area of these two States.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And it is completely beyond understanding how this report of the committee could say that this would establish a precedent.

Mr. MACK of Washington. It is to me.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Is it not true also that ultimately this transmission line would carry three-fourths of the capacity that would be utilized for Federal power and only one-fourth for the Priest Rapids power?

Mr. MACK of Washington. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Priest Rapids power is not Federal power. It is public power, generated by a public agency?

Mr. MACK of Washington. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And is it not also true that the wheeling is really done largely by displacement of certain power? There is no great mass movement of energy for a long distance. It is diverted from the Priest Rapids plant down to the Atomic Energy plant and replaced by Bonneville on the west side of the State to serve customers of the Priest Rapids Utility District.

Mr. MACK of Washington. That is a correct statement.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. Is it not true also that the Bonneville Power Administration will receive payment for this wheeling that will not only pay for the wheeling, but enhance the Bonneville Power Administration from the standpoint of their own overhead and return to the agency a profit?

Mr. MACK of Washington. The engineers of the Bonneville Administration tell me that the Federal Government will obtain wheeling charges that will repay

the Federal Government the cost of the line, the interest on the investment, operation and maintenance, and everything of that nature and still leave the Federal Government a profit of \$179,000 a year over and above all costs of the line.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman on his statement.

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mrs. GREEN of Oregon's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, under the Comprehensive Flood Control Act of 1938, many reservoirs were authorized, including two on the Big Sandy River. I am speaking of the Fishtrap Reservoir and the Pound Reservoir in eastern Kentucky and southwestern Virginia. Heretofore the Corps of Engineers had stated that those reservoirs were not feasible. The budget was submitted before the disastrous flood hit eastern Kentucky on the 29th day of last January. That flood, according to an estimate of the Army engineers, brought about damage, at a conservative estimate, of more than \$38 million to the Big Sandy River Valley alone; yet these two reservoirs would have prevented the major part of this flood damage.

Later, on May 13, 1957, General Persons of the Army engineers, in a letter to me stated that one of these projects has a cost-benefit favorable ratio of 1.97 to 1. The engineers state they can use \$140,000 for planning purposes during the next fiscal year for each of these reservoirs.

That figure is for planning purposes only. However, in the same letter, General Persons stated that—

The President has directed that our fiscal year 1958 expenditures, as estimated in his budget presented to the Congress, be considered as the maximum that can be made within the overall fiscal policies of the administration for that year. Since no funds are included in the budget for the Pound Reservoir, no funds can be utilized for this project and meet the administration's objectives.

I received similar correspondence on the Fishtrap Reservoir.

I am just wondering how long the Appropriations Committee will let a policy of this kind control, especially when it is shown beyond peradventure that if these reservoirs had been constructed prior to this year's disastrous floods, thousands of people would today have their lifetime savings which they lost; hundreds of businesses completely wiped out would be in existence today, and hundreds of lost homes would still be standing—yet, in the face of all this tangible, irrefutable evidence of suffering, of loss of life and property, they say approval of money requests for projects having a 2-to-1 favorable benefit-cost ratio cannot be given because it is contrary to administration policy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GUBSER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to pay my compliments to the members of the distinguished Committee on Appropriations for the splendid work they have done on this bill. In my opinion, it is one of the most statesmanlike presentations that I have seen in my 5 years as the Member of this body. I know that the press frequently refers to this bill as the "pork barrel bill." But, I can say on the basis of my personal experience that if you lift the cover off this one, there will be very little pork in it. I happen to be one of those who wanted a project in this bill, which was not included. I refer to the Pajaro River project in my district, a project which required \$25,000 for investigation. There has been some flood-control work done on this river. The figures upon which those works were constructed were based on a flood which was exceeded by 100 percent in the December 1955 floods. That is the reason I came before the committee and requested \$25,000 for the purpose of looking into this matter and determining whether or not new works were needed in the light of new figures which had been compiled after the most recent flood. The committee refused my request on the ground that it was not in the President's budget. I am willing to abide by that and I will not present an amendment to insert the \$25,000 here in the House because every Member was treated alike whether he was Republican or Democratic and whether he came from the South or North or East or West. If the project was not in the budget, the committee did not include it. I want to commend them for that, but I tell them frankly that I shall try to have it inserted in the other body, but I shall not try here today.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUBSER. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I commend the gentleman on his very fine statement. As he well knows the Pajaro River runs a good many miles through his district and runs along the edge of my district. When it does flood, it is very unkindly to him but very kind to me because it floods in his direction rather than mine. But I would like to reassure the gentleman that I am available to assist him in any way possible in his efforts to get this project taken care of.

Mr. GUBSER. I thank the gentleman. He has always been a splendid teammate and I am sure that between us and with the assistance of our colleagues in the House and in the other body, the Pajaro River will be taken care of.

[Mr. HOFFMAN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my appreciation to the members of the Appropriations Committee and its staff for the courteous and attentive hearing given to myself and my constituents. I particularly appreciate this when one considers the monumental task that faced this committee in hearing over 700 witnesses and inquiring into 285 projects.

Mr. Chairman, I would like at this time to first direct a question to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. We who are most familiar and most directly concerned with the Flaming Gorge Dam in Utah are particularly concerned that construction of this dam proceed at least at the rate provided in the justification and as represented to the committee. To do this the \$4,800,000 requested in the budget for this purpose must be made available. Because of talk from some quarters that these funds might not be used for this purpose, in appearing before the committee I asked that such funds of \$4,800,000 be earmarked for the Flaming Gorge project.

In the committee report at page 19, I am pleased to note this proviso:

The funds recommended for the projects and activities covered by this appropriation are distributed as follows: Flaming Gorge unit, Utah, \$4,800,000.

Then it proceeds on down through the units in this category to the total of the full appropriation of \$25,142,000.

The question I would like to ask is this: Does this earmark the sum of \$4,800,000 of the appropriation for construction of the Flaming Gorge project?

Mr. JENSEN. My answer to the gentleman's question is "Yes." The committee placed this language in the report that the gentleman has just read, and which reads:

The funds recommended for the projects and activities covered by this appropriation are distributed as follows:

Then it names the projects and the amounts which the committee has agreed to appropriate for each one of these projects. When that language and the figures are shown so plainly as they are in this report, the gentleman should be very happy because this is earmarking the figures for those specific projects and they cannot be changed unless changed on the floor of the House or in the Senate or in the conference, which I do not anticipate will happen because those projects are all good projects. I am sure that the gentleman and the people he represents in the great State of Wyoming should be and will be very happy with the appropriation made in this bill.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman who has the floor has endeared himself to the Members of Congress, and I can say that, I am sure, for those on both sides of the aisle, because the gentleman never asks for anything that is not fair, proper, and just. For that reason we have earmarked these funds so specifically for the gentleman and for the fine people he represents.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I thank the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. DIXON. I wish to associate myself with the gentleman from Wyoming in expressing gratitude to this subcommittee and to the Appropriations Committee in general for their very splendid work. This illustrates the thoroughness by which they have operated in earmarking specifically for these projects as to what they are to get and clarifying exactly what is to be done. I also want to thank the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and the other members of the committee for the courtesy shown our Governor and the representatives from our State who appeared before the committee, as well as for the thorough manner in which they have studied these different projects. The number of witnesses interviewed was tremendous. I assume that other members of the committee, being present, concur in this and that the funds are so earmarked.

I thank the gentleman from Iowa. I thank the committee for so earmarking these funds for this very important project.

Mr. Chairman, I assume that the other members of the committee, having heard the answer of the gentleman from Iowa, agree with him with respect to the effect of this language as included in the report. I am pleased that the committee has so earmarked the \$4,800,000 for construction of the Flaming Gorge Dam. There certainly can be no doubt that that has been done and that such is not only the intention of the committee, but that it is the intention of the House in acting upon the bill.

Some of us are of the opinion that more money should have been allowed to provide for the most orderly and most economical construction of these projects. That such was not done is certainly not a criticism of the committee. The committee allowed the full budget requests for which we are most grateful, and which we also believe to be more than justified. As it has been stated, in no instance did the committee allow more than the amount requested in the budget, or allow for projects not requested.

I had hoped that plans would be complete so that construction could be commenced this year on the Seedskaadee participating project in Wyoming, and on some of the other participating projects in other States. The funds requested to complete the advanced planning of these projects and for other advanced planning should be granted so as to permit an orderly construction program.

In the committee report it is stated with regard to the Shoshone extensions unit of Wyoming:

At the time of the hearings the Bureau testified that the \$500,000 budgeted for this project should be deleted since there is at the present time no local interest in it.

Mr. Chairman, I believe it would have been more accurate if the reason had been stated as a lack of unanimity of support for this project and a need for further information with regard to the availability of water and other factors. The official position of the State of Wyoming, as expressed by the Wyoming

natural resource board, the responsible agency, adopted after hearings were held at Cody, Wyo., on February 23, with respect to funds requested for construction of this project is as follows:

Construction of the Oregon Basin division of the Shoshone extensions unit should not be undertaken until such time as further information in regard to the following matters are available:

(a) Are the water users in the lower Greybull River Valley interested in obtaining a supplemental water supply under this proposed project?

(b) Would this be the most economical means of providing a supplemental water supply for the lower Greybull River Valley users? The answer to this should be available after information on costs of the proposed lower Sunshine Reservoir are available.

(c) Data in regard to the possibilities of providing a supplemental water supply to the Gooseberry Creek Basin under the proposed Oregon Basin project should be obtained.

I believe that that more correctly expresses the situation with regard to this project than does the testimony of the Bureau as recited in the committee report.

In the committee report, page 14, the committee criticizes the Bureau witnesses and their presentation of the projects, and in so doing refer to testimony on the Owl Creek unit in Wyoming. It is not my purpose to defend the Bureau. I am certainly of the opinion that they should give full, complete, and accurate information to the committee. I think this holds true as to any information that is requested of them by any Member of the House. I am interested, though, that this reference should not be interpreted as a reflection on the Owl Creek project in Hot Springs County, Wyo. This is a small project. The total cost of such is \$3,756,300. It is, however, a project of great importance to the people who live on the lands to be served, and the people of the surrounding area. Many things have happened to delay this construction. I am pleased to say that the funds allowed in this bill will see the project virtually completed.

This is a project which supplies supplemental water to over 13,000 acres. As such it is critical. Without this supplemental water farming this land is not economical over the long pull. This has been particularly proved in the past few years when we experienced a substantial drought. In computing benefits, it may be assumed that a fraction of an adequate water supply will raise a proportionate share of the crops, but from my own observation of this area and others, I can certainly testify that such is, not the fact. During the recent drought years when an inadequate water supply was available, no crops whatsoever were raised. This had a devastating effect, not only upon the farmers, but upon the surrounding communities.

This is one of the best of the Missouri Basin projects. The irrigators will pay a greater percentage of the cost, or, in other words, there will be less assistance from power than on any other project of the Missouri Basin constructed to date.

The final prime contract for construction of the dam has been let. The funds allowed in this bill will permit early construction. There is no question about drainage problems because the land has actually proven its susceptibility to irrigation. There will be no costs of operation during the development period, as the district will immediately assume operation of the project. It is a good project and will be of great benefit to the stability of the area, contributing to the economic well-being of the Nation. Time does not permit me going into this in further detail, but I did want the Members of this House to know that because of the mention of this project in the committee report and the criticism of the Bureau testimony with respect thereto, this should not be construed as a criticism of the project itself.

VERNAL AND PAONIA PROJECTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

Mr. Chairman, the committee recommendation for \$25,142,000 for upper Colorado project is a conservative one, in view of the fact that an appropriation of \$33 million would be more economical than the \$25,142,000; and also in view of the fact that nothing is in the recommended appropriation of \$25,142,000 for the Vernal and Paonia projects. The detailed reports and plans for these projects had not reached the Department of Interior when the budget was drawn, but have since arrived. These two projects should have been included.

I am making no effort to amend the bill here, but I have testified before the Senate committee in the hope that at least \$1½ million will be added. With the above exception, I urge approval of the committee recommendation plus the Vernal and Paonia for reasons as follows:

A. Developments since budget was made make an increase of budget request advisable, for example, Vernal and Paonia; detailed plans are now in hands of Department of Interior.

B. More than \$13 million has been wisely spent on upper Colorado project.

C. Contracts have been let—nothing saved by delay. The wheels of progress are now turning. To stop them would gather rust and be more costly because contractors' overhead continues and they charge more where the job is on a stop-and-go basis.

D. The winning bid on the Glen Canyon Dam is a most favorable one. It was \$108 million, or \$27 million under the \$135 million estimated—or about 25 percent saving. To interrupt this would be a sin.

E. The \$25 million will not come out of the taxpayers' pockets. Almost every cent will come from the reclamation fund earmarked solely for reclamation and paid in by Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah, the beneficiaries. These States paid in almost \$25 million last year and due to land rentals, oil, mineral and gas leases will be paying in around \$30 million a year by 1970.

F. This appropriation is a loan not a grant. For example, the entire \$57 million cost of the Flaming Gorge Dam will be paid back and interest will be paid on

\$51 million. All but one-half of 1 per cent of Glen Canyon Dam costs will be repaid. Interest will be paid on \$281 million of the \$298 million total.

G. While the costs will be considerably less than was expected when Congress authorized the project the benefits will be far greater than expected. For example, since congressional authorization of the upper Colorado project, the Aneth oil fields in Colorado and Utah have made tremendous strikes of gas and oil and are estimated as being possibly one of the greatest fields on the hemisphere. The exploitation of this field will be aided by the upper Colorado project; also the recent development work on oil shales and rare minerals. A vast treasure chest will be unlocked and made available to the Nation.

Delay in appropriations will save nothing, cost more and put off the time when vast revenues will come pouring in through the sale of power from the huge dams, the opening of a vast storehouse of mineral wealth, new industry, more tax revenue and a transformation in the agriculture of counties that have been on drought relief.

At least \$1½ million should be added for the Vernal and Paonia projects for reasons as follows:

The Vernal unit was not in the budget because at budget making time the final draft and plans had not been completed. They have been completed since that time and are now in the hands of the Secretary of Interior and will reach the committee.

It will be an outright calamity if \$500,000 to \$750,000 is not appropriated for each unit to start the projects now. It will cost \$6,875,000 to complete the Vernal unit. The area served is largely livestock and dairy, 122 miles from a railroad and cannot economically ship in feed grains. Records show that in the past 20 years there has not been a single year in which their lands have had an adequate water supply. Crop failures are common. Livestock people are being forced out of business as a result of drought conditions year after year. The reservoir would impound 40,500 acre-feet of water, bring in no new lands under cultivation but provide a supplemental water supply for 15,000 acres now partially burning up. It would provide 1,500 acre-feet of culinary water to Vernal, Maeser, and Naples and extend culinary water supply out into the surrounding rural areas.

The Vernal unit is economically sound; it was authorized by Congress in the upper Colorado bill, and the water so sorely needed is only being wasted downstream.

COLORADO RIVER WATER SUPPLY AMPLE FOR BOTH LOWER BASIN AND UPPER BASIN STATES

Mr. Chairman, questions which continue to be raised about the adequacy of the water supply for the Colorado storage project and participating projects authorized for construction by Public Law 485, 84th Congress, for which appropriation of funds are currently being sought, make it advisable for me to set the record straight.

On May 21, 1957, Utah's Governor, the Honorable George Dewey Clyde, was

asked at the hearings of the committee the following question by Hon. Louis C. RABAUT, the committeeman from Michigan:

MR. RABAUT. I want to ask you about the amount of water in the river. You feel that there will be plenty of water in the river now?

Governor CLYDE. Yes, sir. I am familiar with the characteristics of flow of the Colorado River over a period of 35 years, that having been my profession of a hydrologist and civil engineer. I am convinced the water is there. The regulation (of flow) is all that is required to make it available to the upper and lower users in the proportions fixed by the compact, according to their entitlements.

The Governor of Utah was formerly dean of the School of Engineering at Utah State University. He knows water engineering from A to Z, and the Colorado drainage system in particular. He is an authority and one of the most reliable ones in this field.

Only this week I propounded Representative RABAUT's question to Mr. Ival V. Goslin, engineer-secretary of the Upper Colorado River Commission, which is the legal entity of the Upper Colorado Basin compact. Mr. Goslin's statement is exactly the same as Governor Clyde's statement, which is unequivocally "Yes; there is ample water." Mr. Goslin obtained his data from Geological Survey reports.

Careful studies of the streamflow records and other pertinent data on uses of water in the upper Colorado River Basin indicate the average annual flow of the Colorado River at Lee Ferry, Ariz.—the dividing point between the upper and lower basins—under virgin conditions which would have been 15 to 15½ million acre-feet during the 1896-1956 period. Virgin conditions or the virgin flow of the river refer to the amount of water that the river would have at the given point could it be reconstructed to the conditions which would prevail if the river were undepleted by the activities of man. The virgin flow is obtained by adding to the measured historic flow at the given point the estimated consumptive use of water above that point. Of the 15-plus million acre-feet total average annual flow, 7½ million acre-feet are apportioned to the lower basin, and 7½ million acre-feet to the upper basin by the 1922 Colorado River compact. Projects which are already constructed and presently authorized projects in the upper Colorado River Basin will consumptively use about 2½ million acre-feet per year. There are, then, at least 5 million acre-feet of consumptive use per year still to be utilized in the upper basin States before full development of the water resources is attained under their 1922 compact apportionment.

A study of the streamflow characteristics on a periodical basis reveals the following facts:

The annual flows of the Colorado River are highly variable. During the 42-year period 1914-56 there were 12 years during which the measured historic flows at Lee Ferry have exceeded 16 million acre-feet. During this same period there were 12 years in which the

annual discharge has been less than 10 million acre-feet. The virgin flows of the Colorado River at Lee Ferry have varied from a maximum of 24 million acre-feet in 1917 to a minimum of 5½ million acre-feet in 1934.

It is evident that the upper basin needs to provide reservoirs for storing water during years when it is in abundant supply and holding it for use in subsequent years when the supply is low. This holdover storage is needed not only to make possible the use of the 7½ million acre-feet apportioned by the 1922 compact, but also during some years to take care of present uses and uses by projects authorized in Public Law 485.

Every engineer and hydrologist who has studied the upper Colorado River has arrived at the conclusion that long-time cyclic carryover storage is essential in connection with the further development and utilization of the water resources. This is the conclusion of the Bureau of Reclamation. It is the conclusion of the engineering firm of Leeds, Hill & Jewett in their report, *Depletion of Surface Water Supplies of Colorado West of the Continental Divide*, prepared for the State of Colorado. It is also the conclusion of the Upper Colorado River Commission.

The period from 1914-30 was one of generally high flows. During this period, the Colorado River water supplies were adequate for the upper basin to meet the Lee Ferry delivery obligations, to provide the 7½ million acre-feet of consumptive use allocated to the upper basin and to furnish water to store in holdover reservoirs. During the 25-year period 1931-56 carryover storage water would have to be used 12 years to meet the Lee Ferry deliveries, present uses in the upper basin, and water uses of the newly authorized participating projects.

Also, during this period, the carryover storage water would have to be used 17 years to meet Lee Ferry deliveries and to provide a full 7½ million acre-feet for the upper basin. During the 1914-56 period, there would have been sufficient water available to meet the delivery at Lee Ferry and to permit a total annual consumptive use in the upper basin of 7½ million acre-feet, provided adequate holdover storage capacity were provided.

Now is the time to provide the necessary storage capacity in the upper basin of the Colorado River by constructing the authorized storage units of the Colorado River storage project. If the large reservoirs at Glen Canyon, Flaming Gorge, and Nacaho are to be constructed with a minimum of interference with established water needs, a large part of this necessary holdover capacity will be provided before much additional consumptive use development is made. Constructing holdover storage reservoirs as soon as possible is essential to permit filling of the inactive storage capacity in the bottom of the reservoirs without interfering with existing water rights. In addition, providing new reservoir storage capacity ahead of additional consumptive use developments will permit the initial filling of the reservoirs

with minimum interference with existing irrigation and power installations.

Mr. Edwin G. Nielsen, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation for Irrigation and Power, says today the average flow of the Colorado River from 1914 to 1945, as carefully measured, is 15,638,000 acre-feet. The upstream use is approximately 2½ million acre-feet which leaves an average of 13,138,000 acre-feet flow at Lee's Ferry. The actual measurement, however, is 13,719,000 acre-feet at Lee's Ferry, 7½ million acre-feet which the upper States guarantee to the lower basin States, plus 500,000 acre-feet evaporation from the dams when built, and there is an unused balance of 4,719,000 acre-feet still remaining for use of the upper basin States which would take 6 million acre-feet to supply the dead storage at Glen Canyon Dam, plus 1 million for dead storage at Flaming Gorge, or a total of 7 million acre-feet before the project will be in operation.

This amount of water would be supplied in 2 normal years or in 1 year like 1952 or almost in 1 year like we expect 1957 to be. In conclusion Commissioner Nielsen says: "You can see that there is plenty of water to play with, with a comfortable margin."

(Mr. DIXON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday there arrived in Washington from Europe and from Canada, forty-odd members of parliament from 12 of the NATO countries. Now, I cannot prescribe the rules of the House, and I do not intend to, to say where they are at this moment, but they are in town. They are being briefed at various places; the State Department, the Pentagon. They have been over in the other body. They were over there for lunch and were received on the floor. Tomorrow they will go to Norfolk to visit the US-CAN headquarters. I think it is worthwhile that we stop and notice something that we sometimes overlook, and that is the fact that the supreme command for the naval forces of NATO is here in the United States at Norfolk. These members of parliament from these 12 allied and friendly nations will be the guests at Norfolk tomorrow and Friday of Admiral Wright, the supreme commander of the Atlantic forces. I am sure that every Member of the House wishes to join with me in welcoming these distinguished guests, many of whom are the senior members of either the defense committee or the Committee on Foreign Affairs of their parliaments, our friends and allies, to this all too brief visit to Washington and Norfolk.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested in two paragraphs in the report

of the Committee on Appropriations on this legislation. One is found on page 12. I am interested in it because as a member of the House Public Works Committee it has given us considerable concern, to me particularly. I refer to local cooperation, and on page 12 under that heading it states:

The committee is seriously concerned about the lack of local contribution on many of the local flood protection and harbor projects. It feels that where there is a major flood-control problem on the large interstate rivers that the Federal Government logically can assume the greater portion of the cost. On those projects that are intrastate and often of a strictly local origin and benefit, the local interests should rightfully provide a substantial portion of the costs of the projects.

Now, the reason I express interest in that is because at the top of page 13 there is a paragraph that explains the reason therefor. It states:

The committee was concerned to find that 22 completed local flood-protection projects were not being maintained satisfactorily by local interests. This failure of certain localities to live up to their responsibilities under the law will be taken into account in consideration of future requests for appropriations for additional projects in these areas.

The reason I call that to your attention is simply this, that in many of the projects that come before us there is always the question of local contribution on the intrastate waters, and where there is little attempt at local contribution, then evidence is presented before the Committee on Appropriations that there is neglect of these projects, and there is little responsibility to maintain that which we get for nothing. There is little recognition that the taxpayers' money from all over the country is going into these projects, many of them of necessity. But, when we wipe out the local contribution, the localities, the communities and the States, have little or no interest in maintaining those projects.

For my own part I want to compliment the Committee on Appropriations for putting this in bold type in the report, and I assure you, as a member of the Public Works Committee, that they have my support, because I have seen too many of these projects that have come before us recently in the present public works bill that we are working on now and trying to clean up so that the Committee on Appropriations can do a job with it. In the State of Connecticut only recently they have had tremendously bad floods. In that bill the budget is recommending a high or reasonably high local contribution.

While I want to see my friends in Connecticut get these projects, nevertheless, I do believe local contributions are vitally necessary.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman for his very fine statement. I am sure that the Committee on Appropriations and especially the Public Works Subcommittee hence-

forth will look with a jaundiced eye on projects in which there is little or no local contribution.

Mr. BECKER. I thank the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman and would like to say to the gentleman that the attitude he has expressed is the attitude of every member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations dealing with these funds.

Mr. BECKER. I thank the gentleman. I might say that in the bill before us at last there is provided the balance of the money for a project in my area known as Jones Inlet. We have laid out that money in my county over a period of many years, and I am glad the final recognition of it has come in this bill. I thank the committee for that recognition.

I hope that in the future my committee, in cooperation with the Committee on Appropriations, will look over these projects and recognize the fact, which I have experienced all my life, that when we contribute something to these projects, then we are going to see that they are maintained. It is a responsibility of these communities to see that these flood-control projects are maintained after we spend the money to do the work.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that we are not proceeding in regular order, and I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is now being followed. The gentleman does not state a point of order.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. SIKES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words and ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to thank the Committee on Appropriations in behalf of myself and my constituents for the wonderful work they have done for my district, especially in the field of flood control. If I had the time to outline what it has meant to some of my communities to be taken out of the danger of these annual floods, you would find it rather an inspiring picture.

Most of these flood projects, certainly in my district, have been self-liquidating. I know in 1 community 1 flood would have cost that community or that area \$34 million, and that expense would have recurred with every flood.

We hear a great deal about pork barrel, and that sort of thing, but these

projects are self-liquidating. I know of another community which I wish this Congress could see. I went through there at a time when the floodwaters were up to the second story of buildings, where the library was ruined and price-less books and other objects were destroyed. Today, after the big floods of 1956, they are not disturbed at all.

There is a project in this bill which I do not like to oppose and I am not here for the purpose of opposing it. It is with regard to what is known as the Kinzua Dam, in which my Pennsylvania colleagues are greatly interested. The trouble with this project is that it is going to displace something like 600 to 1,000 of my constituents. They are Seneca Indians. They are on the land by virtue of treaties executed back in 1794. This treaty was, of course, in behalf of the six nations of which they are a part.

I do not know how well you know some of these Indians. I have known my Indians for more than 50 years. I have known them well. I played against them in football. They have a unique record, as you people may not know. Many of them have gone to college, especially at the time of the Carlisle Indian football teams, with which some of you people may be familiar.

I happened to play against an Indian by the name of Bemis Pierce, a marvelous player, a fine man. I remember the time he came to our house for dinner. My children were small then, a little girl about 5 years old and a boy 6 years old. After dinner Bemis sat there in a rocking chair. We had taught our children to kiss us before they took their nap in the afternoon. I can see that little girl now, a redhead. She kissed her mother and then kissed me, and then she looked at this great brawny powerful Indian in the rocking chair, looked him over for half a minute, and then she walked over and climbed up in his lap and kissed him.

I wish your people could have seen the expression on his face. He knew that he was accepted, he knew that we had for a him a profound respect and consideration.

Later on, when the children were older, we were camping over in Allegheny State Park. An Indian moved in there and set up his tent and started making baskets. My son wandered over there. He was about 12 years old. In a little while I saw he was pounding a log with an axe. He kept pounding on it until I knew he must have blistered his hand. I walked over and introduced myself to the Indian. He said, "I know you. I played on the Carlisle team. My name is Hawley Pierce." I said, "I remember you very well, and your fine people, too. What has become of Bemis?" I said. He said, "He is out in California." I said, "Was he in the war?" "No," he said. I said, "Were you in the war?" "Yes, I was in the first World War," he said. "What division were you in?" "I was in the war 17 months before America got in," he said. "I went up into Canada and tried to enlist and they would not take me because I was an American Indian, so I took a cattle ship and went to Ireland and joined an Irish brigade."

He got out a blanket and unrolled it and said, "I thought you might be interested in these things." He had every medal within the gift of the English Government for heroism except one, and there he had a letter from the War Department saying, "Send us your address and we will send you this medal."

That one man, the Indian Hawley Pierce, saved the lives of thousands of men. A great tribute was paid to these Seneca Indians in the war. They volunteered, they went over in the war, and they fought heroically. The English officers paid high tribute to them. The Seneca Indians are a high class of people.

They have lived on this land. They have the deep roots that we have in our homes. I want to see the Pennsylvania people have their flood control, but the only difficulty with this Kinzua Dam project is that we displace these Indians and their homes.

Then we will say, "Well, what difference does it make. They will get big pay. We will see that they get justice and equity." Justice is a fine word, but it is not the last word between man and man. To say, give every man his just wage and compensation is not the answer at all. Who pays a mother for a long night's vigilance, the father for his toil, the soldier for his wounds, the hero for giving up his life? Who paid Jesus for his agony, Whitman for his poetry, William Morris for his labors for social benefits?

If our work is not done for pay and compensation, what is it? It is love. We love our Indians up there. They are a high-class, law-abiding people. We cannot say, "Well, they are Indians; just move them off."

I remember being down in Johnstown, Pa., some years ago. That city is down in the valley, as you know. I was up on the high cliffs with a grown man. He pointed down to the city with pride and said to me, "You know, I was a small boy when the flood came. You see those monuments glistening in the sun over there? My people probably are buried there; the unidentified dead are buried there."

He said, "There were just a few of us young boys left. All of my family were wiped away. We sat down with other orphans and wondered whether we should go to Pittsburgh or some other city and try to get along. But, finally, we decided no. This is the place where we have lived. Our father and mother and brothers and sisters have lived here. Let us stay here. Every day of my life I have tried to contribute something to build up this city. Do you see that office building over there? I own that building. We have prospered. I love this city. We have helped to rebuild it."

Now that was a horrible experience when they had that flood that washed away that city. Yet, those people remained there and struggled on. But, my Indians cannot do that. Their land is going to be taken from them. Where are they going to go? You worry about refugees from abroad, but where are my Indians going? I believe there is an alternative to this plan for this dam. I

am quite sure that there are several alternatives. I hope this Congress will think this thing over before they displace my splendid Indians for whom I have very great respect.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should first like to commend the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] upon his highly interesting statement with regard to the Kinzua Dam construction project on the upper Allegheny River, which is provided for in the pending appropriation bill, H. R. 8090.

Shortly, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will offer an amendment to save the taxpayers \$1 million by striking that sum, which is provided in the pending bill for the construction of the Kinzua Dam in conjunction with the Allegheny River Reservoir project, Pennsylvania and New York. I shall support this amendment, and in connection therewith I should like to bring to the attention of the Committee of the Whole a letter addressed to the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON, chairman, House Committee on Appropriations, under date June 5, 1957, by the National Wildlife Federation. I shall read it to you:

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1957.

HON. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CANNON: Your committee will shortly be marking up and reporting the public works bill, including 1958 appropriations for civil functions for the Corps of Engineers. We have been asked to present for your consideration the views of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs with respect to the \$1 million proposed in the budget for the commencing of the construction of the Kinzua Dam on the upper Allegheny River in Warren County, Pa. The Pennsylvania Federation, an affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation, believes that this money should not be appropriated and that construction of the Kinzua Dam should not begin until a new and complete survey is made of alternative methods to prevent floods and achieve the purpose for which this project is proposed.

A resolution to this effect was adopted unanimously by the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Federation at a meeting held March 29, 1957, at Harrisburg. A copy of that resolution is attached. We respectfully call it to your attention.

Sincerely yours,
NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION,
CHARLES H. CALLISON,
Conservation Director.

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF SPORTSMEN'S CLUBS—KINZUA DAM RESOLUTION

Whereas the Corps of Army Engineers have recommended the erection of a dam on the Allegheny River near Kinzua in Warren County and an appropriation for \$1 million for initial construction cost is presently listed in the President's budget; and

Whereas the total cost of the dam will be more than \$100 million; and

Whereas other adequate flood-prevention measures costing considerably less have not been studied by competent engineers; and

Whereas the said dam will destroy valuable recreational facilities; and

Whereas it will be necessary to break a treaty with the Seneca Indians if the said dam is erected: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the PFSC oppose the erection of the proposed dam on the Allegheny River at Kinzua in Warren County until (1) a complete survey and appraisal of all alternative methods to prevent floods is completed; (2) it is determined that the proposed dam is economically justified; and (3) a public hearing is held before a congressional committee: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That all Pennsylvania Congressmen and officials of the National Wildlife Federation be notified of our opposition to the \$1 million appropriation or any other appropriation for this dam.

The distinguished Governor of the State of New York, His Excellency the Honorable Averell Harriman, is also interested in opposing the start of construction of this dam and in protecting the rights of the Seneca Indians' reservation lands. I shall read to you the following telegram which I received on Monday last from Governor Harriman:

ALBANY, N. Y.

Hon. JOHN J. ROONEY,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I am advised that an amendment to strike from the Public Works Appropriation Bill \$1 million to start the Allegheny Reservoir project will come up on the floor of the House tomorrow or Wednesday. I hope you will support the amendment. The Seneca Indians have presented an impressive series of documents on an alternative proposal which has apparently not received careful study by the Corps of Engineers. Until that study is made there is no justification for going ahead with a plan that will deprive the Senecas of their reservation lands in violation of long-standing treaty rights.

AVERELL HARRIMAN.

While I realize that practically every Member here on the floor of the House has some project in which he is interested contained in the pending bill I do trust that support will be given to the amendment to be offered by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

For the prosecution of river and harbor, flood control, shore protection, and related projects authorized by law; detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of projects (including those for development with participation or under consideration for participation by States, local governments, or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such studies shall not constitute a commitment of the Government to construction); and not to exceed \$1,600,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized by law; to remain available until expended, \$422,186,800: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein may at the discretion and under the direction of the Chief of Engineers be used in payment to the accounts of the Confederated Tribes of the Yakima Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reserva-

tion; or other recognized Indian tribes, and those individual Indians not enrolled in any recognized tribe, but who through domicile at or in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir and through custom and usage are found to have an equitable interest in the fishery, all of whose fishing rights and interests will be impaired by the Government incident to the construction, operation, or maintenance of The Dalles Dam, Columbia River, Washington and Oregon, and must be subordinated thereto by agreement or litigation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this act shall be used on the project "Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth," for any purpose other than bank stabilization work: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3 million of the funds provided herein shall be available for the construction of small authorized projects selected by the Secretary of the Army the cost of which is not in excess of \$400,000 and any such project shall be completed within the funds herein appropriated.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 4, line 8, strike out "\$422,186,800" and insert in lieu thereof "\$421,186,800"; and on page 5, line 7, insert "*Provided*, That none of the funds in this paragraph appropriated shall be used for the construction of the Allegheny River Reservoir in Pennsylvania and New York."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is an attempt to save a million dollars that to my mind will be utterly wasted; and the things that will be done with the money if the \$101 million it involves is used will be a great deal worse than what we are being asked to do at this time.

You have heard what the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], said about this reservoir when he spoke a moment ago, how he described the situation of the Indians in that place, how he told us that these Indians, 10,000 of them, as I understand, would be driven out of their homes if this project were put through in violation of a treaty that was made between the Indians and the United States.

The project itself is at the very least five times as big as it should be. If it were going to be a project at all it should not provide for more than 200,000 acre-feet of storage. The whole picture is this: The greatest flowage on record at the point of the dam site is in the neighborhood of 60,000 cubic feet per second. It would take 3 or 4 days to fill up the 200,000 acre-feet of storage.

To start with, this was to be used as a flood-control project. It now appears that it is not much of a flood-control job, because it is absolutely too big for that. The story has come to be that it is going to result in a control of the flowage of the Allegheny River down into the Ohio. That was not the first thought. There were four different stages under which they got up to this point in the size of the thing, and without any real merit for the work that the engineers did. We have had altogether too many projects up there by the engineers that absolutely could not be justified; and, frankly, I have felt and I think other people who have studied it have felt, that there was no reason for our going into this kind of project. If they want to come back with a project for a small storage at this site

it undoubtedly could be considered; but for all that is involved here to be appropriated at this time is just another step in the low benefit ratio proposition that you get on these engineers projects.

I hope that the House of Representatives will accept this amendment and that it will be adopted.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. Chairman, I regret, more than you can possibly know, that it becomes necessary for me to oppose this proposed amendment. However I must do so because of the preponderance of testimony developed in our hearings in favor of this reservoir.

I have attended all of the hearings on this particular project. In fact I have an almost perfect record for attendance at all of the hearings for this bill.

I listened to almost 800 witnesses on this bill. I therefore believe I am fair in stating that the testimony of the proponents for the Allegheny River Reservoir greatly outweighs the evidence of those opposed.

Now, the chief reason for opposition to this reservoir is because the Seneca Indians have a treaty dating back to, I believe, 1794, with the United States and they feel that this treaty should not be broken.

As a matter of fact they have resisted for years the construction of this dam and would not grant the engineers permission to make a survey, so much so that the engineers had to go to the Federal court for a decision in the matter.

Of course, if necessary, the Government could exercise the power of eminent domain.

I am sure that no one who is familiar with me will accuse me of not being willing to help our Indians.

Those of you who have served with me on the Interior subcommittee will attest to what I have at least tried to accomplish for them in their health programs and particularly in tuberculosis.

So I am not one of those who is determined to break a treaty.

Many treaties with Indians from all sections of our country have been changed, some of them having more at stake, if that were possible, than the Seneca Tribe in this instance.

I had the Library of Congress check on this for me and this is what they say:

INDIAN TRIBES WHO HAVE BENEFITED FROM DAM CONSTRUCTION

Flathead Indians of Montana: Receive compensation from a private company for use of dam site and flooding of reservation land.

Warm Spring Indians of Oregon: Receive compensation from a private company for use of dam site.

Fort Berthold Indians of North Dakota: Receive compensation from the Federal Government for flooding and other items, connected with dam construction.

Nez Perce Indians of Idaho, Warm Spring Indians of Oregon, Umtilla Indians of Oregon, Yakima Indians of Washington: Receive compensation from Federal Government for flooding of fishing sites at Celilo Falls on the Columbia and construction of Dalles Dam.

Wind River Indians of Wyoming: Receive compensation from Federal Government for inundation of reservation land, in connection with Boysen Dam.

Standing Rock Indians and Cheyenne River Indians of South Dakota: Compensation for Oahe Dam on Missouri River.

Lower Brule and Crow Creek Indians of South Dakota: Compensation for Randall Dam on Missouri River.

Fort Peck Indians of Montana: Compensation of Fort Peck Dam on Missouri River.

Crow Indians of Montana: Projected Yellowstone Dam to carry compensation.

The source of the information given by the Library of Congress is taken from the Office of Indian Affairs, Federal Power Commission, and Army engineers.

I am interested in saving life and preventing property damage.

The people of Pennsylvania towns below the proposed site of the Allegheny Reservoir have had many experiences from recurrent floods.

Surely we must recognize the rights of other Americans in those localities especially when our Indian friends can be recompensed by our Government.

This reservoir project is a unit of the comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Ohio River Basin and is the key unit in the reservoir system for the protection of the Allegheny Valley, the metropolitan area of Pittsburgh, and the upper Ohio Valley.

Now my interest stems from the fact that this comprehensive plan was authorized by Congress in the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, again in June 1938 and modified by the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941.

Over 20 years of recurrent floods has seen, according to the testimony given us, the loss of 36 lives in 1936 and damages of \$231,492,000 based on values at the time of flood occurrences—that is 1936 through 1956.

These damages and deaths occurred in the Allegheny Valley below the Allegheny Dam and in the Ohio Valley to the vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va.

It is estimated that on a basis of present-day values the damages would exceed \$750 million.

With the construction of this reservoir it is estimated that the city of Warren would have a 100 percent protection. In the 1956 flood Warren had a 4.5 million dollar damage. It would also give substantial protection to Oil City and Franklin because it would control the upstream drainage from those towns.

This is 1 of a series of dams, to prevent a repetition of the 1936 disaster in the Allegheny and Ohio Valleys, of which 10 have already been constructed and to which no opposition was encountered.

Every phase of this project has been explored and studied and its economic justification has been proven.

For over 20 years the Corps of Engineers have been studying this project and alternative plans.

Every one of us concerned with projects in our own districts have to depend upon the Army engineers recommendations for those projects. They are the ones who, in my opinion, are best qualified to pass on the merits or demerits of a plan. Who are we to pass on a technical problem of engineering?

The opposition would have us believe that the witnesses they brought forth during our hearings in favor of diverting the waters of the Allegheny into Lake Erie were original and the best method. Why bless your hearts that was proposed in 1928—almost 30 years ago—and was considered by the Army Engineers in their early studies of the Allegheny Basin and was discussed in an unpublished report prepared by the Pittsburgh District at that time.

The findings of that report and subsequent reports may be briefed as follows: diversion for flood-control purposes, only, is not economically justified; diversion for waterpower development would be of marginal justification; a major reservoir on the Allegheny River would be required in connection with any effective plan of diversion for flood control or power development; and the Allegheny Reservoir would not preclude the later development of waterpower by diversion.

So you can see that the diversion to Lake Erie proposition was given a great deal of study 30 years ago and many times since.

Now what other plan was considered? The Army engineers in their studies of this reservoir considered the construction of smaller reservoirs at the selected site and smaller alternative tributary reservoirs. Comparison of the cost of developing a large volume of storage capacity in the Allegheny Reservoir with small volumes located in several tributary reservoirs is illustrated by the present-day costs of existing projects such as Tionesta Creek and East Branch Clarion River Reservoirs, constructed by the Corps of Engineers on tributaries of the Allegheny River. Based on an analysis made last year, storage capacity for the Allegheny Reservoir was indicated to cost \$87 per acre-foot, as compared with \$106 and \$115 for the Tionesta Creek and East Branch Clarion, respectively. To substitute storage capacity equivalent to that in the Allegheny Reservoir in a number of small reservoirs would be more costly and result in substantially less effective control of the floods.

The analyses I just gave you were given me by one of the finest engineers in our Army civil works program—Gen. J. L. Person, the Assistant Chief of Engineers for Civil Works.

General Person is very well qualified to give us his opinion on this reservoir. Before being promoted to his present position he was Chief Engineer for the Ohio Basin and is intimately familiar with all phases of flood protection in that area.

As far as I am concerned I shall take the advice of the fine Army engineer.

General Person says in summary:

Based on our studies of possible alternative measures, it appears that the Allegheny Reservoir as now planned provides the most practical solution of the flood problem in the Allegheny Basin. You may be assured that we are attempting to work closely with the Indians in order to arrive at mutually acceptable arrangements.

Mr. Chairman, and my colleagues, I sincerely hope that this amendment will be defeated.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in not to exceed 40 minutes, the last 5 of which are to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The unanimous consent request refers only to the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The pending amendment and all amendments to the pending amendment.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT].

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, the pros and cons of this Allegheny River Reservoir have been pretty well discussed from the point of view of the immediate cost-benefit ratio and the like, and we have heard quite a little about the matter of the displacement of the Indians. I should like to address myself to a phase of the matter which I am sure has not been presented as yet. It has to do with the longtime cost-benefit ratio.

I am sure every Member of this body has heard of the Pittsburgh story. You have heard how that city, practically ruined by the great flood of 1936, has come back to be the boom city perhaps of the entire world, where we have skyscrapers going up, public improvements of all kinds, where we have a definite renaissance throughout the entire city of Pittsburgh. What is the reason for it? One of two reasons why the Equitable Life Insurance Co. and other billion-dollar investors were willing to come to Pittsburgh was that this Congress in its wisdom set up the great Allegheny-Monongahela flood-control program. The other reason of much lesser importance was smoke control.

I say to you right now that that metropolitan area which is advancing to this Government over a billion dollars a year in income tax money would not have existed in its progressive form if it had not been for the flood control program, of which this dam is one of the key dams. I would say to you that in the years ahead if this dam were not saving so much as \$5,000 in actual damage, what it would result in psychologically in the development of the Allegheny River is just beyond imagination.

That river presently is in the beginning stages of becoming one of the greatest industrial regions in civilization, and this is the dam which will give the flood control protection, which will impound the water for that industrial use, which will eliminate the pollution of the Allegheny River, which will give the people along that entire 150 miles of stream an opportunity to develop it into an area of tremendous prosperity, that will pay for itself many, many times over without any thought whatsoever of the cost-benefit that may result in so many inches or feet of flood protection.

I would say to every Member of this Congress that the day is coming when we are going to have to harness every drop of water that falls in America and use it over and over and over. But this great river, the Allegheny, which helps form the Ohio, is in the process now of becoming just as great as I have indicated it will become. I would say to you that the United States Government will receive back in taxes 10 times as much as it pays for this most worthwhile project.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment is defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted that I was just preceded by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT], because he has pointed out just why a dam of this size should not be authorized.

The proponents of this large dam, which will be the largest dam erected by the Army engineers east of the Mississippi River and north of the Mason-Dixon line, use the flood of 1936 at Pittsburgh as the primary reason for its construction. Let us look at a chart of the 1936 flood at Pittsburgh and see what it discloses.

The highest flood of record on the Ohio River at Pittsburgh occurred March 18, 1936. The United States Geological Survey statistics show that on March 16, 1936, the mean flow at Pittsburgh was 100,000 cubic feet per second. This flow rose to 200,000 cubic feet per second by March 17. On March 18, 1936, it passed the flood stage of 210,000 cubic feet per second, and the flood crest of 574,000 cubic feet per second occurred between 10 and 12 p. m. on March 18, 1936. The daily mean flow of March 18, 1936, was 465,000 cubic feet per second. This flood stage lasted until March 21, 1936, when the waters receded to about 150,000 cubic feet per second.

During the same time, the Allegheny River at Kinzua gage shows that on March 16, 1936, the daily mean flow was 16,500 cubic feet per second; there was the same flow on March 17, 1936; on March 18, 1936, it rose to 16,900 cubic feet per second; on March 19, 1936, it rose to 21,100 cubic feet per second; and, on March 20, 1936, 2 days after the flood crest passed Pittsburgh, the Allegheny River at Kinzua gage reached its peak flow of 24,000 cubic feet per second.

Therefore, the Allegheny River, by the Government's own figures, contributed less than 4 percent to the floodwaters of Pittsburgh in the 1936 flood.

In other words, it contributed an infinitesimal amount of water to the flood in the Pittsburgh area. It is therefore apparent that the principal purpose of this dam is not flood control, but is a water-supply project—in fact, is so described in House Document No. 491 of the 83d Congress—and is a pollution-control project. Neither water supply nor pollution control is properly a responsibility of the Federal Government, and there should be, as required by law of this Congress, a contribution by the people in the area for that part of the dam not

chargeable to flood control, navigation, fish and wildlife, and recreation.

Let me make this crystal clear. I am not opposing flood control. I am in favor of flood control, but where a project is for other purposes, then that part not for flood control should be governed by the laws of the land and require local participation.

Now if this Congress means what it says, then that rule applies to the State of Pennsylvania as well as to the other 47 States. Let me request the other Members from Pennsylvania not to be afraid to look at this project merely because it is in our own State. I say to all the Members who come from Pennsylvania, let us have the moral courage to stand upon principle and say that we, as Members of Congress, having passed a law requiring local participation in multiple-purpose dams, expect that law to apply equally to all States and to all projects.

That, my colleagues, is one of the basic issues we must decide by our vote on this amendment.

I am happy to note that no one who has spoken on this bill or on this amendment has attempted to dispute the facts I presented to you under general debate. The reason is clear. They cannot because they are from the records of Congress and the Appropriations Committee hearings from 1936 to date.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HOLLAND] asked me today whether or not I ever read the report and survey that was conducted in 1907. I did. That project recommended a dam on the Allegheny River of 80,000 acre feet, to be used only for flood control. The dam that was authorized in 1936, with an increased safety factor, contained 331,000 acre feet which was 4 times the size of the dam recommended in 1907. This dam, also, was only to be used for flood control.

The dam which you are authorizing in this bill is 14 times the size of the dam recommended in 1907. It is not a flood-control project. It is a multiple-purpose project without the usual requirements of reimbursement for municipal and industrial water supply as specified by law. These facts are uncontroverted.

Another reason we should adopt this amendment is that construction of this dam will violate one of the oldest treaties of the United States and deprive the Seneca Nation their guaranteed treaty rights. The Pickering Treaty of November 11, 1794—Seventh United States Statutes at Large, page 44—should be fully respected:

Now, the United States acknowledge all the land of the aforementioned boundaries to be the property of the Seneca Nation; and the United States will never claim the same, nor disturb the Seneca Nation * * * in the free use and enjoyment thereof; but it shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who have the right to purchase.

In explanation of the above wording, Timothy Pickering, the personal envoy of George Washington, explained to the Indians: "As long as the moon rises, the river flows, the grass is green and the sun shines," the Seneca Indian would

remain undisturbed in his possession of this land.

The Seneca Nation has not chosen to sell their land to the "people of the United States," but instead they desire to keep the same and for years have been endeavoring to protect their rights, and their property.

As early as June 1938, the Seneca Nation of Indians made known their objections to the construction of a dam that would flood them from their homelands in violation of the express treaty guaranties given to them by Congress 163 years ago. In answer to that objection, the then Assistant to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by letter of June 18, 1938, stated:

This matter was the subject of a conference held at Harrisburg on December 22, 1936, at which representatives of this officer were present. It was agreed that legislation by the States of New York and Pennsylvania and the Congress of the United States would be necessary to effectuate this project as originally planned. It was also suggested, however, as a possibility that another place might be found which would not involve the Indian lands. * * * The Indians may rest assured that every effort will be made to protect their interest.

During the intervening years, the Indians made known their opposition to this dam to the proper administrative authorities. In each instance, as in 1938, the Seneca Indian was given assurance that his interest would be protected; that an impartial and complete engineering survey and study would be made as to all possible solutions—only to find during these past 8 months, that contrary to the promises made, the surveys and studies were concentrated wholly on the construction of Kinzua Dam and the deprivation of his homeland.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to my colleague from Illinois.

Mr. COLLIER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is an attorney. I know that his colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] remarked that the Government could in this instance have exercised the right of eminent domain in this project. Does the right of eminent domain supersede the supreme law of the land which in this case is a treaty?

Mr. SAYLOR. It does not. We just had our attention called to 40 people in the gallery from the legislative bodies of 12 friendly NATO countries. If we pass this bill and do not adopt this amendment, what we will actually be saying to those 40 people, to their legislative bodies, to their people—yes to all the nations of the world that a treaty with the United States which was signed by George Washington, our first President, does not mean anything and that we can break it. How can we ask these people from other nations to come here and enter into treaties and say that we are a nation that keeps our word. We accuse Russia of not keeping her word and her treaties, but by this very act, unless this amendment is adopted we are breaking a treaty that has existed since November 11, 1794. Yes, if this amendment is not adopted the Indian proverb will

once again be proven, "The white man speaks with a forked tongue."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HOLLAND].

(Mr. HOLLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Chairman, as a former member of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I am shocked to see a Representative from Pennsylvania, and from Johnstown particularly, come before this House and talk against flood control. In the session of 1935, the special session of 1936, and the session of 1937, the first effort to harness the floodwater of Pennsylvania was started, and I know that my colleagues, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON and Mr. JAMES], who were members of the general assembly, will verify that the first project attempted was to save Johnstown from being destroyed a second time. The large steel corporation in the Johnstown area had suffered great losses in the 1936 floods and had halted all plans for expansion. They had also threatened to move their mills from the city of Johnstown. The general assembly approved legislation to build around Johnstown the greatest flood-control system that has ever been built around any city. Millions and millions of dollars, as much as is going to be spent on this dam, was spent building a dam and spillways to protect Johnstown. In the hearings on flood-control legislation, representatives from Johnstown appeared demanding help to save their city and their industries. Today we see a Representative from Johnstown, standing here in the House opposing flood control. To make possible this great flood-control project hundreds of homes had to be acquired. People were forced to evacuate their homes to build the dam for Johnstown. Now, the gentleman objects to this same method of acquiring land to protect all the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chairman, the mayor of the city of Pittsburgh; the chairman of Allegheny Conference on Community Development, Mr. Park Martin; and the heads of all the industrial plants in the Allegheny and Monongahela great industrial valleys support the building of this dam.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment be defeated because I think you will agree with me that if the lives and property of the people of Pennsylvania are going to be saved from the ravages of flood the only way it is going to be achieved will be to carry out the entire program as originally planned by legislation. Then and only then will the fear of floods be ended.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] says he fears that due to the size of this dam it will be used to generate hydroelectric power. This cannot be as there is a clause in the flood-control act of Pennsylvania providing that no dam can be used to generate electrical energy.

I ask you to defeat this amendment for the sake of those people in Pennsylvania who need this protection.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. CORBETT. I would like to emphasize the last point the gentleman made, that in the agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the United States there was written indelibly the proviso that there would be no power projects in connection with the flood-control dams.

Mr. HOLLAND. I remember very distinctly, because the debate on this amendment caused the House to stay in session all night.

Mr. CORBETT. And you were the gentleman working on that particular feature.

Mr. HOLLAND. I certainly was.

(Mr. CORBETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am thoroughly acquainted with this particular project. We have authorized and appropriated money for Boulder Dam, Trinity River, and projects all over the country, and I voted for them because I believed it was a disgrace to see the natural resources of our country going to waste. This is one of the most meritorious projects I know of, and I join with my friend from Pennsylvania, who is opposing this amendment in expressing the hope that it will be defeated.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. I am one of those people who has given the matter some thought. I support the inclusion of this project in the present budget program.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the gentleman. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that there is only one member of the entire Pennsylvania group, either Republican or Democrat, that is opposing the building of this dam, and knowing the consciousness of the people of his district about flood control, the gentleman is not speaking for them.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER] is recognized.

(Mr. WIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, this argument reminds me of another of these problems with which we are confronted in the construction of major dams: Our decision has to be as to whether we are going to drown the people below the dam or drown the people above the dam. I am reminded somewhat of the Tuttle Creek situation where it was either the people above the dam who were going to be drowned or the people below the dam.

Let me say at the outset that I am not at all acquainted with the situation in Pennsylvania, but I find myself here apparently in disagreement with many of my very good friends on both the Republican and Democratic sides.

I am tempted to vote for the amendment and do so because of my close association with many of the conservation organizations in my State and in my dis-

trict which have mailed me a number of protests against this particular project.

In addition to that I am tempted to oppose it on the basis of my understanding of the Seneca Indian treaty. On these two questions I have formed some opinion, and I have let it be known to my constituents in the State of Minnesota, far removed, of course, from the particular project; nevertheless I have a responsibility to the conservation movement of that State, and I am usually led and guided by their decisions as to whether or not a project of this nature is inadvisable or whether it is one which can be favorably supported without great damage to present or future national parks or national resources.

So I want to make my position clear. I shall support the amendment on the basis of the information and the position of the conservation organizations of these United States as well as my respect for the treaty we have with the Seneca Indians of that particular territory.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, time will not permit me to cover this subject as thoroughly as I would like to cover it. However, I would like to call your attention to the fact that southwestern New York and northwestern Pennsylvania provides one of the greatest watersheds in the eastern part of the United States. The Allegheny River, contributing four-fifths of the flow, and the Monongahela River, one-fifth, join at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio River. In the spring and fall when these waters are at flood stage, this watershed contributes greatly to the devastating destructive floods which occur, not alone on the Allegheny, but on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as well. The question before us is whether or not we should harness these waters for useful purposes, both domestic and industrial, rather than permit the devastating, recurring floods which are periodically visited upon us.

I noted that in the recent Illinois flood 3,500 people were evacuated, 17 lives were lost, and the property damage will run into millions of dollars. This same thing, in my opinion, could happen in the Allegheny Valley, as it did in 1936, unless this project is constructed.

A number of people have suggested that further study and investigation of the project should be made.

This project was authorized by the Flood Control Acts of June 28, 1938, and August 18, 1941. Since these authorizations, the Corps of Engineers has thoroughly investigated all phases of flood control for the area; and numerous public hearings have been held, giving the interested people most directly affected a chance to express their views. However, little or no objection was heard until recently. So you can readily see that over a period of 20 years all interested persons have had every opportunity to be heard on this project.

After the devastating flood of 1936—with an estimated property damage of \$728 million at present day price levels—and a loss of some 36 lives, the people in the Tri-State Area—Pennsylvania, Ohio,

and West Virginia—became aroused that something must be done to afford relief from the destructive floods in the Allegheny Valley.

I want to call to the attention of the Members of the House the loss of lives from these floods. I quote from a letter from the district engineer, Colonel Sprague:

However, our records show that for the 13-month period from March 17, 1936, through April 27, 1937 over 100 persons lost their lives due to three floods in the Pittsburgh District. Since that time we have been subjected to nine additional floods, and while our records are inconclusive, it would be a safe assumption that many more lives were lost due to these subsequent inundations.

After the 1936 flood a Tri-State Authority was organized, and a plan of development was determined upon. The overall flood protective plan was presented to the Congress, and in 1938 a program for construction of flood control dams within the Tri-State Area was authorized. Since 1938, some ten flood control reservoirs have been constructed in the Upper Ohio, Beaver, Allegheny, and Monongahela Basins. The following are among those completed: Tygart River, Youghiogheny River, Loyalhanna, Conemaugh, Crooked Creek, Mahoning Creek, East Branch Clarion River, Tionesta, Mosquito Creek, and Berlin—the latter two being in northwestern Ohio.

The key to the whole flood-control program is the one before you today—the Allegheny River Reservoir. It is the largest of these reservoirs yet to be constructed.

Every phase of this project has been carefully studied and thoroughly explored. Approximately \$650,000 have been appropriated and expended for the project report, surveys, studies, plans, and specifications, over the past 15 or 20 years. This project has been reviewed by the United States Engineers from every possible angle over a long period of years and the project has been found to be economically justified.

One section of the report submitted to me by the district engineer, under date of February 5, 1957, states, and I quote:

The best available summation of past flood damages in those portions of the Allegheny and upper Ohio River basins which would benefit from the Allegheny Reservoir is contained in Report on Allegheny-Monongahela Rivers and Tributaries completed by this office in October 1949. At the time of the report the average annual direct flood damages for the four major damage districts involved (Wheeling, Pittsburgh, New Kensington, and Kittanning) based on recurrence of natural flood stages of record and conditions and values as of June 1948 amounted to \$10,034,000. At present-day price levels such direct damages would amount to approximately \$15,600,000.

The most recent severe Allegheny River flood is that of March 1956. At that time, the city of Warren in my district was hit with an estimated property damage of \$2,500,000. The Allegheny Reservoir would have been particularly effective in reducing the stage of this flood at various Allegheny River communities. For example, at Warren, where the highest flood stage since 1865 was experienced, the reservoir would have effected a 9.5-foot reduction to be-

low flood stage in the Allegheny River. At Oil City and Franklin, the flood stage would have been reduced 4.6 feet; at Kittanning and New Kensington, 2.8 feet; at Pittsburgh, 2.5 feet; and at Wheeling, W. Va., 3 feet.

I have also been advised by the United States engineers that the total average annual benefits which would result from the Allegheny Reservoir are estimated—January 1957 price level—to amount to \$4,971,000; broken down as follows: flood control, \$4,093,000; acid control, \$375,000; and organic-pollution control, \$503,000.

Many proposals have been offered the United States engineers. One was proposed, studied, and rejected. As to the diversion proposals, I merely want to state that I cannot understand how any river that is flowing south could be diverted to flow north to empty into Lake Erie, unless there should be some magical engineering technique of which I am unaware. However, under no circumstances would we be interested in any diversion proposals to divert the excess water into Lake Erie as this water is needed for the domestic and industrial life of the Allegheny Valley, and the city of Pittsburgh with its 1½ million people. Our objective is to harness and retain the water for use in the Allegheny Valley and not divert it to Lake Erie.

Water is a precious commodity today; and I want to say to the House that we fully appreciate this great God-given natural resource we have in the Allegheny Valley—water.

It is essential that we conserve every drop of water we possibly can. In low periods of water in the summertime, the need for water in a great industrial valley such as the Allegheny becomes of paramount importance. And the same situation, I might say, exists in many other areas throughout the Nation. Another great industrial valley adjacent to the Allegheny is the Beaver-Mahoning, serving the Youngstown steel area. It, too, needs programs for conservation of the water supply for domestic and industrial purposes for the people in that valley.

Water. Water. It is the cry everywhere. Our population is continually growing—it is 170 million today—and in the years ahead we will require double the amount of water that is available today. In the Allegheny Valley alone, some several million people are dependent upon the waters of the Allegheny River. One and one-half million of these people are in the great metropolitan area of Pittsburgh, and in need of water for industrial and domestic uses.

The question is: Shall we harness and conserve these waters for useful domestic and industrial purposes, and other factors such as uniformity of stream flow and elimination of stream pollution; or shall we continue to permit the devastating floods—costing millions of dollars and loss of lives—which are periodically visited upon the Allegheny Valley.

I say to the Members of the House that this project has been authorized for almost 20 years. No opposition has been registered to any of the other 10 dams

already constructed as a part of this program.

Every phase of the project has been explored and studied at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and its economic justification has been proven.

In my estimation it will be one of the greatest contributions that can be made for the conservation of water, elimination of destructive floods in the Allegheny and Ohio Valley, and for making available a water supply in perpetuity to the people of the Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh. It is a wise and sound investment of the American taxpayers' dollars.

I sincerely hope that this amendment will be rejected. This project will mean much to the future generations and to the growth and development of the great State of Pennsylvania which I am proud and honored to represent.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG.]

(Mr. OSTERTAG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, I think we should bear in mind that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to strike out the appropriation designed for this Allegheny Reservoir project, is primarily intended to postpone construction until alternatives have been explored and considered. As I said during general debate, we all recognize, I am sure, that there is a definite need for flood control in the upper Allegheny region of Warren and the district represented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield for a brief question.

Mr. GAVIN. Why oppose it if you say we need it?

Mr. OSTERTAG. As I said, there is need for flood control in the upper Allegheny and in the area of Pittsburgh. But, my friends, this project far exceeds flood control and the need for flood control. This project violates, as it is presently proposed, two very fundamental principles. First it violates the principle of requiring local participation in the cost of local benefits. It also violates a treaty entered into with the Seneca Indians, a treaty entered into as far back as 1794 and signed by our first President, George Washington.

Now, originally this project called for \$6.5 million of Federal cost with \$11 million of local interest and local cost. Today it is \$101 million with 100 percent Federal responsibility. Originally, back in 1936, the estimated acre-feet were 331,000 acres of reservoir, and today the estimated acre-feet of destruction for the reservoir would be 1,125,000 acre-feet. The United States Geological Survey records show that 150,000 acre-feet will protect the upper Allegheny and the Pittsburgh area for flood control. That is one-sixth of the capacity proposed. In other words, this dam and reservoir project is six times as large as necessary. This Kinzua Dam would require a reservoir which under present plans would flood some 9,000 acres of the Indian reservation and it would, in

addition, destroy some 20,000 acres of habitable land in the Indian reservation.

Now, as I mentioned before we who are opposing this project at the moment are not opposed to the idea of flood control. The point remains however, that there should be a resurvey; there should be a reconsideration of the alternatives to meet this problem of flood control in the area of Pittsburgh and Warren and at the same time preserve and protect the treaty and the agreement with our Indians of the Seneca Nation. No study, my friends, has ever been made of any of the alternatives, although stress has been laid as to the need under this proposed plan.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. Throughout the hearings we asked those questions of the Army engineers as to the alternative plans they have considered, and I quoted some of them in the statement that I made.

Mr. OSTERTAG. There is no record or information available that any alternative other than this proposed plan has ever been considered. May I say that a smaller dam and smaller reservoir would give to the upper Allegheny and Pittsburgh areas the desired and necessary flood protection and at the same time adhere to the treaty in which this Nation guaranteed to the Indians the undisturbed use of their lands in perpetuity.

Let me reemphasize this point: Neither the Senecas nor others are opposed to the objectives envisioned in this project. Flood control is undoubtedly needed on the Allegheny as are the other water uses encompassed here. If a full and fair study of the alternatives proves conclusively that the high dam at Kinzua is the only way to meet these objectives, I am confident that the Indians as well as the other opponents will yield to necessity. But until that is done, we have neither moral nor economic justification for launching this costly, questionable project. I hope the amendment will be supported and the appropriation will be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has been offered to accomplish something in an effort to get the Corps of Army Engineers in shape so that they will do a good job. They have come in here with a proposal which is 5 or 6 times as large as possibly could be needed. The actual fact is that this is not the main reservoir on the Allegheny River and it cannot be. The fact of the matter is that in time of flood at Pittsburgh, the peak flowage at this particular point would provide only 4 percent of the water flowage in Pittsburgh, and probably that would be cut down because it is about 200 miles from the site of this dam to Pittsburgh. It is a long way because the river winds and twists a great deal.

These engineers have not gone at this job in the right way. In 1936 they came

in with a proposal for \$6.5 million. Now it is \$101 million. In 1938 they came in with a proposal for \$17,725,000. In 1941 they came in with a proposal for \$35 million. They have gone up now to \$101 million. The progress upwards alone demonstrates that they have not done a balanced job on the situation.

The percentage of overall flow in those rivers down at Pittsburgh shows that they could not get the results out of this dam that they have told us they could get. The flowage there is on an average of 3,500 feet a day. It would take 160 days with no discharge in the Allegheny from the dam to fill it. It is absolutely ridiculous that we should get into a dam of this size at this point. You could not operate such a dam as this without maintaining a considerable amount of flowage and that means that it would take at least a year for this to fill up if you were just going to use it for the benefit of the downstream flowage. If it is going to be for the benefit of the downstream flowage there should be a local contribution of at least 75 percent because, as you have been told today, it is for the benefit of water supply down the river, and that sort of thing. There is not any excuse for us to do anything but to go along with this amendment.

I hope the committee will approve it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I feel day after day that I should judge not, that I be not judged. It is very easy to have ideas about things, and we may be wrong; but when we and our constituents are personally affected we are, naturally, tremendously interested.

I was very much touched by the very moving speech of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], about his Indians, and their devotion to his family and the people in his district. My colleague is so thoroughly fine, and the members of his family so fine I do not wonder that they are greatly beloved not only by the Indians but by the Congressman's constituents as well. And I realize the fine traits of the Indians. I know Mr. REED's Indians must be especially proud today for the battle he is waging for them.

My grandmother in Maine found an Indian one day sitting in the kitchen. He and his friends were very friendly and very kind. To follow the kindness and the friendliness of the Indians through to the ultimate conclusion, I feel very sure that those Indians of my colleague would be willing to move their houses into another section of his district in order to protect human life. In one instance it is protecting the people's homes. In the other instance, in floods, people may well lose their lives. As you and I know, in the flood areas that often happens. Little children cannot be born properly and die because doctors cannot get to them. Older people die because of lack of care. Others are drowned. In one instance you are moving people's houses and their homes which can be replaced; in the other you are saving human life, which cannot be replaced.

The people in New Hampshire did not want to move for the Franklin Falls Dam. I went up to a hearing in the State House in New Hampshire. They said, "Mrs. ROGERS, who favors this dam, ought to stay at home." I was fighting for my people, fighting for the human lives not only in Massachusetts but also in New Hampshire, as well as for their property. I know the reason the New Hampshire legislature did not at first agree to the compact between Massachusetts and New Hampshire to give the approval to the building of the Hopkinson-Everett Dam was because the people did not want to move away. The Hopkinson-Everett Dam project was approved late in 1938 and authorized. The legislatures last year passed it. Both Massachusetts and New Hampshire approved the compact. There may be some opposition in New Hampshire from the people who do not want to move. But I believe they will now be helpful.

I was in Hurrican Diane from half past 12 to half past 6. The house was not in Massachusetts, but in a house I used in Maine. There were several persons there who were bailing water with me. I was not hurt, but two people had bad hearts, and it did hurt them. The property was saved, although damaged. My neighbors also suffered since losses inside and outside. The very high tide washed away their beach wall.

I ask that the House consider keeping this appropriation in the bill to save human life.

(Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I am very much in favor of the construction of the Allegheny River Reservoir project which is so badly needed to provide the keystone of the structure of our flood safety in Pittsburgh. This project is absolutely vital to the future safety and progress of one of the greatest industrial centers in America. It is a project that was recommended by the Corps of Engineers and approved by the Bureau of the Budget after much careful consideration had been given to alternative solutions to the flood-control problem in the Pittsburgh area. None of these other possible alternatives were deemed to be workable, and this single reservoir project was the one found most suitable to meet the needs.

This project has been thoroughly explored and reviewed by the United States engineers from every angle over a long period of years.

I hope that the many valid arguments that have been presented here this afternoon will convince the Members of the tremendous need for the Kinzua Dam and that this very essential project will be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] to close debate.

Mr. RABAUT. My distinguished friend from New York [Mr. TABER] and he is my friend, said you could not fill this dam in 160 days. He must have forgotten about the time when Noah floated his ark. That was a 40-day proposition.

Last year, both the President and the Congress indicated their realization of the importance of the expeditious completion of this project. The original request in the President's budget was \$100,000 for planning. After a more careful analysis of the need for this project the President sent a revised request for \$384,000 to the Congress and this larger amount was appropriated so that sufficient planning could be done in 1957 to start construction in 1958.

This project will give almost complete flood protection to the cities, such as Warren and Oil City, that are immediately below the project and will give substantial protection to the city of Pittsburgh and further down the Ohio. To take a recent example, if this project had been in existence in March 1956, it would have prevented damages in just that one flood amounting to over \$4½ million. To give an indication of the far-reaching benefits that will result from this project, it would reduce the flood crest in Pittsburgh, 200 miles downstream, by 2.7 feet if the flood of March 1913 should recur.

There have been many statistics used in an attempt to show that this reservoir is much larger than it needs to be or should be but the bare simple fact is that this reservoir would just be sufficient to contain 7.8 inches of runoff from the drainage area above the dam. It is not at all unreasonable to plan for such an eventuality. If Hurricane Hazel had moved just a little in the right direction, that amount of runoff would have occurred in 1955. Of course, we all know it is better to have no flood control dam at all than to have one that is too small and in constant danger of failing just at the time it is most needed.

There has also been much talk of violating a trust with the Indians who live in the reservoir area. It is true that these Indians have a guaranteed title to this land but it is a rare project of this type where it is not necessary to take land from private citizens who have clear titles to their land and who would strongly prefer not to sell. If the Government's rights of eminent domain are rights that the Government should have and exercise for the good of the country, it is difficult to understand why they should be exercised in the case of lands owned by non-Indian citizens and not exercised in the case of Indian citizens. These Indians will be fully reimbursed for any lands taken for this reservoir.

There should be no doubt that this project is needed. Its benefit-cost ratio of 1.26 to 1 is good for a project of this magnitude. Furthermore, it is important that it be built without additional delay for every passing year sees new development in the reservoir area that will further increase the cost of acquisition of the necessary lands. The drainage area consists of 2,190 square miles located in New York and Pennsylvania. There are 640 acres to a square mile. The reservoir covers 21,000 acres. The Indian lands involved constitute 9,849 acres. The height of the dam is 167 feet, 1,365 feet above sea level. The acreage is 21,000 for the entire reservoir area and the permanent pool is 3,500.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. All time has expired on the pending amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 43, noes 122.

So the amendment was rejected.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAIRD: On page 4, line 8, strike out "\$422,186,800" and insert "\$421,996,800"; and on page 5, line 7, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for advance planning on any new project with a cost-benefit ratio of less than 1.20 to 1.0."

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, although I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I have not served on the subcommittee which considered this public works appropriation bill for fiscal year 1958. At the outset, I want to pay my respects to this subcommittee for an outstanding job in marking up this appropriation bill. The chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], is one of the most conscientious members of the Appropriations Committee and spent many hours, days—yes, even weeks—in listening to the testimony of the many Government and outside witnesses. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, is very familiar with the many public works projects throughout the United States and has done his usual outstanding work on this subcommittee.

The amendment which I offer, Mr. Chairman, is an attempt to give some guidance as regards the approval of funds for new planning starts on the many authorized public works projects which are under the control and supervision of the Corps of Army Engineers. In the past there has been a more or less general rule applied by the Public Works Subcommittee to the effect that there should be no approval of projects under a benefit-cost ratio of 1.2 to 1. This year the Bureau of the Budget approved new advance planning starts on 8 authorized public works projects which have a benefit-cost ratio of less than 1.2 to 1. The Public Works Subcommittee and the full Appropriations Committee adopted a policy of not including in this bill any public works project which did not have the approval of the Bureau of the Budget. I do not feel that just because the Bureau of the Budget approves a particular new planning start that it is incumbent upon the Appropriations Committee to grant the funds for this advance planning.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment I have offered affects the advance planning money in the total amount of \$990,000.

Funds are provided in this bill for the advance planning on projects with a cost-benefit ratio of below 1.20 to 1, for the following projects:

The lower Monumental, in Washington, which has a cost-benefit ratio of 1.01 to 1, \$200,000 is included in this bill for advanced planning on this project. The estimated cost of this project is \$133 million.

Columbia lock and dam in Alabama and Georgia. The cost-benefit ratio is 1.03 to 1. The estimated cost of this project is \$13,200,000, and the funds for advance planning in this bill are \$120,000.

Pike Island lock and dam, in Kentucky and Ohio, have a cost-benefit ratio of 1.08 to 1. The total cost of the project is \$66,900,000; and in this bill advance planning funds are appropriated in the amount of \$50,000.

Weiser River, Idaho. The cost-benefit ratio is 1.11 to 1. The total estimated cost of the project is \$2,740,000. The amount included in this budget for the fiscal year 1958 is \$70,000.

Cooper Reservoir and Channel, Tex., Cost-benefit ratio is 1.13 to 1. Total cost of the project is \$12,500,000. The amount of funds for advance planning, \$275,000 included in this bill.

Maxwell lock and dam, Pennsylvania. Cost-benefit ratio is 1.17 to 1. Total estimated cost of this project, \$28,300,000. Amount included in this bill for advanced planning, \$50,000.

The Pomona Reservoir, Kans., the cost-benefit ratio is 1.18 to 1 total cost of the project \$14,100,000, amount for advance planning included in this bill for the project is \$140,000.

The Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma, cost-benefit ratio 1.19 to 1, total cost of the project, \$60,914,000, amount included in this bill for advance planning, \$50,000.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the Bureau of the Budget has gone overboard and approved certain projects with a very low cost-benefit ratio while at the same time disapproving projects with higher cost-benefit ratio. It seems to me that the Congress should express itself on this particular matter and it is in keeping with this thought that I have offered the amendment to disallow the advance planning money on any new planning starts which do not have a cost-benefit ratio of 1.20 to 1 or better. Such criteria seems reasonable to me and should make the job of the Corps of Army Engineers and the Appropriations Committee much easier.

The Appropriations Committee has long felt that there should be some standard set as far as the cost-benefit ratio is concerned rather than using the pressure methods now employed to get Bureau of Budget approval for low cost-benefit projects.

The report of the committee in its language comments on the fact that local contributions should be increased and that the Congress should give greater consideration to those projects where there will be a greater local contribution than even required under current law. The subcommittee headed by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] has suggested that consideration be given to

the enactment of a requirement for a use charge for navigation waterways and facilities and that the local contribution be increased.

It is indeed proper and fitting this Congress itself should establish some criteria as far as approving these projects with cost-benefit ratio below 1.2. A cost-benefit ratio of 1.1 to 1 is a reasonable criteria to use. The only projects which will be affected are the projects which I have mentioned. The total estimated cost of these projects if carried to completion is \$331,654,000. The amount of the reduction made by my amendment is \$990,000 in fiscal year 1958.

I realize that my amendment will be opposed by any Member who feels that a project might be affected in his particular district with a questionable cost-benefit ratio in the future. I submit, however, that we must establish a sound basis for approving of projects and this is a step in that direction.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that my amendment will be adopted.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, we have heard many compliments today on the work of the committee. Now, we see the butcher knife and hatchet have been brought out. This amendment—the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin—would “gut,” if not kill, the bill.

The amendment is ill-considered. It is unwise and certainly most unscientific. A project that will return dollar for dollar is certainly a good project.

The Barkley project on the Cumberland River has a cost-benefit cost ratio above that provided in this formula—but, according to some figures there are those who would reduce the Barkley project or cut it out altogether.

A similar amendment was defeated in the committee and the pending amendment should be defeated in the House.

The lower Cumberland, or Barkley project—named for a great Kentuckian and a great American—is a project which has been before the Congress and the committee for several years, and this is the third year that appropriations have been provided for its advancement.

Funds for this project were approved by the Public Works Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee based on the advice and recommendations of the United States Corps of Engineers which has devoted considerable time and effort in the study of its economic feasibility and need. To date, the Congress has already appropriated \$1,376,000 on this project and should it be delayed or deferred, this money will be lost as would the benefits to the public. The project is already under construction. It most certainly not only would be false economy to halt work on Barkley Dam at this late date, but it would also deprive thousands of our citizens from its multipurpose benefits.

Mr. Chairman, not only has this project been approved and recommended by the Corps of Engineers after long and detailed study, but the recommended \$5 million was also approved by the Bureau of the Budget and proposed in the President's budget. It gained further approval by the Public Works Sub-

committee and then again was approved by the full committee.

I must say again, in all candor, that I am surprised at Mr. TABER's last minute and belated protest to this needed and necessary project.

Barkley Dam is the last major dam needed in the full development of the Cumberland River. Completion of this project will provide for the comprehensive utilization of the water resources of the Cumberland below Cheatham lock and dam. The navigation component of the project is of major importance since existing locks on the Cumberland River below Cheatham lock and dam are obsolete and do not provide for present needs. Some of the five crib-type dams to be replaced are more than 40 years old and the Corps of Engineers recommends that work on the Barkley Dam project should progress as rapidly as possible before serious navigation difficulties develop.

Completion of this dam will provide a dependable 9-foot navigation channel beyond Nashville to the upper reaches of the Cumberland. Because of the obsolescence of the existing crib-type dams on this section of the river, most towing companies which are licensed to operate on the Cumberland River as common carriers have now discontinued operations pending modernization of navigation facilities. Many shipping firms have been forced to decline orders on numerous occasions because their products are now too large to be transported through the obsolete locks now in operation on the lower Cumberland. The Corps of Engineers estimate that with existing navigation structures, an increase of only 15 percent over current traffic would so congest the river and lockage facilities that additional traffic over this increase could not be handled. Since 1948, river traffic on the Cumberland has doubled, but with existing installations, it is reaching the point of diminishing returns; last year 2,800,000 tons of tonnage on Cumberland—348,262,000 ton-miles.

With the increased channel depth from 6 to 9 feet, after construction of Barkley Dam, and the better alignment of traffic, it is estimated that towing speeds can be increased from 5 to 9 miles an hour.

Another important feature of this project will be construction of a canal connecting Cumberland River with Kentucky Reservoir on the Tennessee River, which will allow an interchange of navigation traffic. The canal will also permit utilization of the flow of both rivers to the best advantage, not only for navigation, but for flood control and power production.

The construction of Barkley Dam will increase traffic on the Lower Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio Rivers; reduce present maintenance and transportation costs; improve service because of fewer locks and greater channel depth; and, by means of the lock and the interconnecting canal, make alternate routes available for traffic on the three rivers.

Mr. Chairman, the navigation benefits alone will more than justify construction of the Barkley Dam project, without the

substantial benefits assigned the flood control and power features of the project.

In addition to improved navigation, construction of Barkley Dam will provide additional and needed flood control, not only throughout the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, but also to other areas along the Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi Rivers. The State of Kentucky alone, only a few months ago suffered flood damage which totaled more than \$50 million during the State's worst flood in its history.

During these floods in Kentucky, 11,946 families suffered losses; 6,648 families applied for public assistance; 12 persons were killed; 54 suffered major injuries, and 478 minor injuries; 431 homes were destroyed and 9,212 homes were damaged. Now I do not say that construction of Barkley Dam would have completely eliminated this loss of life and property, but it certainly would have curtailed damage to a great degree.

Flood control benefits of this project will be tremendous because of its location near the mouth of the Cumberland and Tennessee and its juxtaposition to the Ohio.

The United States Corps of Engineers report that positive reduction of peak flow on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers can be obtained—that Barkley Dam can provide dependable reduction of 80,000 cubic feet per second on the peak flow on the Mississippi River at Cairo, and an average 50,000 cubic feet per second on other Ohio and Mississippi flood points. The Barkley Reservoir will contain more than 1,500,000 acre-feet of storage capacity which will give substantial flood control benefits.

Mr. Chairman, the generation of hydroelectric power at Barkley Dam will be a byproduct of the flood control and navigation features, but according to the Corps of Engineers, this power will be both economical and feasible.

The benefit-cost ratio of the power, navigation and flood control features of this project will be 1.23 to 1. The marketing of the power produced will be by the Southeastern Power Administration, the Government marketing agency for that region. Terms under which the power will be marketed are not known; however, in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1944, the power will be sold at a price sufficient to recover the costs of power production, including amortization of the capital investment allocated to power over a reasonable period of years.

Over 40 percent of the Government's investment in this project is chargeable to power, which means that not only the cost of the facilities provided specifically for power will be recovered through power revenues, but also part of the cost of the dam and other jointly used facilities, which serve flood control and navigation as well. This, in addition to the amount of power that will be produced on a fully reimbursable basis, power revenues will also reduce the investment the Federal Government would otherwise have to make to develop the project for flood control and navigation.

Mr. Chairman, this project is more than justified on its benefit-cost ratio of 1.23 to 1. Although I fully realize that this is not the highest benefit-cost ratio project included in this appropriations bill, but it is most certainly about average when compared with other approved projects.

As a matter of comparison, let me just give you the Corps of Engineers benefit-cost ratio on some of the other important and needed projects in this bill:

Whitlow Ranch Reservoir, Ariz.	1.2 to 1
Carlyle Reservoir, Ill.	1.2 to 1
Pamona Reservoir, Kans.	1.18 to 1
West Hill Reservoir, Mass.	1.2 to 1
St. Anthony Falls, Minn.	1.03 to 1
Two Rivers Reservoir, N. Mex.	1.22 to 1
Pike Island lock and dam in Ohio and West Virginia	1.08 to 1
Eufaula Reservoir, Okla.	1.19 to 1
Maxwell lock and dam in Pennsylvania	1.17 to 1
Cooper Reservoir and Channel, Tex.	1.13 to 1
Lower Monumental lock and dam in Washington	1.01 to 1

These projects are all needed and necessary and have been approved by the committee—they have my support and I do not point to these benefit-cost ratio figures in any sense to say that they are too low—they are not too low. These projects are all economically feasible and I point to these figures only to show that the Barkley Dam project is completely justified on an economic basis and that its benefit cost ratio is above or on an average with other projects contained in this bill.

Although recreational benefits are not included in the economic analysis for justification of this project, I would like to show that should recreational features be included in the benefit-cost ratio, the ratio would be boosted to 4.78 to 1. And even further than this, I am sure that my colleagues are aware of the tremendous impact recreational benefits have on the general economy of an area where a reservoir is built. The Barkley Dam reservoir will not only provide recreational facilities for citizens of Kentucky, but for citizens in surrounding States as well.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge that the committee's action be upheld in appropriating funds for the continuation of this needed and necessary project. Not only would it be false economy to halt the project at this time, but it would also deprive the citizens of a wide area of our Nation from the flood control, navigation and power benefits.

I join with my colleagues in urging that the Barkley Dam be continued and that funds recommended by the committee be approved and appropriated.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that a letter from Col. R. E. Smyser, division engineer for the Ohio division may be reproduced in the RECORD at this point.

The letter sets forth the numerous benefits of the Barkley project. The letter follows:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER,
OHIO RIVER DIVISION,
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 3, 1957.
Representative JOE L. EVINS,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. EVINS: As requested by you, I have reviewed the data which we prepared for Congress on Barkley lock and dam. As I see it, the most important points have to do with the justification of the three main features—navigation, flood control, power. I will summarize below the salient points.

Navigation: Construction of Barkley lock will complete the modernization of navigation facilities on the lower Cumberland River and provide dependable 9-foot navigation beyond Nashville to Carthage, Tenn. The canal connecting the pool of Barkley Dam with Kentucky Lake will facilitate interchange of traffic with the Tennessee River. In addition, an alternate route to the Ohio-Mississippi Waterway system will be provided should either Barkley lock or Kentucky lock subsequently be closed for repairs. Although traffic on the Cumberland River has increased to an estimated total of 2,877,589 tons in 1956, full development cannot commence until completion of Barkley. Not only are the existing locks below Cheatham lock obsolete and small, but also the limited 6-foot channel depth prevents barge and towboat operators from fully utilizing larger, more modern and efficient equipment. Until Barkley lock and dam is completed, the full benefits resulting from the investment in new facilities at Cheatham and Old Hickory locks and Dams cannot be realized.

Flood control: Barkley Dam has significant flood control benefits, primarily due to its location whereby positive reduction of peak flow on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers can be obtained. The benefits are based on the capability to provide dependable reduction of 80,000 cubic feet per second on the peak flow of the project Mississippi River flood at Cairo, and an average of 50,000 cubic feet per second on other Ohio and Mississippi River floods.

Power: Generation of hydroelectric power at Barkley is economically and financially feasible. Based on values supplied by the Federal Power Commission, the current allocation of costs gives data as follows:

Purpose	Cost allocation	Annual charges	Annual benefits	Benefit-cost ratio
Power	\$69,519,000	\$4,174,000	\$4,273,000	1.02
Navigation	43,552,000	1,773,000	3,352,000	1.89
Flood control	53,929,000	2,105,000	2,304,000	1.09
Total	167,000,000	8,052,000	9,929,000	1.23

The foregoing annual charges to power include not only complete amortization of all construction charges, maintenance, interest on investment, but also include taxes foregone. The detailed breakdown of these costs is:

First cost	\$69,519,000
Investment (first cost plus interest during construction)	74,733,000
Annual charges:	
Investment charges	2,635,000
Operations and maintenance	317,000
Taxes foregone	1,222,000
Total annual costs	4,174,000

Insofar as out-of-pocket cost is concerned (excluding taxes foregone) the Government would have to receive revenue, at the rate of \$2,952,000 annually. Based on a generation of 600 million kilowatt-hours, the average price per kilowatt-hour required to recover the costs allocated to power is 4.92 mills exclusive of marketing cost.

The actual marketing of the power will be by the Southeastern Power Administration. The terms under which the power will be marketed are not known; however, in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1944 the power will be sold at a price sufficient to recover the costs of power production, including amortization of the capital investment allocated to power over a reasonable period of years. Over 40 percent of the Government's investment in this project is chargeable to power, which means that not only the cost of the facilities provided specifically for power will be recovered through power revenues but also part of the cost of the dam and other jointly used facilities which serve flood control and navigation as well. Thus, in addition to the large amount of power that will be produced on a fully reimbursable basis, power revenues will also reduce the investment the Federal Government would otherwise have to make to develop the project for flood control and navigation.

The above paragraphs may not supply any data new to you, but I hope they may be helpful. If there is anything else you need, please let me know.

Sincerely,

R. E. SMYSER, Jr.,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
Division Engineer.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes, 2 minutes to be allowed to the gentleman from Minnesota.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 10 minutes, 2 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, just a few short comments.

I feel, Mr. Chairman, that our committee has done a good job on this bill. We have held it down some \$50 million below what has been expended this fiscal year. Now, much as I might be inclined to agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin, I must point out that his amendment is far reaching, and I certainly do not intend to agree to it at this time without having an opportunity to even have it considered in our Subcommittee on Appropriations, of which the gentleman is not a member.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment is defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this amendment as an unscientific and unrealistic approach to the problem of flood control.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment to eliminate planning money is also an opening wedge to invade the jurisdiction of the Public Works Committee, and to block future progress on some of our most important national programs.

I am personally concerned by the possible effect of this amendment on the Arkansas Basin development program, which means so much to Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Although only planning money is involved in the amendment, everyone knows that planning money is the very heart of basin development programs.

This amendment would interfere with urgently needed programs in 11 of the 48 States, at once. As a precedent, it would possibly sabotage equally needed programs in all 48 States, in the future.

I urge the defeat of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK].

(Mr. MACK of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is a very appealing one. It sounds good but on careful analysis it may not prove as good as it, at first blush, sounds.

The House Committee on Public Works, not the Appropriation Committee, is the one charged with the responsibility of authorizing projects, of studying them to weigh whether they are economically feasible and desirable.

Change is always taking place in every river basin. The cost benefit ratio of today may not be the cost benefit ratio of tomorrow.

I am in favor of the general purpose that the gentleman from Wisconsin seeks with his amendment but certainly so technical an amendment should have more careful consideration than the few minutes allowed to debate it here on the floor of the House.

The purpose he seeks should be something that should be referred to the House Public Works committee for study.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. I will say to the gentleman that a similar proposal was offered in the subcommittee and the full committee and it was defeated on both occasions.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK].

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I join my colleagues in opposition to this amendment. I think it was very well stated by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON] and my good

friend from Washington [Mr. MACK]. This requires pretty careful and thoughtful consideration. I think the gentlemen on the committee will agree that over and over and over again, regardless of whether the project is large or small, it requires a great amount of detailed and careful consideration, and this is an entirely unwarranted and too hasty a decision on a very basic fundamental policy matter, and I hope the amendment is defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, the amendment that the gentleman from Wisconsin offers, if it were adopted, would take away from one of the legislative committees of the House one of its major prerogatives. It is part of the general tendency that is developing from time to time to take away those prerogatives. I am glad to see that the majority of the committee do not go along with that idea. I think if the Committee on Appropriations were to act along this line, there would be considerable reaction among the Members in this effort to take away from the legislative committee their normal jurisdiction. This amendment, without any study or attempt to analyze the projects involved, is just a blanket effort to cash in on some of the attention that is being given to it by those people who refer to it as a pork barrel and things of that nature. It is the soundest appropriation that we can make during the whole year.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this amendment.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this amendment. It is not a good amendment, in my opinion. For instance, there is one project on the Chatahoochee River that would be knocked out—that is, planning money. That dam is part of an entire project which does have a favorable cost ratio.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my opposition to the proposed amendment and to say that I had the opportunity of watching the committee work on this particular appropriation. Never have I seen a committee more diligent or one which screened projects more than did this committee. I think it would be a shame to legislate upon the floor against them.

(Mr. FORRESTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the adoption of this amendment would destroy many fine and important projects in the planning stage. It would involve a very constructive and useful project in the district I have the honor to represent—the Cooper Dam and Reservoir. The \$275,000, which this amendment would eliminate, is all that is necessary to complete the planning for the project. I consider this amendment as a very unrealistic and unreasonable approach. It is not an attempt to eliminate projects because they are lacking in merit; it is an effort to set up an unscientific standard or criterion for the purpose of eliminating this project and five others in the bill; it will probably affect more than these six projects.

The Cooper Dam and Reservoir will hold back the water that goes into Sulphur River and Red River and prevent destructive floods, property damage and loss of lives. In addition, the project is needed to furnish water for municipal, industrial and agricultural purposes.

The people in the area affected by this project are supporting it 100 percent. It embraces a large area where flood-control protection is urgently needed.

It is my sincere hope that this amendment will be voted down by an overwhelming vote.

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee's action will be upheld and this amendment defeated.

(Mr. HAYS of Arkansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] is recognized to close the debate on the pending amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] should be defeated.

Throughout the years this subcommittee has studiously investigated every project accepting or rejecting upon the merits as the committee sees them.

The Public Works Legislature Committee and this subcommittee have been studying these valleys and projects for years. They are thoroughly conversant with each. Each should be considered on its individual merits just as they have been in years past.

At this stage of proceedings who is to say that a project carrying a ratio of 1.18 as Pomona Reservoir should be written off—after the committee has approved. Especially this arbitrary amendment should not be adopted because the

factors governing ratio vary from time to time and year to year.

Mr. SAUND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

This is not a wise way to cut this bill. It is to say that a project with a benefit-cost ratio of 1.2 is better than a project with a benefit-cost ratio of 1.19 to the extent that the latter project be eliminated. The methods of economic analysis and the ever-changing conditions in a given area do not permit arbitrary distinctions such as the amendment calls for.

The amendment is unfair on the basis of all that has been done before. It would deny many communities the life-saving benefits of flood control which other communities now enjoy just because of a difference of one-tenth of 1 point in a highly inexact formula.

The effect of the amendment cannot actually be assessed with respect to which projects it hits, since changes in benefit-cost ratios are constantly taking place.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, with respect to the projects in the planning stage the amendment will wipe out a number of projects for which the benefit-cost ratio is tentative until the planning is all completed. The ratios on many of these will actually go up as a result of additional planning.

It is impossible for the House to act intelligently on such an amendment unless it knows exactly what projects are involved. It is, of course, impossible to know exactly where this amendment will strike with respect to the 15 small authorized projects provided for or the 31 small flood-control projects included in the bill.

The gentleman names certain projects but the amendment is worded to cover possibly others. Unless these other unknown projects are included in his list, the amendment does not accomplish what he appears to be trying to do.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. BYRD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Chairman, the Committee has provided a lump-sum appropriation of \$8,900,000 for the 184 investigations programed in the budget justifications. I had intended to offer an amendment to add \$45,000 to this item to permit a review by the United States Army Engineers of survey scope for flood control on the Guyandot River, West Virginia. In January of this year the areas along the Guayandot River suffered tremendous damage from floods and some lives were lost. Most of the area traversed by the main stream was designated as a "Major Disaster Area" by the President. I visited the flooded areas accompanied by Col. H. J. Skitmore, Huntington District, Corps of Engineers, and I have many photographs which will attest to the disas-

trous effect of the floods. There is no existing flood control project in the area, and the report of surveys submitted in 1931 in House Document No. 150, 72d Congress, 1st session, reported that no projects for flood control on the Guayandot River were economically justified at that time. However, an up-to-date study of flood control is now considered warranted by the Army engineers. During the first week of February I asked the House Committee on Public Works to approve a resolution authorizing a review of the report on the Guayandot River and tributaries published as House Document No. 150, 72d Congress, and the committee immediately requested a report from the Chief of Engineers. At this point I would like to include a letter which I addressed to the Honorable CLIFFORD DAVIS on February 27, requesting action on the resolution authorizing the Corps of Engineers to proceed with a review of the report:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 27, 1957.
The Honorable CLIFFORD DAVIS,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DAVIS: I just want to say again that I shall deeply appreciate any assistance you can give me toward expediting the approval by your committee of a resolution authorizing the Corps of Engineers to review a report of the survey submitted in 1931, House Document No. 150, 72d Congress, 1st Session, with respect to possible flood control measures in the Guayandot River Basin, West Virginia.

A recent flood of January 29, 1957, in the area of Logan, W. Va., and other areas along the Guayandot River caused considerable damage. I am confident that a current study of flood control in that portion of my congressional district would be warranted.

Any assistance you can give me in this matter will be deeply appreciated by me.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. BYRD,
Member of Congress.

In the latter part of February a report was received from the Chief of Engineers by telephone, and a written report was addressed to the chairman of the House Committee on Public Works on March 15 by Col. Arthur C. Nauman, writing for the Chief of Engineers. The report was as follows:

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

Mr. Chairman, Guyandot River, a tributary of the Ohio River, is located in southwestern West Virginia. It flows in a generally northwesterly direction for 166 miles draining a rugged mountainous basin of 1,671 square miles. There are no flood-control projects in the basin either completed or in a construction status; however, the authorized Mud River Reservoir is, at present, deferred for restudy because of its marginal economic justification. Local interests have requested that consideration be given to providing flood protection at a number of localities throughout the Guyandot River watershed. The flood of January 1957 caused major damage to developments in the basin. Three of the five counties traversed by the main stream are included in part of southern West Virginia designated as a "major disaster area" by the President following the destructive flood of January 1957. The flood problem is widespread, and a basinwide survey appears warranted to study practicable plan of flood control and protection. The proposed resolution would

supplement the authority provided by a similar resolution adopted February 16, 1957, by the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate for a review of the report on the Guyandot River and tributaries, West Virginia.

The estimated cost of a review of survey scope for flood control on the Guyandot River is \$45,000.

I have no objection to approval of this review study.

For the Chief of Engineers:

ARTHUR C. NAUMAN,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Assistant Chief of Civil Works.

MARCH 15, 1957.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate has adopted a resolution authorizing a review of the report on the Guyandot River and tributaries. It would, therefore, be in order to amend the item in this bill to make it read \$8,945,000 instead of \$8,900,000. I have made several attempts to have the necessary moneys included, and I wish to insert in the RECORD a copy of my statement presented to the Subcommittee on Public Works of the House Committee on Appropriations, and I also wish at this point to include correspondence I addressed to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] who acted as chairman of the subcommittee:

APRIL 16, 1957.

The Honorable LOUIS C. RABAUT,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Pursuant to your suggestion yesterday that I write you a letter explaining my request for an appropriation of \$45,000 to permit the Army Engineers to make a study of the Guyandot River Basin (West Virginia), I am pleased to submit to your attention the following facts:

1. The Guyandot River, a tributary of the Ohio, is located in the southwestern part of West Virginia. It is 166 miles long and drains a mountainous area.

2. There is no existing flood control project in the area, and the report of surveys submitted in 1931 in House Document No. 150, 72d Congress, 1st session, reported that no projects for flood control on the Guyandot River were economically justified at that time.

3. The recent flood of January 29, 1957, in the area of Logan, W. Va., and other areas along the Guyandot River caused tremendous damage, and an up-to-date study of flood control is now considered warranted by the Army engineers.

4. The Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate has adopted a resolution authorizing a review of the report on the Guyandot River and tributaries in West Virginia published as House Document No. 150, 72d Congress.

5. The estimated cost of a review of survey scope is \$45,000 according to information received from the United States Army Engineers.

It is my understanding that from 1 to 2 years would be needed for the proposed study by the Army engineers, and I hope that it will be possible for the necessary moneys to be provided during the present session so as to enable the Army engineers to proceed without delay. In view of the terrible devastating floods of January and February, I am confident that some kind of flood control measure will be recommended as a result of the proposed study and survey. The recent floods caused great damage and financial losses to owners of residential and business properties along the Guyandot River, and several persons lost their lives during the period of high waters. I have visited

the area in the company of Col. H. J. Skidmore, Huntington District, Corps of Engineers, and I have several photographs which will attest to the disastrous effect of the flood.

If you wish me to supply your committee with information substantiating my request, I shall be delighted to do so.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. BYRD,
Member of Congress.

I have had several discussions with the gentleman from Michigan about the matter, and he has been very sympathetic. The floods, of course, took place on January 29, which was after the budget had been prepared and submitted to the Congress. This circumstance made it very difficult, and virtually impossible, to have the necessary additional moneys added to the bill in committee. Consequently, as I have already stated, I gave careful consideration to the offering of an amendment at this time. After having talked with the House leadership and with various members of the committee, however, and realizing the temper of the House at this moment in respect of the matter of appropriations, I have come to the conclusion that it would probably injure the chances of ultimately getting the appropriation if an amendment were offered here and defeated. It is quite possible that the bill may be amended from another source, and were an amendment rejected here and now, the conferees of the House would be thereby bound to object to the addition of the necessary moneys. For this reason, I have taken the floor at this time to inform the House, and those who may later be selected as conferees, as to the necessity for an additional \$45,000, the estimated cost of a review of survey scope for flood control on the Guyandot River Basin in West Virginia. I also want the House, and those who may act as conferees, to know that the United States Army Engineers have recommended such a survey. With this knowledge, a possible future area of disagreement between the two Houses may be resolved without difficulty.

I now wish to conclude by inserting in the RECORD my statement which was presented to the Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations of the House Committee on Appropriations on May 7, 1957:

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT C. BYRD PRESENTED TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

I appreciate the opportunity to present this statement in support of my request that sufficient funds be appropriated for civil functions of the Department of the Army, so as to enable the Corps of Engineers to review the report on the Guyandot River, W. Va., which was House Document No. 150 of the 72d Congress, 1st session, and dated December 10, 1931. Specifically, I have reference to the item of \$2,165,000 for flood-control studies which is included in the appropriation requested by the Corps of Engineers for general investigations.

For the reasons hereinafter set out, I respectfully recommend that the item of \$2,165,000 be increased by \$45,000, which, I understand, is the estimated cost of making the necessary review study of the 1931 report which was submitted to the Congress by the Chief of Engineers. The Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate has

adopted a resolution authorizing such review.

The floods of January 1957 resulted in major damage to the areas traversed by the Guyandot River. The Guyandot, a tributary of the Ohio River, is located in southwestern West Virginia and flows in a generally northwesterly direction for 166 miles, draining a rugged, mountainous basin of 1,671 square miles. The damage to 3 of the 5 counties traversed by the Guyandot was so serious that these counties were included in that part of West Virginia designated a major disaster area by the President in his proclamation of January 31, 1957.

Since the disastrous flood damage occurred subsequent to the preparation of budget requests by the Corps of Engineers and, moreover, in view of the urgency for any necessary corrective measures to avoid a repetition of similar flood damage, it is suggested that the subcommittee give consideration to the advisability of recommending the inclusion of specific language in the legislation for the purpose of assuring the availability of funds for the purpose of such review study.

The 1931 report of the Chief of Engineers on the Guyandot River stated as follows:

"After due consideration of the above-mentioned reports, I concur in the recommendations of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. Destructive floods do not occur on this river and irrigation is unnecessary. * * * I therefore report that the improvement of Guyandot River, W. Va., for navigation in connection with power development, the control of floods or the needs of irrigation, or any combination thereof, is not deemed advisable at the present time."

The recommendations contained in the above report, which was made over 25 years ago, have been refuted by present conditions. Nonetheless, no action to prevent a recurrence of the January flood disaster can be planned prior to a review of the above report which, it has been estimated, will cost \$45,000.

For the above reasons, I respectfully recommend that the amount of \$2,165,000, requested for flood control studies, be increased by the sum of \$45,000 in order to provide for review of House Document No. 150 of the 72d Congress.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. NEAL. I should like to compliment my colleague from West Virginia on the effort he has made in behalf of appropriations for the study of this flood condition that exists in the Guyandot River. We have suffered at the headwaters of the Guyandot both in the State of West Virginia and in the flood areas in Kentucky just across the river to a very, very serious extent only during the last 12 months. This is a very, very important study. I thoroughly approve it, and I certainly would be very glad if the committee of conference could see fit to add this small amount to this fund for the study of this proposition.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

(Mr. BYRD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, in order to make a brief announcement for the benefit of my colleagues. As Members know, I like to keep them informed as soon as I can about the prospects of the program.

The Federal Construction Contract Procedures Act will not be considered this week. The chairman and the ranking minority Member asked me if it could be put over to next week, and I could do it very easily. That bill will not come up this week. I want to make a brief announcement. If the program which I announced last week is completed by Friday, we will then go over until Monday.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Will the gentleman inform me if it is the serious intention of the leadership to call up the bill H. R. 72.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is on the program, yes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I might say that that particular bill is very controversial and a group of us are determined to kill it if possible.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts as majority leader is simply trying to cooperate with the membership and to let them know if we dispose of the program that was announced last week by Friday, we will go over until Monday. Of course, I always have a flexible mind. I try to be constructively flexible. But, if the program is completed by Friday, then we will go over until Monday.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, there are no further amendments at the desk. I have consulted with the ranking minority Member, and I now ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending bill, and all amendments thereto, do now close.

Mr. VANIK and Mr. METCALF objected.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, if I may modify my request, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this bill, and all amendments thereto, close in 15 minutes.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I would have to object. I have an amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if any amendments are going to be offered, I think we ought to know that before we agree on closing debate.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I understand there are no amendments pending at the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. There are several Members on their feet indicating they have amendments to offer.

Mr. TABER. If there are any amendments that are going to be offered, I would want to reserve a few minutes.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not rise to ask for any items to be placed in this bill that are not in it, nor do I rise to oppose any items that have been recommended

by the committee. Those of you who have been here for two or more years know that I probably have had as much personal experience with flood-control projects as anybody in the House, and particularly with one more commonly known as the Tuttle Creek project. And, I have several more in the planning stage. I have taken the floor to make this observation. It appears fairly clear to me that it is the intent of the Congress to proceed with the construction of numerous public works projects over the domain of the United States. Since that is the case, I think it is the responsibility of this House to review the policy toward the people displaced by these various projects. I might add that little consideration is given to these people with reference to establishing the value of their property and toward their relocation and toward their overall economic and sociological problems. As long as we were just building one project a year, it is not a very serious proposition, but with the tempo that has now been reached in this program, it seems to me that it is highly important this whole philosophy of the treatment of displaced persons under the right of eminent domain of the Federal Government be reexamined. I wonder if the gentleman from Michigan can tell what, in his judgment, would be the proper treatment for a town that is surrendering its corporate entity as a result of one of these projects and which has a public indebtedness and bonds outstanding which were purchased in good faith. Who is going to be responsible for that indebtedness? Who would pay off those bonds?

Mr. RABAUT. It would not be under any proposition for the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. AVERY. I realize that. Proper jurisdiction would lie in the legislative committee. But the gentleman has worked on this matter.

Mr. RABAUT. I do not know that I fully understand the gentleman's question, but it would be a matter to be worked out with the people whose properties were wanted. I do not think it would revert to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. AVERY. Is the gentleman saying that the people are going to be displaced without compensation?

Mr. RABAUT. No; if they are going to be displaced by something the engineers intend to do—is that the gentleman's question?

Mr. AVERY. That was my question.

Mr. RABAUT. That is going to be taken into consideration. Nobody is going to be displaced without being adequately compensated.

Mr. AVERY. I did not believe the gentleman understood my question. It is what will be done in the case where there are public indebtedness bonds outstanding on the corporate community and the community is surrendering its corporate identity.

Mr. RABAUT. Any injustice done to a community that is moved or taken away because of some project of the Federal Government should be corrected and the people concerned should be re-

imbursed for the inconvenience and the losses they sustain.

Mr. AVERY. I certainly thank the gentleman for his statement.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AVERY. I yield.

Mr. BOLLING. As the gentleman knows, I have always strongly supported these flood-control projects in the Kansas City area. I recognize and am entirely sympathetic with the problem faced by the gentleman from Kansas and which he has been working on. I know he has been working on legislation which he feels will give them a fair break in their displacement and I certainly am sympathetic with that objective.

Mr. AVERY. I appreciate the gentleman's sympathy, but can I depend upon his support when this legislation reaches the floor for a vote?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I want to be sure my explanation to the gentleman was a proper answer to his inquiry.

Mr. AVERY. I think the gentleman's final response indicated that the gentleman understood my question.

Mr. RABAUT. I did not understand the gentleman's question at first.

Mr. AVERY. The gentleman's position is that people or communities who suffer any loss because they are displaced by one of these projects should be amply compensated.

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct.

Mr. AVERY. I thank the gentleman for his statement.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the committee's attention to the language on page 17 of the committee report referring to the Corning Canal. I read the following:

With respect to the Corning Canal distribution system the State Securities Commission has turned down a request for approval of a repayment contract because of the 160-acre limitation which it contained. The Bureau of Reclamation has no authority to execute contracts without this limitation and funds will not be needed for the Corning Canal until all legal questions are settled with respect to the 160-acre limitation.

I called the committee staff just prior to the time the bill was voted out and directed attention to the fact that the State Securities Commission of California had reversed its position and had approved the Corning Canal contract. However, these contracts have to go through 2 or 3 steps; one is that the contract has to be approved by the State Securities Commission; thereafter the contract has to be validated by the local superior court, and as a consequence this contract still has one hurdle to go over.

But I want to direct an inquiry to the gentleman from Michigan with respect to this matter in order that the record may be plain, and that is that the appropriation is held up on the Corning Canal because of the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of California invalidating the 160-acre limitation rather than the action of the State Securities Commission which was reversed

and the contract approved. I submit the question to the gentleman from Michigan as to the correctness of the facts in order that the RECORD will be clear on that point.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman told me he was going to ask me about that and I am very happy to give him the information that the committee has.

The statement in the committee report on page 17 that the State Securities Commission had turned down the request for approval of the repayment contract on the Corning Canal was based on the testimony given by the Bureau of Reclamation on April 3, 1957.

It was not until after the full committee reported the bill that the Bureau advised the committee that the State Securities Commission had recently reconsidered a modification of the contract and had given its approval.

However, as stated in the committee report, the Bureau of Reclamation has no authority to execute contracts without the 160-acre limitation which has been set aside by the decision of the California State Supreme Court. Until settled, funds cannot be used for new work on the Corning Canal and therefore they have been deleted from the bill.

Mr. ENGLE. I thank the gentleman for his statement. It does correct the RECORD. I may add that the Corning Canal is about 90 percent complete. These people are perfectly willing to sign a contract with the 160-acre limitation in it. I hope that before long we can get ourselves out of the legal difficulties we are in there in California with reference to the 160-acre limitation and that the final 10 percent of the canal can be completed so that water service may be rendered to the people and the Federal Government commence to receive repayment of the money it has spent.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VANIK: On page 8, line 24, strike out "\$113,046,223" and insert "\$112,646,223."

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to eliminate the allocation for the Little Wood River project, in southern Idaho, which is a new start this year.

The Little Wood River project was first authorized by the 84th Congress on the last day and almost the last hour of the second session by Public Law 993 approved August 6, 1956. The legislation last year authorized an appropriation of \$1,880,000 plus such amounts as may be included in change of construction costs. We are now told that the Little Wood River project is going to cost \$2,151,000 of which \$400,000 will be allocated for expenditure in the next fiscal year.

We are spending millions of dollars for price-support programs. Last week, Secretary of Agriculture Benson said the dairy program was the most expensive of all our farm programs, currently costing \$500 million a year. I am advised that the wheat price-support program costs only a little less than that.

Here is a project that is solely for the purpose of increasing production of the very agricultural commodities of which we have a surplus.

According to the letter from the Secretary of the Interior, about half of the land to be irrigated is devoted to forage crops and about one-third to grain. Completion of this project at a cost of \$400,000 this year and at an ultimate cost of more than \$2 million will bring about an anticipated yield of 5 more bushels of wheat per acre to add to our surplus.

According to the Secretary of the Interior—page 28:

A considerable increase in dairying is expected if an adequate supply of late-season irrigation water becomes available for pasture. The numbers of cows milked are expected to increase by about 50 percent.

So if this bill passes, we are spending \$400,000 to increase production of wheat and dairy products, prices of both of which we are spending other hundreds of millions of dollars to support.

I also am disturbed by the reference—page 27—to the fact that—

A few large beef herds are maintained in conjunction with a few cattle feeding enterprises.

It may be that here we are appropriating money for only a few big operators.

During the debate on the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, the gentleman from Idaho proposed amendments that would reduce the appropriations for the Department of Labor by \$96,300; these amendments were approved. The gentleman from Idaho suggested that his purpose in submitting these amendments was to cut back expenditures in that agency to the level of last year's budget.

A majority of the House agreed with him that we should not increase our expenditures for new positions in the Office of the Secretary of Labor, in the Office of the Solicitor to enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act and in the Bureau of Labor Standards. The gentleman from Idaho also sought to cut \$136,000 from the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment, in this case a majority of the House disagreed with him. He also attempted to reduce expenditures for the Bureau of Public Assistance by \$100,000. That amendment was also rejected.

Here is an opportunity to save the money he sought to save by those amendments, to save the \$236,000 and more besides and not embark on any new programs or new projects in the next fiscal year.

I cannot understand why, in a year of crop surpluses, we should be spending \$400,000 for a new start on a project to increase these surpluses.

Meritorious as the project may be, it would appear that in view of the present national debt, the huge expenditures for defense and the rising interest rate here is a place where we can save a little money and postpone this project to some future time when we are not spending money to build up an agricultural surplus.

I cannot profess to qualify as an expert in the economics of the area, but I can

read, and if I read correctly, this legislation seeks to appropriate \$400,000 now as the down payment on a total bill of \$2,151,000 of the taxpayers' money to expand the water-retaining capacity of a reservoir for the benefit of 80 farmers at a cost of \$27,000 per farmer. The average net income for each farmer is reported at \$1,770, and I presume that one-half of this net income found its way to the farmer from the Federal Treasury by way of soil bank payments or parity in some form or another. If we were to appropriate this sum of money as an outright gift to the 80 farmers, we could double their net income for the next 16 years.

It seems to me that the sum of money required is completely out of line with the benefits contemplated. This should really be a private bill for the benefit of 80 farmers.

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 8 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, frankly this comes to me as a complete surprise. I do not know just what to say. I had not thought that there would be reprisals of this kind attempted because of my efforts to do what I thought was my duty to the people of my Congressional district and of this Nation. And I say to the gentleman that those efforts in which I believe will be continued so long as I am privileged to be a Member of this body, action of this nature notwithstanding.

The record as to my efforts to obtain economy in the operation of the Federal Government is patently clear that those efforts have been diverted at all agencies and all activities and have never at any time been centered upon any particular agency or activity. In a nutshell, my philosophy diverts that economies be made wherever they can be made and as the House knows they have extended to all governmental activities.

However, I think that we ought to spend just a minute and a half to see what the Little Wood River project really is. To start with, it does not bring in one new acre of land. One feature is the flood-protection benefit to the people who live down below an existing dam and who have been living in threats of their lives and properties for some years. The second feature is the furnishing of supplemental irrigation water to farms that have been in the valley for many, many years.

Now, the project has a benefit to cost ratio as shown by the Department of 2.17 to 1, which is substantially higher than most of the projects that are called for in this bill. All the irrigation is 100 percent reimbursable to the Federal Government under the reclamation laws

passed by this Congress some 55 years ago, and my recollection is that some 80 percent of the entire cost will be repaid to the Federal Treasury by the people in this little valley. Contrast that with the dozens and dozens of projects in this bill where there is very little if any local contribution.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am surprised that a spite action of this kind would take place on the floor of the House of Representatives. The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE] has, when he thought they were justified, voted for millions and millions of dollars, hundreds of millions of dollars of worthy projects for every section of this country. To have someone offer a spite amendment such as this is beyond my understanding of good legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE] has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. SISK].

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield my time to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF].

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF] is recognized.

There was no objection.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I should like to continue along the line of the gentleman from California [Mr. SISK]. According to the Bureau of Reclamation, there are presently authorized 185 reclamation projects, many of which have been authorized since 1944 and on which work has not yet begun.

According to the Corps of Engineers, there are 29 multiple-purpose projects authorized, but not under construction, and the corps list does not include 1,170 other projects, among them channels, harbors, locks, dams, reservoirs, all authorized for construction, but projects on which the Committee on Appropriations has decided that they do not want to appropriate money or that they should not be started at this time.

A complete list follows:

AUTHORIZED PROJECTS, OR UNITS OF PROJECTS, NOT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

St. Margarita project; Canadian River project; Washita Basin (construction funds appropriated); Mindoka project, American Falls division (modification of authorization required for construction); Crooked River project; Little Wood River project; Wapinitia project, Juniper division; Washoe project.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN UNITS

Yellowtail, Ainsworth, Farwell, Almena, East Bench, Garrison diversion, Glen Elder, Hardin, Kanapolis, Lavaca Flats, Oahe, Shoshone extensions, Abbey, Absaroka, Albion division, Alzada, Bald Ridge, Battlefield, Belle Fourche pumping, Benteen Flat, Big Horn, Bismarck, Blacktail, Bonanza, Bronco, Brush, Burnt Creek, Cartwright, Cedar Rapids division, Chestnut Valley, Cheyenne pumping, Clarkston, Cove No. 1, Cove No. 2, Cracker Box, Crazy Horse, Crazy Woman, Crow, Crow Creek Gravity, Crowheart, Culesac, Diamond Ranch, Dunmore, DuNoir, Edgemont, Elm Coulee, Forsythe, Fort Hale, Fort Keogh, Fort Thompson, Gallatin, Glasgow Bench, Grass Rope, Great Falls, Green-

wood, Haley, Hancock Flats, Hardscabble, Hathaway, Hobson, Horsehead Flats, Hudson Bench, Hunter Mountain, Huntley No. 2, Huntley No. 3, Iron Nation, Kaycee, La Framboise, La Roche, Lewistown, Little Big-horn, Little Wind, Lower Powder units (28), Lyon, Madison, Manley, Marsh, Medicine Lake (north,) Medicine Lake (south), Mirage Flats extension, Missouri diversion, Moorhead, Muggins, Narrows, Nesson, New-lan, Nickwall, Mohle, North Republican, North Sanders, Oliver-Sanger, O'Neill, Ori-noco, Painted Woods, Paintrock, Pease, Pierre, Pine Ridge, Portage, Red Rock, Rock Creek, Ross Fork, Rousseau, Saco Divide, Sadie Flat, Saugus-Calypso, Seven Mile Flat, Seven Sisters, Sheridan, Shoestring, Shoshoni, Shotgun, Sidney, Sitting Bull, South Bench, Square Butte, Stanford, Stipek, Sun extensions, Sunlight, Teton slope, Thief Creek, Tongue pumping, Tower, Townsend, Ucross, Ulm, Valley View, West Bench, Whitehall, Whitehorse Bench, Williston, Wil-son (irrigation only), Winona, Wogansport, Wyola, Yankton, Yellow Bluff.

COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECTS AND PARTICIPATING PROJECTS

Curecanti unit, Central Utah-Vernal, Emery County, Florida, Hammond, LaBarge, Paonia, Pine River extension, Seedskaadee, Silt, Smith Fork, Lyman.

ACTIVE MULTIPLE-PURPOSE PROJECTS NOT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Alabama: Jones Bluff Lock and Dam, Millers Ferry Lock and Dam.

Arkansas: Beaver Reservoir, Bull Shoals Reservoir.

Kentucky: Booneville Reservoir, Celina Dam.

Missouri: Stockton Reservoir.

Montana: Libby Reservoir.

Oklahoma: Denison Reservoir, Short Mountain Lock and Dam.

Oregon: Green Peter Reservoir, John Day Lock and Dam, Waldo Lake Tunnel.

South Dakota: Big Ben Reservoir.

Tennessee: Carthage Dam.

Texas: Belton Reservoir, Denison Reser-voir.

Virginia: Gathright Reservoir and Falling Springs Reregulating Dam.

Washington: John Day Lock and Dam, Little Goose Lock and Dam, Lower Granite Lock and Dam, Loser Monumental Lock and Dam.

DEFERRED MULTIPLE-PURPOSE PROJECTS NOT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Arkansas: Degray Reservoir.

Kentucky: Jessamine Creek Reservoir.

Tennessee: Stewarts Ferry Reservoir, Three Island Reservoir.

Virginia: Salem Church Reservoir.

INACTIVE MULTIPLE-PURPOSE PROJECTS NOT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

California: Table Mountain Reservoir.

Texas: Neches-Angelina Rivers Rockland Dam.

I think the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE] should have his project tested by the same test that he establishes for other people's projects and by the same test that he established in the hearings of the committee. In those hearings he said, talking about a Columbia Basin project:

In view of the present agricultural situa-tion, where we do not need agricultural commodities right at this time, it seems to me that we ought to have the Bureau ex-plore which of these projects could be de-ferred that are not now brought up to almost complete construction.

Here is a project that has not been brought up almost to complete construc-tion. Here is a new start. This is the newest, the shiniest, the brightest, the

last project that has been authorized of all those projects that I have mentioned and the project is not for flood control and not for relief downstream. It is purely an irrigation project involving irrigation for the 80 families that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VANIK] talked about.

The members of the Appropriation Committee this year have repeatedly said that there are going to be no new starts this year. This statement was reiterated during the discussion on this bill today. There was no authorized planning. Earlier today the gentleman from Idaho mentioned the language on page 15 of the report. One of the un-authorized investigations which drew comment from the chairman of the sub-committee was this project (see p. 271, pt. I, Hearings). No planning money has ever been authorized for this project. No warning that this newly authorized project was going to get clearance ahead of other authorized projects. It is a worthwhile project. I voted for it in the Interior and Insular Affairs Com-mittee. But so are all these other proj-ects worthwhile and many are more de-serving than the one under discussion.

In response to a request from the House of Representatives, President Eisenhower on April 18 wrote the Speaker a letter on holding Federal costs and activities to a minimum. This was printed as House Document No. 155.

President Eisenhower strongly urged the House to improve the Federal bud-getary situation by taking several steps. They included the following suggestions:

Sixth, reject new projects not approved by all interested parties, including the affected States; provide, where appropriate, for more local participation in approved projects; and withhold authorization and construction of all but urgently needed projects.

This is certainly not an urgently needed project.

It seems to me that since this Con-gress has passed the Small Projects Act to provide that projects of \$10 million or less which could be sponsored by lo-cal participation, should be so sponsored, that we should defer this project and take a new look at it. The State of Ida-ho and the people of Idaho should come in under the Small Projects Act for the kind of local cooperation and participa-tion that we have heard about a good deal today, the kind of local participa-tion recommended by President Eisen-hower.

Deferring this project does not mean that this project will not be built. It means that we can have local participa-tion such as has been suggested many times today.

(Mr. METCALF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his re-marks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recog-nizes the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER].

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

Mr. BUDGE. I very much appreciate the gentleman's yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, I simply wanted to make this further explanation as to the merits of this project. My State has been referred to here. It so happens that there is not one 5-cent piece in this bill for construction of an Army en-gineers project for the entire State of Idaho. The nearby States of Washing-ton, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Nebraska, Wyoming and particularly Montana and California are all partici-pating heavily in appropriations as is the State of Ohio in this bill, but there is not one 5-cent piece in here for the Corps of Army Engineers for construc-tion in the entire State of Idaho.

I am nevertheless happy to see those projects come in other States because I think they will help the people of those areas, but I see absolutely no reason to delete a project which has the benefits of this project, and which have been so amply shown all the way through the history of the consideration of the proj-ect, simply because somebody does not like some of the recommendations which I have made and which I have made in honest and good conscience. If we com-mence legislating in that manner, which I know we will not, then the Congress will have reached the end of the road.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recog-nizes the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. BOLAND].

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be defeated. The gentleman from Montana said this is one the shiniest and newest projects. Well let me say this is one of the best projects we have offered to this committee. This is not in its entirety a new project. This is a new extension of an old project. It raises the reservoir from 12,000 acre feet to 30,000 acre feet. For what major pur-pose? For the major purpose of supply-ing flood control to the people who live downstream. That is the purpose for which this Public Works Subcommittee reported this particular project.

It seems to me if there is going to be any opposition to a project of this kind, those who oppose it have the responsi-bility of coming before the committee and not justifying the project itself. This was not done in this instance. There was no opposition to it.

I suspect one of the reasons why this project was singled out was because of the opposition the gentleman from Idaho gave you on some bills we have previously considered. That is not a good ground for knocking this project out. It is a good project. It has a good benefit-to-cost ratio. What difference does it make if it was authorized in the 84th Congress? This is not the first time we have had a project on the floor of recent authorization. That has hap-pened many times during my service on the committee.

I hope this amendment is defeated, and defeated overwhelmingly.

The CHAIRMAN. All time on the pending amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chair-man, I move to strike out the last word

and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend by remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask a question as to why a project was not placed in the bill, because it is a feasible project. I am not going to ask that it be put in, but I should like to ask some questions about the Ainsworth project and the Farwell projects in Nebraska.

According to the hearings, page 890, the Ainsworth project has a benefit ratio of 2.16 to 1, which is more than the average project in the 17 Western States. The Farwell project has according to the report a 40 percent pay back by the irrigators.

I also notice in the report of the committee, on page 17, these words are used in connection with the Ainsworth project:

The repayment contract requires only \$8.82 per acre, leaving more than 70 percent of the total irrigation repayment allocation to be made up from Missouri River Basin power revenues. The committee continues to be concerned about the amount of irrigation repayment obligations being loaded on the income from the sale of power in the basin. In the case of this particular project the committee fails to understand why more favorable repayment contracts requiring a larger repayment on the part of the beneficiaries of irrigation cannot be arranged. This is a new construction start which can be delayed pending an examination of the possibility of an increase in the repayment by the irrigation beneficiaries.

I would call the attention of the committee to the fact that the average repayment in the Missouri River Basin on 13 projects is only 17 percent. This repayment is 30 percent. It is hard for me to understand why with that repayment record it should not have been included in this bill. On the Farwell project, the committee report show the repayment is 40 percent. I am wondering what percentage the committee would require to get a project authorized and money appropriated for the start of construction. Both projects were approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The administration made a request for funds and they were denied. These are excellent projects—can some one on the Appropriation Committee tell me why the funds were denied?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I might say to the chairman I have been a little disturbed over the fact that these two particular projects in the State of Nebraska were left out of the bill. Might I suggest that the gentleman direct his line of thinking to the gentleman on the other side, and I, for one, as a member of this subcommittee will give very serious consideration to this matter in conference.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I will do that shortly. I know the committee worked hard and that the staff has worked hard on all projects in this bill. I know it is a big job to get these things

adjusted, but here are two projects—with reference to one the committee says the irrigators pay back 30 percent and on the other they pay back 40 percent. The average is only 17 percent on 13 projects in the Missouri River Basin. The balance under reclamation law is paid out of nonreimbursable funds or from revenues from the Missouri River Basin project. I am just wondering what the committee might expect in the way of repayment so that these projects might go forward. Is there any comment from the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] or from the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] in that respect? What do they expect of these people in the way of repayment?

Mr. RABAUT. Just as the gentleman said, I think the report reflects exactly the thinking of the committee, as the gentleman has just read from the report.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Is 30 percent or 40 percent the right proportion?

Mr. RABAUT. Some of them are some way and some are another. This one is the way it is and this is our decision with reference to this particular situation. As the gentleman just said we have worked very hard on this, and I think this is one of the best reports I have ever seen in my 21 years in the Congress.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I know the committee has worked hard, but you are human and can make mistakes. I know also you had some trouble with the Bureau's witnesses in getting information from them. I thought, perhaps, it was due to the fact that they did not give you the right information so that you could properly evaluate these two projects. These projects are far better than the average and they do have the approval of the Bureau of the Budget. The people in the area have met all legislative requirements. They want to go forward. The entire average repayment on the Missouri River Basin is only 17 percent and here are two projects—one for 30 percent and the other for 40 percent. What is wrong with them? I am looking for an answer.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. This is one of the things that happens. You know human beings have human frailties, regardless of whether they are Congressmen or not. I can understand, as I said yesterday, the concern that the gentleman has about these two projects being thrown out. I know considerable about the Ainsworth project, especially because I traveled over that project. It is a good project. I hope the gentleman will be successful in getting these two projects reinserted in the bill because as projects go they are above the average irrigation project.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman very much. I shall try to get these items inserted in the bill before the other body and feel certain when this is done, the conference committee will accept them.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks on the bill at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, the action of the Public Works Appropriation Committee in sharply reducing the investigations program of the Bureau of Reclamation is difficult to reconcile with the mounting concern throughout the Nation that our limited water supplies be wisely and efficiently utilized. The many Federal commissions, such as the Hoover Commission and the President's Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy, and the several non-Federal groups, such as the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, the National Reclamation Association, and the Engineers Joint Council, have been firmly united in the view that the once abundant water resources of the Nation are now, in many areas, approaching saturation of use or are already over extended. These groups agree also that it is vital to future economic development that the remaining water supplies be conserved and put to their best use and that this can be assured only through thorough and intelligent planning. Each President of the United States over the past 2 decades has recognized this situation and has repeatedly called it to the attention of the Congress in his annual State of the Union address.

In the western half of the country the Bureau of Reclamation is the foremost agency of the Federal Government concerned with the control, conservation, and use of water. In view of the almost unanimous view of experts that greater rather than less planning effort is required, it is difficult indeed to understand or to justify a 25-percent cut in the planning activity of the Federal agency most concerned with the water problems in that portion of the Nation where water supply is most limited.

It is even more difficult to accept the wisdom of such an action in the face of the widespread droughts that have plagued significant areas of the West in the past few years. These droughts have been more severe than any heretofore recorded, and have caused serious economic privation. Although heavy rains of the last 2 months have relieved the drought in some areas, only the most persistent optimist would consider such relief anything but temporary. One of the foremost measures to combat droughts is through development of reclamation projects. These cannot be conceived, planned, and put into operation on short notice. Rather, it takes years of concentrated planning to provide for a normal Federal irrigation undertaking. It is not too soon now to start preparing for the next series of droughts which we can be certain will occur. This can hardly be done by severely cutting back the planning activities of the Bureau of Reclamation.

A 25-percent cut in the planning program of the Bureau for the next year can have serious consequences that may extend for years. It means a 25-percent reduction in an engineering force built up over many years and specifically

trained in the field of water-resources development. With the fierce competition now prevalent for engineering talent, these highly trained specialists will be lost to the Federal Government and their later replacement will be difficult if not impossible.

The amount of money involved in the proposed cut, \$2,432,000, is but a fraction of 1 percent of the funds covered by the entire bill. Yet, failure to appropriate these funds can seriously delay or deprive a major portion of the West of the opportunity to bolster its economic development through wise, adequately planned use of its water resources. Acceptance of this proposed reduction in the planning activities of the Bureau of Reclamation would be shortsighted economy at its worst. I strongly urge that the funds for this purpose requested by the President be restored.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to offer any amendments to the public-works appropriations bill now before the House. I refrain from doing so out of respect for the Appropriations Committee's judgment that projects not included in the budget bill not be approved.

However, I do want to express my considered opinion that in limiting its approval to projects in the budget, the House will be passing over several excellent projects of great importance to the Columbia River Basin.

I am fully cognizant of the country's desire to economize. But I feel that it is, indeed, false economy when we fail to grasp the untapped potentialities in the Pacific Northwest which are offered by these projects.

Mr. Chairman, in particular I want to express my concern over the failure of the public-works bill to include funds for initial construction work on the John Day Dam project. Past appropriations have been utilized to complete all planning required prior to initial construction. Construction of the John Day Dam would mean the ready availability of an additional 1,100,000 kilowatts of low-cost power. It would mean additional storage for flood control and irrigation and recreational benefits. And let us not forget that nearly all of the money appropriated by Congress for the John Day project would be returned to the Federal Treasury. Thus, failure to include funds for construction of the John Day Dam means that we are passing over an opportunity to make a sound and secure investment.

Equally important to the Pacific Northwest is the Vancouver to the Dalles ship channel. Previously authorized by Congress, the appropriation of funds for the dredging and expansion of this project would mean the opening of a vast industrial and agricultural empire in the Columbia River Basin. Navigation of oceangoing vessels would be made possible far inland. Again, failure to appropriate money for this project is false economy for it unnecessarily retards the development of a vast region of our Nation.

Finally, I wish to register my deep concern over the reduction in funds for

the Bonneville Power Administration. The Bonneville Power Administration, after making deductions for the cost of transmission facilities and for other operating expenses, is still far ahead of schedule on its payout into the Federal Treasury. Thus, the funds involved in this cut are not actual costs to the taxpayers but are funds which would be fully realized out of power revenues obtained from the Bonneville system. I feel that this cut is, indeed, unwise as it will jeopardize the earning capacity of the Federal Bonneville system.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the people of the Fourth Congressional District of Oregon I would like to bring to the attention of the House some important items in the bill under consideration.

First, and most important, is the amount recommended for the further preconstruction engineering and design of the Green Peter Dam project on the South Santiam River in Linn County. I still feel, as I told the committee earlier, that this project is in great need of sufficient funds to complete the preconstruction planning during the coming fiscal year. The Army engineers have said time and again that they could use \$500,000 for this purpose during fiscal year 1958, an amount which would allow them to complete the planning and make the project ready for actual construction in fiscal year 1959. However, the administration and the Appropriations Committee have recommended an amount of only \$225,000. This will surely put the entire project behind a full year in its expected date of completion, according to the Army engineers.

This is doubly tragic, since the area in which the dam is to be constructed suffers annual heavy flood damage because of the lack of this project. Part of the flood damage is the result of the fact that Detroit Dam has been completed on the North Santiam, keeping the flood in check along that stream, while the waters rush down the South Santiam and across the flood plain to the north into the lower levels of the other tributary. As long as this differential is allowed to continue, the situation will lead to further flood damage each year and will not be corrected until Green Peter Dam is completed. An expenditure now of an additional \$275,000 will mean, in the end, a full year in which this constant threat will not be present.

Another important item to be considered is the amount recommended for appropriation for examinations and surveys by the Army engineers. In one particular case, the budget and the committee recommendation includes no funds for a survey report which has been recommended by the Army engineers in connection with improvement of the Umpqua River from the mouth of the harbor to Reedsport, Oreg. This item would cost only \$7,000 and has the full support of the engineers and of local interests. The survey itself was authorized in February of 1956. I believe the money for this survey report should be appropriated.

In another serious case, there was a mistake made, administratively, at the

district level by the Corps of Engineers in regard to the amount of money required for a survey report on the Rogue River. This is a most important report, on which will be based the future construction to resolve the serious flood-control problems in the Rogue River Basin. The engineers originally thought they could complete the survey report with funds already appropriated, but found, after a preliminary survey, that additional funds would be required. This was determined too late to request the funds in the normal way for the fiscal year 1958 budget. Therefore, in order to keep this critical report from being delayed for a full year, I suggest that this requested additional appropriation of \$44,000 be approved, despite its inclusion in the committee's recommendations.

Two other items deserve consideration. One is the Coos and Millicoma River project, which has been authorized, but for which the administration has not seen fit to request an appropriation. The Army engineers have said they are ready to begin planning of this project and could actually complete planning in the coming fiscal year with an appropriation of only \$19,000. It seems unwise not to grant this small appropriation and get the planning under way, so that construction may be started in fiscal year 1959.

The other item is known as the Willamette River Basin bank-protection project, for which the administration has requested only \$300,000 during the fiscal year 1958. The Army engineers have admitted that they have sufficient pledges of local participation from bank-protection districts so that a total amount of \$800,000 in Federal funds could profitably be expended in the next fiscal year. I earnestly recommend that the House consider adding the \$500,000 which will keep this important work from slipping still farther behind in its schedule. The project was originally authorized in 1936 and is still only about 52 percent complete.

In conclusion, let me say that I believe the committee has generally done a fine job on this complicated legislation. In the face of administration pressure to scuttle many of the fine programs begun by Congress, members of the committee refused to cut sharply into appropriation requests which had already been pared to the limit before coming to Congress.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, I most sincerely hope that this public-works appropriations bill for fiscal year 1958 will be overwhelmingly approved by the House today.

I speak in particular appeal for the approval of the flood relief and protection projects included in this measure that are so vitally important to so many people throughout this country. I am, of course, quite naturally concerned for the extension of assistance in protection of the lives, safety, and physical properties of the people in my own area, while at the same time extending my deepest sympathy and full support to the people of the other sections of the country who well understand the tragedy of heavy loss of life and property destruction that

follows in the wake of these terrible floods, hurricanes, and other disasters from uncontrolled elements.

I express the sentiments of the people of my area in extending our gratitude to the distinguished chairman and industrious members of the committee who have recommended the approval of \$1,500,000 to begin actual construction of the Worcester, Mass., flood diversion-ary tunnel.

The people of my home city of Worcester and surrounding area are unfortunately only too well acquainted with the havoc that is wrought by raging floods.

It is an unpleasant experience to be an eyewitness to the tragedy that is visited upon a community, its people, and its property when roaring waters pour uncontrolled over bridges, and through the streets. We had this terrible experience in August of 1955 and, please God, with the completion of this tunnel it will never happen again.

The aftermath of such flood occurrence in loss of life, property damage, lost employment, and lost business is staggering to the imagination even in its effect upon an average community.

It is entirely beyond human imagination when we try to picture the amount of destruction of life and damage to property that has occurred so frequently, in recent years, in all the several States throughout the Nation. Financial losses, which can never be precisely measured, would unquestionably be up in the billions. We cannot, of course, even approach the placing of any material value upon the loss of life accompanying these tragedies.

Commonsense reflection makes it convincingly clear that the prevention and control problems of these natural disasters cannot be local or statewide but must be regional and national.

All of the people and communities who have so suffered very well appreciate that neither the individual victim nor the burdened State can alone or together survive and recover from the devastating impact of flood destruction.

They realize, as did this conscientious committee, the necessity of reasonable assistance being extended from the Federal Government to help them construct proper facilities to prevent the recurring damage and disaster of floods.

All the projects included in this bill have been thoroughly reviewed, for vital necessity and strict economic feasibility by the competent Corps of Army Engineers.

The evidence and testimony has been fully and carefully examined by the committee before whom it was my pleasure and duty to appear on several occasions with respect to the flood problems of my own area.

Assistance in the protection of the lives, safety, and property of American taxpayers, when they are unable to fully do it themselves, against uncontrollable natural disasters, is a primary responsibility of the Federal Government and is certainly a sound investment in the general welfare of our Nation. The evidence is clear; the vital need for assistance is obvious; the projects listed in this bill

are certainly in the national interest. I earnestly hope and urge that the measure be approved without further extended debate.

May I also, Mr. Chairman, express my hope that this body will see fit, in the very near future, to approve a reasonable appropriation to initiate a Federal flood insurance program as was authorized here last year.

We all realize, as most of us emphasized at the time, that such a program is difficult to project but most of us were agreed, when we passed the authorization bill, that in the overall picture Federal assistance in these circumstances could best and most economically be handled through Federal participation in some type of insurance program. We all appreciated that the private insurance companies cannot be expected to undertake the full task and most individuals and businesses could not of themselves afford the premium cost.

This type of program admittedly will require long experiment and patient study, but in consideration of averting the enormous property losses and economic catastrophes that result from these natural disasters, the experiment would undoubtedly prove a wise investment for the good of all Americans. The expectation and pledge that we would try to assist our American citizens in this problem was contained in the authorization bill we passed. Let us then fulfill that pledge by providing a limited appropriation to begin the program at the earliest moment.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House without amendment, with the recommendation that the bill be passed.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2243. An act to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7221) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 5, and 16 and that the Senate recedes from its amendments numbered 15 and 17 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. CARLSON members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 57-13.

THE WATKINS DECISION

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, those few of us who stood firmly against the contempt resolution concerning Mr. Arthur Miller have been called many things, including pseudoleftwing liberals, Communist apologists, and other terms to attempt to discredit our views. Now that the Supreme Court of the United States has clearly and by a large majority sustained our viewpoint and pointed incisively to the path ahead, it must be hoped that instead of vituperation, the fundamental correctness of the Supreme Court's position will be accepted and followed.

Many editors from all parts of the country have applauded the words of the Chief Justice, and a review of the sources indicates that they come not from left-wing publications or even from so-called liberal publications, but from responsible editors to whom the rights of the individual under our Constitution and under our Republic are recognized as the basis of our continued success as a Nation.

I include below from the New York Times and the Washington Post and Times Herald, two such opinions:

[From the New York Times of Wednesday, June 19, 1957]

THE WATKINS DECISION

The opinion of Chief Justice Warren in the Watkins case is a major pronouncement of the Supreme Court on the rights of the individual citizen before investigating committees of the Congress.

What the Court has done in this long-awaited decision is to limit the scope of congressional inquiry by requiring Congress to be more precise in defining the authority of its investigative committees than it has always been in the past, and by restricting the power of Congress to subject witnesses

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8090

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 20, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year ending June 30, 1958, for civil functions administered

1 by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the
2 Department of the Interior, and for other purposes, namely:

3 TITLE I—CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF
4 THE ARMY

5 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

6 For necessary cemeterial expenses as authorized by
7 law, including maintenance, operation, and improvement of
8 national cemeteries, and purchase of headstones and markers
9 for unmarked graves; purchase of two passenger motor
10 vehicles for replacement only; maintenance of that portion
11 of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has
12 title, Confederate burial places under the jurisdiction of the
13 Department of the Army, the Surrender Tree site in Cuba,
14 and graves used by the Army in commercial cemeteries;
15 \$6,815,000, of which \$40,000 shall be available for addi-
16 tional expenses in connection with the Act of June 24, 1946
17 (60 Stat. 302) and the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat.
18 1027) : *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used
19 to repair more than a single approach road to any national
20 cemetery: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall
21 not be obligated for construction of a superintendent's lodge
22 or family quarters at a cost per unit in excess of \$17,000,
23 but such limitation may be increased by such additional
24 amounts as may be required to provide office space, public
25 comfort rooms, or space for the storage of Government

1 property within the same structure: *Provided further*, That
2 reimbursement shall be made to the applicable military
3 appropriation for the pay and allowances of any military
4 personnel performing services exclusively for the purposes of
5 this appropriation.

6 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

7 The following appropriations shall be expended under
8 the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the super-
9 vision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions
10 of the Department of the Army pertaining to rivers and har-
11 bors, flood control, beach erosion, and related purposes:

12 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

13 For expenses necessary for the collection and study of
14 basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood con-
15 trol, shore protection, and related projects, and when author-
16 ized by law, preliminary examinations, surveys and studies
17 (including cooperative beach erosion studies as authorized
18 in Public Law Numbered 520, Seventy-first Congress, ap-
19 proved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented), of
20 projects prior to authorization for construction, to remain
21 available until expended, \$8,900,000.

22 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

23 For the prosecution of river and harbor, flood control,
24 shore protection, and related projects authorized by law;
25 detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of projects

1 (including those for development with participation or under
2 consideration for participation by States, local governments,
3 or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection
4 by law (but such studies shall not constitute a commitment
5 of the Government to construction); and not to exceed
6 \$1,600,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the Interior
7 for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized by law;
8 to remain available until expended; \$422,186,800: *Pro-*
9 *vided*, That funds appropriated herein may at the discre-
10 tion and under the direction of the Chief of Engineers be
11 used in payment to the accounts of the Confederated Tribes
12 of the Yakima Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the
13 Warm Springs Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the
14 Umatilla Reservation; or other recognized Indian tribes,
15 and those individual Indians not enrolled in any recognized
16 tribe, but who through domicile at or in the immediate
17 vicinity of the reservoir and through custom and usage are
18 found to have have an equitable interest in the fishery, all of
19 whose fishing rights and interests will be impaired by the
20 Government incident to the construction, operation, or main-
21 tenance of The Dalles Dam, Columbia River, Washington
22 and Oregon, and must be subordinated thereto by agree-
23 ment or litigation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds
24 appropriated in this Act shall be used on the project "Mis-

1 souri River, Kansas City to mouth", for any purpose other
2 than bank stabilization work: *Provided further*, That not to
3 exceed \$3,000,000 of the funds provided herein shall be
4 available for the construction of small authorized projects
5 selected by the Secretary of the Army the cost of which
6 is not in excess of \$400,000 and any such project shall
7 be completed within the funds herein appropriated.

8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

9 For expenses necessary for the preservation, operation,
10 maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood
11 control, and related works, including such sums as may be
12 necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided
13 by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of
14 harbor lines, and serving essential needs of general com-
15 merce and navigation; financing the United States share of
16 the cost of operation and maintenance of remedial works in
17 the Niagara River; surveys and charting of northern and
18 northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and
19 straightening channels; removal of obstructions to navigation;
20 rescue work, and repair, restoration, or maintenance of flood
21 control projects threatened or destroyed by flood; and not to
22 exceed \$1,315,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the In-
23 terior for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized
24 by law; to remain available until expended, \$98,870,000.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration and related functions in the Office of the Chief of Engineers and offices of the Division Engineers; activities of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Beach Erosion Board, and the California Debris Commission; administration of laws pertaining to preservation of navigable waters; commercial statistics; and miscellaneous investigations; \$11,350,000.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For expenses necessary for prosecuting work of flood control, and rescue work, repair, restoration, or maintenance of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood, as authorized by law (33 U. S. C. 702a, 702g-1), to remain available until expended, \$58,950,000.

UNITED STATES SECTION, SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT

BOARD OF ENGINEERS

For necessary expenses of the United States section of the Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established by Executive Order 10500, dated November 4, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per day for individuals; \$125,000: *Provided*, That no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United States Government and

1 the United States entity authorized to construct the power
2 works in the International Rapids section of the Saint Law-
3 rence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expend-
4 itures of the United States section of this Board by the
5 construction entity.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 Appropriations in this title shall be available for expenses
8 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
9 work for which the appropriation is made, for uniforms, or al-
10 lowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
11 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131), and for printing,
12 either during a recess or session of Congress, of survey reports
13 authorized by law, and such survey reports as may be printed
14 during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustra-
15 tions, as documents of the next succeeding session of Con-
16 gress; and during the current fiscal year the revolving fund,
17 Corps of Engineers, shall be available for purchase (not to
18 exceed one hundred and fifty for replacement only) and
19 hire of passenger motor vehicles.

20 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

22 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclama-
23 tion as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of
24 June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof

1 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that
2 Bureau, as follows:

3 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

4 For engineering and economic investigations of proposed
5 Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conserva-
6 tion and development plans; formulating plans and pre-
7 paring designs and specifications for authorized Federal
8 reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial alloca-
9 tion of appropriations for construction of such projects or
10 parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, re-
11 habilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or exten-
12 sion of existing projects; to remain available until expended,
13 \$4,500,000, of which \$3,800,000 shall be derived from the
14 reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the
15 Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That none of
16 this appropriation shall be used for more than one-half of
17 the cost of an investigation requested by a State, municipi-
18 pality, or other interest.

19 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

20 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized rec-
21 lamation projects or parts thereof (including power trans-
22 mission facilities) and for other related activities, as
23 authorized by law, to remain available until expended,
24 \$113,046,223, of which \$55,000,000 shall be derived from
25 the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-

1 priation shall be available for other than the completion of
2 field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of
3 the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System
4 and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction
5 begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by
6 the Congress through its legislative and appropriation pro-
7 cedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the
8 Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of
9 said project, including the necessary distribution system and
10 (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate con-
11 sumers: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$69,000 shall
12 be available toward emergency rehabilitation of the works of
13 the Arnold Irrigation District as under the Act of October
14 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 724), as amended, to be repaid in full
15 under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior:
16 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
17 be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities
18 within those areas covered by power wheeling service con-
19 tracts which include provision for service to Federal estab-
20 lishments and preferred customers, except those transmission
21 facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore
22 appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry
23 out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which
24 the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is

1 unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal
2 projects or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred
3 customer: *Provided further*, That any contract under the
4 Act of July 4, 1955 (69 Stat. 244), as amended, not yet
5 approved by the Secretary, which calls for the making of
6 loans beyond the fiscal year in which the contract is entered
7 into shall be made only on the same conditions as those
8 prescribed in section 12 of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53
9 Stat. 1187, 1197).

10 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

11 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
12 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
13 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
14 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
15 to law, \$28,000,000, of which \$22,860,000 shall be derived
16 from the reclamation fund and \$2,044,600 shall be derived
17 from the Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstand-
18 ing the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
19 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo
20 Verde weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation
21 and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof
22 shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may
23 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
24 as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the un-

1 expended balances of such advances shall be credited to the
2 appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of general administration and re-
5 lated functions in the offices of the Commissioner of
6 Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of
7 Reclamation, \$4,000,000, to be derived from the reclama-
8 tion fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act
9 of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no
10 part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available
11 for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year
12 as general administrative expenses.

13 UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN FUND

14 For payment to the "Upper Colorado River Basin fund",
15 authorized by section 5 of the Act of April 11, 1956 (Public
16 Law 485), \$25,142,000, to remain available until expended.

17 SPECIAL FUNDS

18 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the recla-
19 mation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the Colorado
20 River development fund, are appropriated from the special
21 funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17, 1902
22 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928 (43
23 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C.
24 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be transferred, upon

1 request of the Secretary, to be merged with and expended
2 under the heads herein specified; and the unexpended bal-
3 ances of sums transferred for expenditure under the heads
4 "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Administrative
5 Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special fund
6 from which derived.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
9 available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred twenty-
10 seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, pur-
11 chase of one aircraft for replacement only, payment of
12 claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury,
13 or death arising out of activities of the Bureau of Reclama-
14 tion; payment, except as otherwise provided for, of compen-
15 sation and expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of
16 Reclamation appointed as authorized by law to represent the
17 United States in the negotiation and administration of inter-
18 state compacts without reimbursement or return under the
19 reclamation laws; rewards for information or evidence con-
20 cerning violations of law involving property under the juris-
21 diction of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the
22 functions specified under the head "Operation and Mainte-
23 nance Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the In-
24 terior Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and
25 dissemination of useful information including recordings,

1 photographs, and photographic prints; and studies of recrea-
2 tional uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery
3 of archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in
4 the same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21,
5 1935 (16 U. S. C. 461-467): *Provided*, That no part of
6 any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant
7 to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for ex-
8 penses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclama-
9 tion projects except "General Administrative Expenses" and
10 amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and
11 general engineering and research under the head "General
12 Investigations".

13 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from the
14 appropriation under the head "Construction and Rehabilita-
15 tion" shall be available additionally for said project for those
16 functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided for under
17 the head "General Investigations" (but this authorization
18 shall not preclude use of the appropriation under said head
19 within that area), and for the continuation of investigations
20 by agencies of the Department on a general plan for the
21 development of the Missouri River Basin. Such allotments
22 may be extended through or in cooperation with State and
23 other Federal agencies, and advances to such agencies are
24 hereby authorized.

25 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the

1 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of
2 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
3 manner provided by law.

4 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclama-
5 tion, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which repre-
6 sents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but
7 remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose,
8 regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*,
9 That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this para-
10 graph shall be deemed a violation of section 3679 of the
11 Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

12 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for
13 operation and maintenance, except those derived from ad-
14 vances by water users, shall be used for the particular
15 benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation
16 district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization,
17 or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization,
18 or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in
19 the payment of charges due under a contract entered into
20 with the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
21 Bureau of Reclamation.

22 Not to exceed \$225,000 may be expended from the
23 appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" for work
24 by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit
25 and then only when such work is unsuitable for contract

1 or no acceptable bid has been received and, other than other-
2 wise provided in this paragraph or as may be necessary
3 to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum
4 of the construction allotment for any project from the appro-
5 priation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this
6 Act shall be available for construction work by force account.

7 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

8 CONSTRUCTION

9 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
10 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law,
11 to remain available until expended, \$19,879,000.

12 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

13 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
14 of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing
15 electric power and energy, \$8,630,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration
18 shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon
19 the Administrator pursuant to law, including purchase of not
20 to exceed eighteen passenger motor vehicles for replace-
21 ment only and purchase of one aircraft. Appropria-
22 tions made herein to the Bonneville Power Administra-
23 tion shall be available in one fund, except that the appro-
24 priation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be
25 available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

1 Other than as may be necessary to meet local emer-
2 gencies, not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
3 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Adminis-
4 tration shall be available for construction work by force
5 account or on a hired-labor basis.

6 SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

7 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

8 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
9 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
10 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5
11 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
12 applied to the southeastern power area, including purchase
13 of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement
14 only, \$1,939,000.

15 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines;
18 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administra-
19 tive expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provi-
20 sions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16
21 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area,
22 \$1,480,000 to remain available until expended.

23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

24 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
25 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power

1 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
2 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to
3 the southwestern power area, including purchase of not to
4 exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
5 \$1,000,000.

6 CONTINUING FUND

7 Not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available during
8 the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs
9 in connection with the purchase of electric power and
10 energy, and rentals for the use of transmission facilities:
11 *Provided*, That in addition to the amount authorized to be
12 made available from the continuing fund, fiscal year 1954
13 (67 Stat. 262) and fiscal year 1956 (69 Stat. 356), there
14 shall be made available from the continuing fund amounts
15 sufficient to liquidate claims payable under lease purchase
16 contracts with generating and transmission cooperatives.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

18 SEC. 201. Appropriations in this title available for travel
19 expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of
20 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
21 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work
22 of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
23 is made.

24 SEC. 202. Appropriations in this title shall be available
25 for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office),

1 with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency recon-
2 struction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or
3 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire,
4 flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That
5 no funds shall be made available under this authority until
6 funds specifically made available to the Department of the
7 Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

8 SEC. 203. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
9 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
10 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
11 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
12 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
13 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
14 Interior.

15 SEC. 204. Appropriations in this title shall be available
16 for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar
17 facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute
18 to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be
19 reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the
20 same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31
21 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of
22 supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered
23 may be credited to the appropriation current at the time
24 such reimbursements are received.

25 SEC. 205. After July 1, 1957, the salaries of the Adminis-

1 trator of the Southeastern Power Administration and the
2 Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration
3 shall be the same as the salary of the Administrator of the
4 Bonneville Power Administration.

5 This Act may be cited as the "Public Works Appropria-
6 tion Act, 1958".

Passed the House of Representatives June 19, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 8090

AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

JUNE 20, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

10. APPROPRIATIONS. A Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee ordered reported to the full committee with amendments H.R. 8090, public works appropriations for 1958. p. D627

11. RECLAMATION; MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported without amendment H.R. 3071, authorizing execution of an amendatory contract with the Northport Irrigation District, Nebraska, with amendment S. 2120, authorizing construction of the Mercedes Division, lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, and with amendment S. 2049, to define labor imposed as a condition for holding mining claims on Federal lands. p. D628

12. WILDERNESS. Sen. Mansfield inserted an article defending preservation of the Bob Marshall wilderness area in Mont. from the encroachment of man and the construction of "dams, reservoirs, and flood control projects which will not be any great benefit to man." pp. 9965-6

13. DISASTER RELIEF. Sen. Johnson urged the use of foresight in preparing Federal projects to protect, rather than rendering aid after disaster strikes, and inserted a telegram from 5 Tex. mayors. p. 9970

Sen. Symington discussed Federal-State-Local cooperation on tornado and flood disasters in Mo., including a conference with officials of this Department in which he stated he was assured this Department "would be sympathetic in meeting the credit needs of these people later this summer and fall." He also inserted several articles and letters on the matter. pp. 9974-8

14. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial "States Not Eager to Relieve Uncle Sam," discussing the reactions to the President's proposal for a study of Federal functions which the States could take over. p. 9971

15. LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee announced it would hold open hearings July 22 on S. 2427, to insure greater consistency among Federal loan programs. p. D628

16. HOUSING. Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for 1955 and 1956. p. 9958

Sen. Carroll inserted an article, "Reactionary FHA," on the caution with which the Federal Housing Administration conducts its loan program, and discussed this article with Sen. Sparkman. pp. 9997-8

17. PUBLIC LANDS. Received from Interior a proposed bill to amend the Alaska Public Works Act to "clarify the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to convey federally owned land utilized in the furnishing of public works"; to Public Works Committee. p. 9958

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Kefauver inserted his letter to the President requesting that he direct various agencies of the Government to prepare a chronology of the events in connection with the rapid tax writeoff of the Idaho Power Co.. p. A5418

Sen. Carroll inserted an editorial, "GOP Power Policy Periled by Writeoffs." pp. A5438-9

Sen. Case inserted an editorial, "Hells Canyon, TVA, and Niagara," dealing with public and private power. pp. A5448-9

19. ACCOUNTING; EXPENDITURES. Sen. Kennedy inserted an editorial and two letters in support of his bill to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations. pp. A5418-9
20. CORN. Sen. Douglas inserted an editorial in support of his proposal to make the golden corn tassel our national floral emblem. p. A5423
21. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Thyne inserted an editorial, "'Point 4' for United States Farms," discussing the rural development program and stating that "this venture in cooperative rehabilitation of depressed agricultural areas has gotten off to a slow start despite the President's enthusiasm for it in the legislative phase." pp. A5431-2
22. BUDGET. Rep. Dwyer urged greater economy in Government and inserted an editorial, "Power of the Purse." p. A5432
23. PERSONNEL. Sen. Yarborough inserted an Abilene (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce resolution urging higher pay for Government employees with special skills, as recommended by the Cordiner report. p. A5437
Rep. Byrd inserted his testimony in support of proposed legislation to increase the annuities of civil-service employees who retired prior to October 1, 1956. p. A5486
24. TOBACCO. Rep. Abbitt stated that the demands for different types of tobacco have changed drastically, that with the changing patterns problems have arisen, and inserted an editorial pointing out the difficulties confronting tobacco farmers. p. A5450
25. EGGS. Rep. Knutson inserted a series of letters from her constituent's commenting on the "inadequate" egg prices and urging support prices. pp. A5452-3
26. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Michel inserted the platform of the Young Republican National Convention, including a commendation of this Department for "its administration of drought relief, disaster, and credit programs..." pp. A5453-8
Rep. Hemphill inserted an editorial, "Farm Problem," discussing the mechanization of farms. pp. A5459-60
27. LIVESTOCK. Rep. Miller, Neb., inserted various resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the Nebraska Stock Growers Ass'n reflecting their desire to promote and protect the livestock interests in Neb. and the Nation. pp. A5463-4
28. CONSERVATION. Rep. Reed inserted Interior Secretary Seaton's address stressing the importance of conservation to the future of this country. pp. A5468-70
29. SURPLUS FOOD; STAMP PLAN. Rep. Sullivan inserted her testimony before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee hearing on Public Law 480, in which she urged the addition of a food stamp plan for distribution of surplus food to needy Americans, particularly those on public welfare. pp. A5481-3

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 15, 1957
For actions of July 12 and 13, 1957
85th-1st, Nos. 122 & 123

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate subcommittee ordered reported bills to: provide against dissemination of livestock and poultry diseases, prohibit onion futures trading, relieve persons of expense for kaphra beetle eradication, require use of humane slaughter methods, permit charges for grain standards inspection appeals, provide regulations and procedures for farmer-elected committee system, and protect public from communicable poultry diseases. Sen. Thye criticized butterfat imports from New Zealand.

SENATE - July 12

1. LIVESTOCK; POULTRY; GRAIN; COMMITTEES; COMMODITIES; INSECT CONTROL; HUMANE SLAUGHTER. The Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee ordered reported to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee the following bills (p. D645):

Without amendment:

- S. 1628, to provide further protection against the dissemination of diseases of livestock or poultry;
- S. 1756, to protect the public against communicable poultry diseases through the imposition of quarantines;
- S. 2007, to permit this Department to charge fees for certain appeals of inspections under the Grain Standards Act;
- S. 1436, to regulate the procedures under which the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act would be administered by democratically elected farmer committeemen; and
- S. 778 and S. 1514, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading in onion futures;

With amendment:

- S. 1805, to relieve certain persons of expenses connected with past eradication of the kaphra beetle; and
- S. 1497, to require humane methods in the slaughter of livestock and poultry.

2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3090, the public works appropriation bill for 1958 (S. Rept. 609). p. 10312
3. FARM INCOME. Sen. O'Mahoney inserted an article on the decline of farm income in the Missouri Basin. p. 10326
4. DAIRY PRODUCTS; FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Thye urged that imports of butterfat from New Zealand be stopped to prevent injury to American farmers. pp. 10334-5
5. PERSONNEL. Sens. Symington, Goldwater, Javits, and Stennis discussed the Cordiner report on professional and technical compensation in the Armed Services. pp. 10314-16
Sen. Green inserted correspondence with the Civil Service Commission concerning a political parties alleged advance information of Civil Service opening examinations. pp. 10321-2
6. FISCAL POLICY. Sen. Carlson inserted the statement of Sen. Byrd concluding the testimony of Treasury Secretary Humphrey before the Finance Committee, on inflation and interest rates. pp. 10371-2
7. ELECTRIFICATION. S. 2406, to authorize construction of improvement works on the Niagara River, remained the Senate's pending business. p. 10337

SENATE - July 13

8. CORN; RESEARCH. Sen. Curtis inserted two articles on the development of a species of corn 82% amylos starch, used in plastics. pp. 10446-7
9. BUDGET. Sen. Clark inserted a column alleging that the President had wavered about his own budget in agreeing that it might be cut. p. 10420
10. ATOMIC ENERGY. Sen. Wiley urged the development of financial protection against peacetime nuclear hazards, and inserted an article "Comment on the Atomic Industrial Forum Report on Financial Protection Against Atomic Hazards." pp. 10442-6
11. RECESSED until Mon., July 15. p. 10482

HOUSE - July 12

12. BUDGETING; EXPENDITURES. Reps. Cannon, Taber, and others discussed the Budget Bureau letter to the Federal agencies instructing them, according to Rep. Cannon, to keep 1953 expenditures "at or below the level for the fiscal year 1957." pp. 10385, 10386-87
13. NATIONAL DEFENSE. Received the quarterly report on borrowing authority from the Office of Defense Mobilization. p. 10413
14. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the Consent Calendar will be called Mon., July 15, to be followed by consideration, under suspension on the rules, of S. 1747, the poultry inspection bill, and H.R. 7576, to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act. After disposal of these measures S. 2130, the mutual security authorization bill, will be taken up. p. 10396
15. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 15. p. 10413

Calendar No. 625

85TH CONGRESS }
1st Session

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 609

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

JULY 12 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8090]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$814, 813, 023
Amount of increase by Senate (net).....	69, 338, 300
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	884, 151, 323
Amount of estimates for 1958.....	876, 453, 000
Amount of appropriations, 1957.....	867, 494, 000
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Exceeds the estimates of 1958.....	7, 698, 323
Exceeds the appropriation for 1957.....	16, 657, 323

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL

Summary by activities

Activity	Appropriation 1957	Estimate 1958	House allowance 1958	Senate committee recommendation, 1958
General investigations.....	\$23,098,326	\$22,668,000	\$19,611,000	\$24,547,600
Construction.....	677,550,172	679,665,000	621,837,023	680,614,723
Operation and maintenance.....	150,710,002	156,567,500	156,072,500	161,532,500
Administration.....	16,135,500	17,552,500	17,292,500	17,456,500
Grand total.....	867,494,000	876,453,000	814,813,023	884,151,323

TITLE I

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1957.....	¹ \$6,924,000
Budget estimate, 1958.....	6,775,000
House allowance.....	6,815,000
Committee recommendation.....	6,815,000

¹ Includes \$159,000 in Third Supplemental, 1957.

The committee recommends \$6,815,000, the amount allowed by the House for cemeterial expenses. The \$40,000 in excess of the budget estimate which the committee has approved is part of a supplemental request for fiscal year 1957. The committee did not consider estimates totaling \$110,000 contained in the supplemental estimate for which the funds would not be required until fiscal year 1958.

The \$159,000 contained in the third supplemental appropriation act for fiscal year 1957 represented the funds required for obligation purposes in fiscal year 1957, in connection with the interment of World War II and Korean unknowns. The amount of \$40,000 recommended by the committee will cover the construction costs for this work, which will be performed in fiscal year 1958, principally in connection with the preparation of the crypts for the unknowns. The remaining \$70,000 of the request was programed for travel expenses of the various Defense Academy groups, who will attend the interment ceremonies on Memorial Day, 1958. The committee concurs in the views of the House committee that these travel costs can be absorbed from funds available to the services concerned.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The budget estimate for the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers is \$632,130,000. The bill as passed by the House provided \$600,381,800. The committee recommends \$658,625,100, an increase of \$26,495,100 above the estimate and \$58,243,300 more than the amount allowed by the House. The committee recommendations are discussed under the individual appropriation items.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The program of water resource development has not had a green light for almost two decades. In fact, except for the navigation

phase of this program, its entire existence has been marked with one emergency after another. The National Flood Control Act was signed in June of 1936. The first appropriations under that act were made in 1937. Detailed plans had to be prepared so that, from a practical standpoint, it was 1938 before the program could be launched. By 1939 there were pressures to curtail the program due to the buildup of our military strength as the war clouds gathered over Europe prior to the outbreak of World War II. During the war period, only projects directly related to the national defense were started. Shortly after the war a new attempt was made to reactivate this program. This new effort was barely underway when the Korean conflict broke out and the resource program was again placed in mothballs.

During the previous 2 years this committee recommended a number of new starts on urgently needed and long-deferred projects. The day is here when this country needs an accelerated program of soil and water conservation due to a succession of emergencies. The program for conservation of our natural resources has lagged far behind the general economic development of this Nation. The committee has therefore recommended a few new starts on projects in each of the major fields of resource development covered in this bill. The relationship of these programs to our economy are discussed in the following paragraphs.

WATER SUPPLY

The River and Harbor bill, S. 497, as passed by the Senate includes provision for a more realistic approach to the repayment by local interests for the cost of water supply features of multiple-purpose reservoirs. For a number of years this committee has discussed in its reports the serious nature of water shortages throughout the country. Last year the President's Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy presented an excellent analysis of this growing problem, and the seriousness of the shortages that will face this Nation by 1975. That report showed that a total of 185 billion gallons of water were used each day in 1950 and that by 1975 it was estimated that 350 billion gallons of water would be used daily.

During the drought period in the Southwest, potable water was selling as high as 45 cents a gallon. Many of the multiple-purpose reservoirs with conservation storage for water supply that were constructed during this period were never filled.

The 25 reservoirs operated by the Corps of Engineers in the heretofore drought-ridden Southwestern States caught some 20 million acre-feet of water. After the excess floodwaters are drawn down there will be retained some 12 million acre-feet of conservation storage.¹ The water thus held in storage will provide supplies for cities served by the reservoirs, meet hydroelectric power requirements and other water resources needs.

Reservoirs in this area under construction and authorized will provide additional urgently needed storage for water supply.

¹ Approximately 4 trillion gallons.

NAVIGATION

The use of large ships and barges in both our inland waterways and ocean ports require deepening and widening of many of our major ports and waterways in order to accommodate modern ships utilizing these facilities. Our canalized waterways such as the Ohio and the Warrior Tombigbee are obsolete and many of the locks and dams are in a state of advanced deterioration, having served beyond their economic life. The modernization of these waterways is essential to the maintenance of our economy. For instance, on the Ohio River the locks and dams were originally justified on the basis of anticipated traffic of 13 million tons a year. When the original program installation was completed in 1929, they were handling 22 million tons, and in 1955, the last year for which statistics are available, the Ohio River traffic approximated 71.5 million tons. In ton miles, since 1915 the commerce on this waterway has increased at an average rate of approximately 8.7 percent per year. If one of these locks failed in the portion of the river serving the Pittsburgh area, resulting in interruption of traffic on the Ohio River, there would not be enough freight cars in the country to handle the additional traffic. The production of steel would be seriously curtailed, which in turn would affect the entire economy of the Nation.

FLOOD CONTROL

The first 6 months of the current year have seen widespread and serious flooding in the Southeast, Southwest and Middle West. In 1955 the floods hit the west coast, New England, and other sections of the northeastern portion of the country. In the Pacific Northwest and Missouri River areas the ever-present threat of a recurrence of the floods that occurred a few years ago will be a source of constant concern to the people of these areas until the authorized protective works are completed.

Exclusive of headwater flooding, where the watershed protection programs of the Department of Agriculture are relied upon for flood prevention, the potential average annual flood loss in the United States without flood control works would be about \$1 billion. With the flood control projects completed or under construction this potential average annual flood loss is reduced to approximately \$400 million.

As of June 30, 1954, Federal appropriations for construction of flood control, and multiple-purpose projects including flood control, amounted to \$3,204,000,000 and as of that date it was estimated that these works prevented damages amounting to \$7,315,900,000.

The 25 operating reservoirs in 5 Southwestern States prevented damages initially estimated at \$142 million during the series of rainstorms which swept that area in almost constant procession during the past 3 months. The Corps of Engineers estimated that an additional \$56.5 million in damages could have been prevented by works already authorized by Congress but not yet placed under construction.

Since flood losses are deductible in computing income and other taxes, it is apparent that the damages resulting from floods represent a very significant decrease in Federal revenue. This is particularly

true when you consider that such deductions are from the highest tax rate paid by the individual or corporation.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER

The generation of power at Federal projects is self-liquidating and returns interest on the Federal investment. As additional generators are placed on the line, the total revenue deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts increases. For instance, the revenue from this source in fiscal year 1954 was \$28,213,153, and in 1956 (the last year for which figures are available) the revenue from this source had increased to \$51,246,212.

Electric consumption in the United States in 1956 was 16 times what it was in 1920, and there is no indication of a reduction in the rate of load growth. Some engineers are estimating that by 1980 it might be 16 times as much as it was in 1956. Be that as it may, the development of power from falling water which would otherwise be wasted certainly constitutes a major factor in conservation of other energy-producing natural resources.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Undoubtedly there is more time, careful planning and coordination with local, State and Federal agencies devoted to the development of projects in the water resources program than practically any other field of Federal expenditures. Extensive public hearings are conducted by the Corps of Engineers, legislative and appropriations committees of the House and Senate. In fact, appropriations for water resources development should more properly be looked upon as investments, rather than expenditures.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Appropriation, 1957.....	\$9, 322, 000
Budget estimate, 1958.....	8, 900, 000
House allowance.....	8, 900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 779, 600

Beginning July 1, 1957, the various Federal agencies are required to pay into the retirement fund 6½ percent of the cost of personal services. There is included in the estimate of \$8,900,000 a total of \$427,000 for payment into the retirement fund. This would leave a balance of \$8,473,000 for carrying on the program for which \$9,322,000 was provided for fiscal year 1957.

In order to maintain the present level of this program and make the mandatory payments into the retirement fund, an appropriation of approximately \$9,900,000 would be required.

The Special Subcommittee on Flood Control of the Committee on Public Works, which conducted an on-the-spot inspection of 5 flood-ridden Southwestern States, recommended an appropriation of \$250,000 over and above the budget estimate for flood-control surveys in the Southwest. While this recommendation is directed to the area of their inspection, potentially the same need exists in other areas of the country.

The committee recommendation of \$10,779,600, therefore, represents a modest increase in the overall survey program.

As in the past, the committee prefers not to make specific allocations to individual investigations. It desires, however, to call to the attention of the Corps of Engineers the testimony presented to the committee with respect to the need for increased amounts for surveys contained in its tentative allocation of the budget recommendations and expects that increased amounts will be applied to those surveys wherever feasible. In the allocation of the balance of the increases recommended, it is desired that careful consideration be given to the needs of those areas for which testimony was presented to the committee.

The allocation of funds recommended by the committee is shown on the following table:

General investigations, fiscal year 1958

Item (1)	Approved budget esti- mate for fiscal year 1958 (2)	House al- lowance (3)	Committee recommen- dation (4)
GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS			
1. Examinations and surveys:			
(a) Navigation studies.....	\$480,000	\$480,000	\$959,200
(b) Flood-control studies.....	2,165,000	2,165,000	3,075,400
(c) Beach erosion cooperative studies.....	105,000	105,000	105,000
(d) Special studies:			
(1) San Francisco Bay area survey.....	785,000	785,000	785,000
(2) Ohio River Basin survey.....	210,000	210,000	210,000
(3) Great Lakes harbors survey.....	210,000	210,000	250,000
(4) Columbia River review.....	185,000	185,000	250,000
(5) Delaware River review.....	355,000	355,000	500,000
(6) Watershed Protection Act studies.....	52,000	52,000	52,000
(7) Hurricane studies.....	1,055,000	1,055,000	1,200,000
(8) Hudson River (siltation) study.....	105,000	105,000	105,000
(9) Potomac River review.....	105,000	105,000	200,000
Subtotal, examinations and surveys.....	5,812,000	5,812,000	7,691,600
2. Collection and study of basic data:			
(a) Stream gaging (U. S. Geological Survey).....	212,000	212,000	212,000
(b) Precipitation studies (U. S. Weather Bureau).....	318,000	318,000	318,000
(c) Fish and wildlife studies (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service).....	53,000	53,000	53,000
Subtotal, collection and study of basic data.....	583,000	583,000	583,000
3. Research and development:			
(a) Beach erosion development studies.....	210,000	210,000	210,000
(b) Hydrologic studies.....	150,000	150,000	150,000
(c) Civil works investigations.....	1,335,000	1,335,000	1,335,000
(d) Mississippi basin model.....	810,000	810,000	810,000
Subtotal, research and development.....	2,505,000	2,505,000	2,505,000
4. Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway restudy.....			
Total, general investigations.....	8,900,000	8,900,000	10,779,600

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

Appropriation, 1957.....	\$458,469,500
Budget estimate, 1958.....	453,755,000
House allowance.....	422,186,800
Committee recommendation.....	470,040,500

The recommendation of the committee includes the initiation of a number of well-justified projects and increases in a few other projects

included in the bill as passed by the House where it was indicated that additional funds could be efficiently and economically used. In view of the unobligated balance that the Corps of Engineers estimates it would carry into 1958, the committee has reduced its recommendation by \$14,000,000 for anticipated savings and slippages as recommended by the budget rather than the \$29,000,000 recommended by the House committee.

ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGNING

The committee has provided additional funds for advance planning in order to insure a steady flow of well-planned projects for consideration in future years. The committee has recommended \$10,625,500 for this purpose, which is \$3,907,600 above the House and \$3,125,500 above the budget estimate.

ALLOCATION OF SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The allocation of the amount recommended by the committee for the individual projects is shown on the accompanying table.

Construction, general, fiscal year 1958

Construction, general, State, and project (1)	Total estimated Federal cost (2)	Amount appropriated to date (3)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Committee recommendation	
			Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
Alaska:								
<i>Dry Pass</i>	\$1,720,000		\$874,000			\$23,900	\$874,000	
<i>Gastineau Channel</i>	1,150,000			\$50,000		50,000		\$50,000
<i>Ketchikan Harbor</i>	2,400,000	\$500,000	1,900,000		\$1,900,000		1,900,000	
<i>Kodiak Harbor</i>	1,940,000	500,000	1,440,000		1,440,000		1,440,000	
<i>Rocky Pass in Keku Strait</i>	(1)		(1)				(1)	
Alabama:								
<i>Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia</i>	13,200,000	117,000		150,000		150,000		150,000
<i>Fort Gaines lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia</i>	88,000,000	5,400,000	6,600,000		6,600,000		6,600,000	
<i>Jackson lock and dam</i>	23,600,000	909,000	1,700,000		1,700,000		1,700,000	
<i>Millers Ferry lock and dam</i>	46,783,000	235,000						75,000
<i>Point Rock River</i>	1,140,000	50,000		30,000		30,000		30,000
<i>Warrior lock and dam</i>	12,638,000	10,638,000	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
Arizona:								
<i>Camelback Reservoir</i> 5.....	30,300,000							100,000
<i>Painted Rock Reservoir</i>	26,000,000	3,459,000	3,165,000		2,841,000		3,165,000	
<i>Whitlow Ranch Reservoir</i>	4,620,000	100,000		147,000		147,000		147,000
Arkansas:								
<i>Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (general studies)</i>	\$ 2,158,000	75,000						225,000
<i>Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (bank stabilization)</i>	60,914,000	190,000		50,000		50,000		100,000
<i>Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (emergency bank stabilization and channel rectification)</i> 2.....								
<i>Beaver Reservoir</i>	25,286,000	23,335,000	1,300,000					
<i>Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (addition of units 5 and 6)</i>	46,700,000	275,000		250,000	1,300,000	250,000	1,500,000	250,000
<i>Callon</i>	5,900,000							
<i>Dardanelle lock and dam</i>	650,000	440,000	110,000		110,000		110,000	
<i>De Gray Reservoir</i>	94,600,000	1,351,000	210,000		210,000		210,000	
<i>Greens Ferry Reservoir</i>	26,900,000	90,000	800,000		800,000		1,400,000	
<i>Manice Bayou</i>	52,100,000	1,145,000	1,700,000		1,700,000		1,700,000	
<i>Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La.</i>	(1)		(1)				(1)	
<i>Red River levees below Denison Dam, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas</i>	21,700,000	180,000		150,000		150,000		150,000
<i>Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo.</i>	9,530,000	6,285,000	300,000		300,000		750,000	
<i>Walnut Bayou</i>	69,600,000	33,401,000	17,000,000		17,000,000		17,000,000	
	521,000	25,000					200,000	

California:

(FC)	American River levees	2,440,000	540,000	1,900,000	179,000	1,900,000	179,000
(FC)	Black Butte Reservoir	17,000,000	421,000				
(FC)	Carbon Canyon Dam and channel	5,720,000	265,000	800,000		800,000	
(FC)	Devil, East Twin, Warm, and Lytle Creeks	14,000,000	1,915,000	1,150,000		1,150,000	
(FC)	Hogan Reservoir	18,300,000	415,000				
(FC)	Hogans County drainage area	338,000,000	162,326,000	18,100,000		16,215,000	
(FC)	Lower San Joaquin River and tributaries	11,400,000	1,646,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	
(FC)	Middle Creek	1,270,000	76,000	300,000			
(FC)	Mill Creek levees	1,550,000					50,000
(FC)	New Melones Reservoir	58,700,000	163,000		186,000		186,000
(N)	Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor	3,025,000	380,000	600,000		600,000	
(N)	Redondo Beach Harbor	5,630,000	2,500,000	2,620,000		2,620,000	
(FC)	Riverside	5,430,000	1,430,000	1,230,000		1,230,000	
(FC)	Russian River Reservoir	12,687,000	3,236,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	
(FC)	Sacramento River	66,100,000	56,752,000	3,000,000		3,000,000	
(N)	Sacramento River (deep water ship channel)	39,500,000	5,349,000	2,815,000		2,815,000	
(FC)	Sacramento River major and minor tributaries (active units)	20,500,000	2,150,000	700,000		700,000	
(FC)	San Antonio and Chino Creeks	11,100,000	2,830,000	3,400,000		3,400,000	
(N)	San Diego River and Mission Bay	10,600,000	8,204,000	1,100,000		1,100,000	
(FC)	San Jacinto River and Bautista Creek	5,200,000					80,000
(N)	San Joaquin River, Stockton deep-water channel	9,990,000	785,000	600,000		600,000	
(FC)	San Lorenzo Creek	4,235,000	205,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	
(FC)	San Lorenzo River	2,740,000	307,000	1,200,000		1,200,000	
(FC)	Santa Clara River	3,570,000	50,000		50,000		50,000
(FC)	Santa Maria River	10,300,000	50,000		75,000		75,000
(FC)	Suecess Reservoir	14,400,000	3,039,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	
(FC)	Terminus Reservoir	21,000,000	943,000	2,500,000		2,500,000	
(FC)	Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada (See Nevada.)						
Connecticut:							
(FC)	Hall Meadow Brook Reservoir ³	2,420,000					100,000
(FC)	Mad River Reservoir ⁵	5,820,000					100,000
(FC)	Thomaston Reservoir	17,200,000	1,165,000	2,900,000		2,900,000	
Delaware:							
(N)	Inland waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md.: Summit Bridge	7,200,000	1,195,000	1,200,000		1,200,000	
Florida:							
(FC)	Central and southern Florida	4,228,455,000	38,074,000	5,500,000		5,500,000	
(N)	Horseshoe Cove	244,000		5,228,000		244,000	
(N)	Intracoastal Waterway, Caloosahatchee River to Anclote River	6,335,000	174,000				135,000
(N)	Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami	19,400,000	4,253,000	1,150,000		1,150,000	
(N)	St. Augustine Harbor	1,263,000	663,000	600,000		600,000	
(N)	Tampa Harbor: 30-, 34-, and 36-foot channels	12,000,000	4,977,000	2,250,000		2,250,000	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 18.

Construction, general, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Construction, general, State, and project (1)	Total estimated Federal cost (2)	Amount appropriated to date (3)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Committee recommendation	
			Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
Georgia: <i>Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia. (See Alabama.)</i> Fort Gaines lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia. (See Alabama.)								
(N) <i>Savannah River below Augusta.</i>	\$4,230,000	\$40,000	\$835,000		\$835,000		\$835,000	
Hawaii: (N) <i>Honolulu Harbor</i>	3,460,000							
(N) <i>Kawaihae Harbor</i>	6,580,000	1,728,000	2,450,000	\$50,000	2,450,000	\$50,000	2,450,000	\$50,000
Idaho: (P) <i>Bruce Eddy Reservoir</i> ⁵	131,000,000							
(F C) <i>Columbia River local protection: Weiser River.</i>	2,740,000	12,000		70,000		70,000		500,000
Illinois: (F C) <i>Alton</i>	4,660,000	110,000		97,000		97,000		97,000
(F C) <i>Carlyle Reservoir</i>	34,200,000	355,000		65,000		65,000	500,000	65,000
(F C) <i>East St. Louis and vicinity</i>	20,200,000	9,804,000	800,000		800,000		800,000	
(F C) <i>Hunt and Lima Lake Drainage District</i>	3,650,000	75,000		85,000		85,000		85,000
(N) <i>Illinois Waterway, Calumet-Sag: Channel—part I.</i>	79,100,000	13,752,000	6,000,000		6,000,000		6,000,000	
(N) <i>Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.: Rectification of damages.</i>	4,963,000	2,268,000	65,000		65,000		65,000	
(N) <i>Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, Ill. and Mo.: Regulating works</i>	58,400,000	42,333,000	500,000		500,000		500,000	
(N) <i>Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and lock and dam 25, Illinois and Missouri (dam 27)</i> ⁶	5,802,000	332,000						
(F C) <i>New Harmony Bridge, Ill. and Ind</i>	7,737,000	667,000	405,000		405,000		500,000	
(BA) <i>Wabash railroad bridges at Meredosia and Valley City.</i>	2,260,000		350,000		350,000		405,000	
(F C) <i>Wilson, Wexford, and Prairie du Pont Drainage and Levee District.</i>	5,160,000	3,342,000	600,000		600,000		350,000	
(F C) <i>Wood River Drainage and Levee District.</i>	15,200,000	10,090,000	550,000		550,000		600,000	
Indiana: Lock and dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky. (See Kentucky).							550,000	
(F C) <i>Mansfield Reservoir</i>	7,540,000	820,000	1,600,000		1,600,000		1,600,000	
(N) <i>Markland lock and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.</i>	69,000,000	6,690,000	9,500,000		9,500,000		9,500,000	
(F C) <i>Monroe Reservoir</i> ⁵	4,359,000							25,000
<i>New Harmony Bridge, Ill. and Ind. (See Illinois.)</i>								

Construction, general, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Construction, general, State, and project (1)	Total estimated Federal cost (2)	Amount appropriated to date (3)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Committee recommendation	
			Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
Louisiana:								
(FC) Atite River and tributaries.....	\$3,280,000	\$337,000	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	
(N) Gulf Intracoastal Waterway: Plaquemine-Morgan City alternate route.....	27,200,000	6,951,000	3,500,000		3,500,000		3,500,000	
(N) Mississippi River, <i>Baton Rouge to Gulf of Mexico</i>	8,556,000	432,000		\$240,000		\$240,000		\$240,000
(N) Mississippi River— <i>Gulf outlet</i>	92,000,000	325,000		375,000		375,000	625,000	375,000
<i>Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La. (See Arkansas)</i>								
Maryland:								
(FC) Red River levees below Denison Dam, Ark., La., and Tex. (See Arkansas.)	14,700,000	11,139,000	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
(FC) Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va.								
Inland Waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md. (See Delaware.)								
Massachusetts:								
(FC) Adams.....	6,000,000	4,880,000	1,120,000		1,120,000		1,120,000	
(FC) Barre Falls Reservoir.....	2,060,000	1,684,000	376,000		376,000		376,000	
(N) Boston Harbor: Extension to 40-foot anchorage.....	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
(FC) Buffumville Reservoir.....	2,800,000	1,683,000	1,117,000		1,117,000		1,117,000	
(FC) East Brimfield Reservoir.....	7,100,000	1,050,000	1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000	
(N) Fall River Harbor.....	2,000,000	500,000	900,000		900,000		900,000	
(N) Gloucester Harbor.....	(1)		(1)				(1)	
(FC) Hodges Village Reservoir.....	5,300,000	480,000	1,800,000		1,800,000		1,800,000	
(FC) Mystic River: 35-foot channel.....	2,550,000	2,000,000	550,000		550,000		550,000	
(FC) North Adams.....	16,200,000	3,933,000	3,697,000		3,697,000		3,697,000	
(N) Wellfleet Harbor.....	(1)		(1)				(1)	
(FC) West Hill Reservoir.....	3,360,000	183,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
(FC) Westville Reservoir.....	6,550,000	79,000		100,000		100,000		100,000
(N) Weymouth Fore River.....	5,300,000	500,000	1,350,000		1,350,000		1,350,000	
(FC) Worcester.....	5,670,000	970,000	1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000	
Michigan:								
(N) Au Sable Harbor.....	(1)		(1)				(1)	
(FC) Battle Creek.....	5,453,000	555,000	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
(N) Pig Bay Harbor.....	305,000							
(N) Cheboygan River and Harbor.....	160,000							
(N) Great Lakes connecting channels.....	135,800,000	110,000	50,000		50,000		50,000	
(N) Harrisville Harbor.....	1,310,000	5,099,000	13,000,000		13,000,000		13,000,000	
(N) Houghton-Hancock Bridge.....	2,900,000	282,000	100,000		100,000		100,000	
(BA) Lac LaPelle Harbor.....	347,000	500,000	300,000		300,000		300,000	
(N)							(1)	

(N)	Manistique Harbor	462,000	50,000	475,000	150,000	185,500
(N)	Saginaw River	5,080,000	379,000	5,459,000	475,000	475,000
(N)	St. Marys River, improvement of south canal	3,985,000	109,000	4,094,000	500,000	500,000
(N)	Whitefish Point Harbor	709,000	130,000	839,000	130,000	130,000
(N)	Minnesota:					
(N)	Grand Marais Harbor	254,000				
(N)	Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Min., rectification of damages. (See Illinois.)					
(N)	Missouri:					
(N)	St. Anthony Falls	30,945,000	10,966,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
(FC)	Bear Creek Reservoir	3,570,000	110,000		90,000	90,000
(FC)	Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Arkansas.)					
(FC)	Canton	1,370,000	325,000	100,000		
(FC)	Cap Girardeau (reach No. 2 only)	5,025,000	1,958,000	1,300,000		
(FC)	Fabius River Drainage District	2,360,000	75,000		65,000	65,000
(N)	Kansas Citys, Kans. and Mo. (See Kansas.)					
(N)	Mississippi River between Ohio River and Missouri River, Ill. and Mo. (See Illinois.)					
(N)	Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and lock and dam 26, Illinois and Missouri (dam 27). (See Illinois.)					
(N)	Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth	120,000,000	103,000,000	4,000,000		5,000,000
(FC)	Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo. to Sioux City, Iowa. (See Iowa.)					
(FC)	Pomme de Terre Reservoir	18,700,000	1,327,000	2,000,000		2,000,000
(FC)	St. Louis	123,000,000	551,000		649,000	649,000
(P)	Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Arkansas.)					
(FC)	Montana:					
(FC)	Fort Peck Dam (second powerplant)	26,300,000	1,206,000	3,000,000		3,000,000
(FC)	Miles City	1,440,000			56,000	56,000
(FC)	Nebraska:					
(FC)	Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. (See Iowa.)					
(FC)	Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa (including Miners Bend), Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota	11,000,000	6,888,000	1,400,000		1,700,000
(FC)	Nevada:					
(FC)	Mathews Canyon Reservoir	780,000	317,000	463,000		463,000
(FC)	Pine Canyon Reservoir	920,000	242,000	678,000		678,000
(FC)	Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada	930,000			50,000	50,000
(FC)	New Hampshire:					
(FC)	Hopkinton-Everett Reservoir	34,100,000	117,000			100,000
(FC)	Other Brook Reservoir	4,700,000	1,610,000	2,000,000		2,000,000
(N)	New Jersey:					
(N)	Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton (interim 40-foot project) New Jersey and Pennsylvania	62,100,000	6,100,000	9,000,000		11,000,000
(N)	New York and New Jersey channels, New York and New Jersey	23,352,000	10,351,000	5,200,000		5,200,000
(N)	Staten Island Rapid Transit Bridge, New York and New Jersey. (See New York.)					

See footnotes at end of table, p. 18.

Construction, general, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Construction, general, State, and project (1)	Total estimated Federal cost (2)	Amount appropriated to date (3)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Committee recommendation	
			Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
New Mexico:								
(FC) Abiquiu Reservoir.....	\$15,500,000	\$2,614,000	\$2,450,000	-----	\$2,450,000	-----	\$2,450,000	-----
(FC) Albuquerque.....	7,940,000	230,000	750,000	-----	750,000	-----	750,000	-----
(FC) Artesia.....	600,000	55,000	545,000	-----	-----	-----	545,000	-----
(FC) Los Esteros-Alamogordo Reservoirs.....	7,710,000	95,000	-----	\$120,000	-----	\$120,000	-----	\$120,000
(FC) Rio Grande Floodway.....	4,000,000	25,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	50,000
(FC) Two Rivers Reservoir.....	6,280,000	150,000	-----	70,000	-----	70,000	-----	70,000
New York:								
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N. Y. (See Pennsylvania.)								
(N) Barcelona Harbor.....	1,122,000	266,000	210,000	-----	210,000	-----	210,000	-----
(FC) Endicott, Johnson City, and Vestal.....	5,100,000	1,210,000	1,400,000	-----	1,400,000	-----	1,400,000	-----
(N) Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway: Depth of 13 feet through locks.....	1,900,000	311,000	190,000	-----	190,000	-----	300,000	-----
(N) Jones Inlet.....	1,730,000	1,475,000	305,000	-----	305,000	-----	305,000	-----
New York and New Jersey Channels, N. Y. and N. J. (See New Jersey.)								
(N) Oswego Harbor, detached breakwaters.....	2,685,000	527,000	400,000	-----	400,000	-----	400,000	-----
(BA) Staten Island Rapid Transit Bridge, N. Y. and N. J.	8,160,000	2,800,000	1,700,000	-----	1,700,000	-----	1,700,000	-----
(FC) Wellsville.....	1,014,000	864,000	150,000	-----	150,000	-----	150,000	-----
North Carolina:								
(N) Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Masonboro Inlet.....	425,000	120,000	306,000	160,000	306,000	-----	306,000	160,000
(FC) Wilkesboro Reservoir.....	8,050,000	79,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota:								
(P) Garrison Reservoir.....	294,000,000	266,836,000	4,500,000	-----	4,000,000	-----	4,500,000	-----
(FC) Lower Heart River.....	1,750,000	120,000	200,000	-----	200,000	-----	200,000	-----
Ohio:								
(N) Ashtabula Harbor.....	4,720,000	2,096,000	1,500,000	-----	1,500,000	-----	1,500,000	-----
(FC) Pillon Reservoir.....	28,800,000	10,327,000	4,000,000	-----	4,000,000	-----	4,000,000	-----
Greenup lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)								
Markland lock and dam, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Indiana.)								
(N) New Cumberland locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia.....	43,100,000	15,044,000	4,500,000	-----	4,500,000	-----	4,500,000	-----
New Richmond lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)								
(N) Pike Island lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia.....	66,900,000	74,000	500,000	50,000	426,800	50,000	500,000	50,000
(FC) Roseville.....	1,070,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
(N) Toledo Harbor (removal of center dike).....	526,000	380,000	146,000	-----	146,000	-----	146,000	-----

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See footnotes at end of table, p. 18.

Construction, general, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Construction, general, State, and project	Total estimated Federal cost	Amount appropriated to date	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Committee recommendation	
			Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pennsylvania—Continued								
(FC) <i>Kettle Creek Reservoir</i>	\$17,600,000	\$135,000		\$215,000		\$215,000		\$215,000
(N) <i>Marwell lock and dam, Monongahela River</i>	28,300,000			50,000		50,000		50,000
(FC) <i>Prompton Reservoir</i>	6,200,000	817,000	\$1,700,000		\$1,700,000		\$1,000,000	
(FC) <i>Stillwater Reservoir</i>	10,100,000	879,000	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
Rhode Island:								
(FC) <i>Woodsweket</i>	5,000,000	1,275,000	1,750,000		1,750,000		1,750,000	
South Dakota:								
(P) <i>Big Bend Reservoir</i>	75,600,000	150,000		300,000		300,000		300,000
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nehr., to Sioux City, Iowa (including Miners Bend) Iowa, Nebr., and S. Dak. (See Nebraska.)								
(P) <i>Oahe Reservoir</i>	380,000,000	90,513,000	27,500,000		26,000,000		27,400,000	
(FC) <i>Sioux Falls</i>	4,240,000	1,200,000	1,200,000		1,200,000		1,200,000	
Tennessee:								
(P) <i>Barkley Dam, Ky., and Tenn. (See Kentucky.)</i>								
(FC) <i>Cheatham lock and dam</i>	30,300,000	27,806,000	1,375,000		1,375,000		1,375,000	
(FC) <i>Lake City</i>	853,000	50,000	340,000		340,000		340,000	
(FC) <i>Memphis, Wolf River, and Nonconnaah Creek</i>	11,500,000	10,818,000	330,000		330,000		330,000	
(P) <i>Old Hickory lock and dam</i>	47,600,000	46,896,000	704,000		704,000		704,000	
Texas:								
(N) <i>Brazos Island Harbor</i>	4,080,000	400,000	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
(FC) <i>Buffalo Bayou</i>	41,700,000	15,626,000	2,900,000		2,900,000		2,900,000	
(FC) <i>Cooper Reservoir and Channel</i>	12,500,000	125,000		275,000		275,000		275,000
(RA) <i>Corpus Christi Bridge</i>	4,700,000	2,000,000	1,400,000		1,400,000		1,400,000	
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.:								
(a) Highway bridge at Willis site	6,090,000	800,000	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
(b) Additional recreation facilities	685,000	250,000					235,000	
(FC) Ferrells Bridge Reservoir	11,800,000	8,506,000	3,294,000		3,294,000		3,294,000	
(N) <i>Galveston seawall</i>	9,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
(N) <i>Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, Fla., and the Mexican Border (Galveston District):</i>								
(N) <i>Guadalupe River channel to Victoria</i>	6,860,000	315,000					248,000	
Reclined route, vicinity of Aransas Pass								
(N) <i>Houston ship channel</i>	2,500,000	257,000					890,000	
(FC) <i>Kenedy</i>	7,890,000	4,987,000	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
(FC) <i>Lampasas Channel Improvement</i>	(1)		(1)				(1)	
(FC) <i>Lampasas Reservoir</i>	1,060,000							30,000
(FC) <i>McGee Bend Dam</i>	26,300,000							100,000
(P) <i>McGee Bend Dam</i>	48,600,000	6,207,000					500,000	

(N)		3,030,000 14,600,000	330,000 75,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
(FC)	McKinney Bayou and Barkman Creek, Ark. and Tex. (See Arkansas).							
(FC)	Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway: 36-foot channel.							
(FC)	Proctor Reservoir.							
(N)	Red River levees below Denison Dam, Ark., La., and Tex. (See Arkansas.)	8,660,000	695,000	980,000		980,000		980,000
(FC)	Sabine-Neches Waterway.	14,700,000	915,000	500,000		500,000		500,000
(FC)	San Antonio Channel.	37,700,000	300,000		150,000		150,000	
	Utah:							
(FC)	Haco Reservoir.							
(FC)	Salt Lake City.	1,470,000	100,000	300,000		300,000		300,000
(FC)	Vermont:							
(FC)	Ball Mountain Reservoir.	16,600,000		1,300,000		1,300,000		1,300,000
(FC)	East Barre Reservoir (modification)	2,200,000	2,730,000	600,000		600,000		600,000
(FC)	North Hartland Reservoir.	11,800,000	266,000	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000
(FC)	North Springfield Reservoir.	10,800,000	649,000	1,300,000		1,300,000		1,300,000
(FC)	Townshend Reservoir.	11,400,000	831,000	1,200,000		1,200,000		1,600,000
	Virginia:							
(N)	Norfolk Harbor; Widening 40-foot channel.	5,180,000		1,750,000		1,750,000		1,750,000
(BA)	Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line R.R. bridge.	2,340,000	1,800,000	300,000		300,000		300,000
(FC)	Pound Reservoir.	13,300,000						
(N)	Waterway, coast of Virginia, Chesapeake Bay to Chincoteague Bay.	750,000	398,000	352,000		352,000		700,000
	Virgin Islands:							
	Washington:							
(N)	Bellingham Harbor.	1,478,000	400,000	1,078,000		1,078,000		1,078,000
(N)	Blaine Harbor.	471,000	116,000	335,000		335,000		335,000
(P)	Chief Joseph Dam.	150,000,000	136,346,000	4,800,000		4,800,000		4,800,000
(FC)	Cofar.	2,780,000	121,000		136,000		136,000	136,000
(N)	Columbia River at Baker Bay.	601,000	70,000	531,000		531,000		531,000
	Columbia River at the mouth, Oregon and Washington. (See Oregon.)							
(N)	Columbia River between Chinook, Wash., and head of Sand Island, Ore.	(1)		(1)				(1)
(FC)	Columbia River local protection: Lower Cowlitz River.	435,000			10,000		10,000	
(FC)	Eagle Gorge Reservoir.	23,100,000	7,951,000	8,000,000		8,000,000		8,000,000
(N)	Everett Harbor and Snohomish River.	436,000	120,000	316,000		316,000		316,000
(N)	Grays Harbor and Chehalis River:							
	(a) West Haven Breakwater Extension.	352,000	61,000	291,000		291,000		291,000
	(b) Bay City channel, West Haven Cove, break-water and Point Chehalis levee.	1,730,000	1,211,000	125,000		125,000		125,000
(P)	Ice Harbor lock and dam.	135,000,000	10,082,000	18,500,000		18,500,000		18,500,000
	Interstate bridge, Columbia River, Ore. and Wash. (See Oregon.)							
(F)	John Day lock and dam, Oregon and Washington.	350,000,000	2,000,000					1,000,000
(FC)	Lower Columbia River levees at new locations: Washougal area.	773,000	17,000		32,000		32,000	32,000
(P)	Lower Monumental lock and dam.	133,900,000	180,000		200,000		200,000	200,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 18.

Construction, general, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Construction, general, State, and project (1)	Total estimated Federal cost (2)	Amount appropriated to date (3)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Committee recommendation	
			Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
Washington—Continued								
(N) Port Angeles Harbor	\$395,000		\$395,000		\$395,000		\$395,000	
(N) Shishole Bay	2,200,000	\$420,000	1,780,000		1,780,000		1,780,000	
The Dalles Dam, Oreg. and Wash. (See Oregon.)								
(N) Willapa River and Harbor and Naselle River	1,035,000	130,000	555,000		555,000		555,000	
West Virginia:								
Cumberland, Md. and Ridgeley, W. Va. (See Maryland.)								
(N) Hidebrand lock and dam	13,200,000	3,897,000	5,300,000		5,300,000		5,300,000	
New Cumberland lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia. (See Ohio.)								
(N) Opetiska lock and dam	19,900,000							\$100,000
Pike Island lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia. (See Ohio.)								
(FC) Summerville Reservoir	37,700,000	371,000		\$225,000		\$225,000		225,000
(FC) Sutton Reservoir	29,400,000	8,291,000	8,000,000		8,000,000		8,000,000	
Wisconsin:								
(N) Prairie Du Chien Harbor	(1)		(1)				(1)	
Wyoming:								
(FC) Sheridan	2,590,000	60,000	200,000		200,000		200,000	
(FC) Local protection projects not requiring specific legislation			3,000,000		3,000,000		3,500,000	
(FC) Emergency bank protection			400,000		400,000		400,000	
(FC) Snagging and clearing			500,000		600,000		600,000	
Projects deferred for restudy				3,000		3,000		3,000
Small authorized projects			3,000,000		3,000,000		4,000,000	
Dredging projects (planning)				50,000		50,000		50,000
Reduction for anticipated savings and slippages			-14,000,000		-29,000,000		-14,000,000	
Total	7,625,175,000	1,881,527,000	444,655,000	7,500,000	413,868,900	6,717,900	457,815,000	10,625,500
(N) Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program (Fish and Wildlife Service)	24,753,000	13,751,000	1,600,000		1,600,000		1,600,000	
Total construction, general	7,649,929,000	1,895,278,000	446,255,000	7,500,000	415,468,900	6,717,900	459,415,000	10,625,500
			(453,755,000)	(453,755,000)	(422,186,800)		(470,040,500)	

¹ Included under item of \$3,000,000 for small authorized projects.

² Estimate shown is present estimate for bank-stabilization and channel-rectification work at emergency locations only.

³ Estimated cost is for general studies only.

⁴ Based on an interim division of all construction costs, 85 percent Federal and 15 percent non-Federal, pending congressional action on a restudy undertaken in accordance with the 1954 Flood Control Act.

⁵ Project not yet authorized.

⁶ Fiscal year 1958 funds request for Dyberry project reduced to \$1,500,000 during testimony before subcommittee.

⁷ Fiscal year 1958 funds request for Prompton project reduced to \$1,000,000 during testimony before subcommittee.

NOTE.—Projects shown in *italics* are new projects or modifications of projects on which construction has not started, and projects in *boldface* are those projects to be completed with the amount in the approved budget estimate.

INVESTIGATIONS COSTS

The House committee has directed that the corps include in the total costs of projects the costs of general investigations in budget tables and justifications hereafter. The committee is wholeheartedly in agreement with the principle set forth in the House report. However, the committee has discussed this matter with the corps and has determined that the general investigations costs represent only about three-tenths of 1 percent of the costs of such projects. Preparation for the submission of the 1959 budget has progressed to a point where the revisions of prescribed budget tables and justifications to include a proportional cost of previous surveys would entail a major revision of that material. Further, the matter of assigning such costs for projects resulting from a series of comprehensive basin studies presents a most difficult administrative problem. The committee is convinced that the administrative problems and costs involved in complying with House directive far outweigh the value of assigning such costs to projects. The committee does not see any advantage in including such costs in project estimates submitted for budgetary considerations of the Congress since they have a negligible effect upon project economics.

DRY PASS, ALASKA

This is a relatively simple dredging project with a very small amount of planning required, principally predredging surveys which are required immediately preceding the advertising for bids. The committee believes it would be more economical in the long run to provide construction funds in fiscal year 1958, since dredging equipment will be located in Alaska for other work. It is believed that this will permit a reduction in the cost of mobilizing equipment for that project.

ARKANSAS RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

General Studies

The Corps of Engineers testified that they contemplated utilizing \$500,000 from funds appropriated for construction projects in the Arkansas River Basin toward general studies and that they could economically utilize an additional \$275,000 for this purpose. The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$225,000 of planning funds to be coupled with the \$500,000 obtained from construction funds for studies on the comprehensive plan for the Arkansas River.

RED RIVER LEVIES BELOW DENISON DAM

The committee is of the opinion that the Corps of Engineers has too narrowly and conservatively interpreted their authority for bank stabilization works on the Red River, and that they should prosecute the bank protection works with due regard to comprehensive future losses of farm lands, levies, and permanent alinement of the river.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, SUCCESS AND TERMINUS RESERVOIRS,
CALIF., AND CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA, FLORIDA

The budget estimate contained the following language:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for projects which are authorized by a law limiting the amount to be appropriated therefor, except as may be within the limits of the amount now or hereafter authorized to be appropriated:

The amounts the Bureau of the Budget felt would be required for these projects in excess of the existing monetary authorizations are:

Los Angeles County drainage area, California-----	\$1, 885, 000
Success and Terminus Reservoirs, Calif-----	6, 882, 000
Central and southern Florida, Florida-----	274, 000

The House committee recommended a reduction in the amount for these projects to the balance of the monetary authorization and omitted the proposed budget language and directed the Corps of Engineers on the California projects to proceed up to the limit of the budget estimates, using available unobligated funds, should legislation be enacted increasing the monetary authorization to an amount equal to or in excess of the total of the budget estimates.

The Senate passed S. 497, the river and harbor and flood control authorization bill, increasing the monetary authorization for these basins, and the House committee is considering S. 497.

The committee has therefore recommended increased appropriations for these projects and inserted the language recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

MIDDLE CREEK, CALIF.

The House committee recommended the deletion of funds for the Middle Creek project because of the uncertainty of ultimate local cooperation for the project. Since the House action, the Lake County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution on June 17, 1957, to legally form the maintenance district. The committee therefore recommends appropriation of the budget estimate for this project.

NEW MELONES DAM, CALIF.

The Corps of Engineers has completed their feasibility report on this project and submitted their recommendations to the Public Works Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. The corps reports that a favorable project was developed which requires modifying legislation to authorize the power features. It is anticipated that the modifying legislation will be enacted this session. On this basis, the committee recommends the appropriation of additional planning funds for this project in order not to break the continuity of planning. The engineers are directed not to expend any funds appropriated in this fiscal year for the New Melones project until the modifying legislation has been enacted.

SAN ANTONIO AND CHINO CREEKS, CALIF.

The Flood Control Act of 1938 relieved local interests of the requirements of local cooperation for reservoir and for channel improvement projects. The 1941 and subsequent flood control acts have required local cooperation on channel improvement projects. Since these acts were not retroactive, there were a number of channel improvement projects authorized without local cooperation. Some of these projects have been constructed. The San Antonio and Chino Creeks project in California is under construction. Other channel improvement projects in this category have not been initiated.

The House committee recommended a reduction of \$678,900 in the budget estimate for this project, which represented the prorata amount which local interests would be required to bear under present requirements of local cooperation.

The committee recommends the full budget estimate for this project. The project is being constructed in accordance with the provisions of the law under which it was authorized. There are five cities and several smaller communities directly affected by this project. In the absence of legislation requiring local cooperation, it would be a difficult and time-consuming task to secure the voluntary local cooperation for this project.

In arriving at the conclusion that the full budget estimate should be provided for this project, the committee is of the opinion that this is more than just a local protection project. In addition to the fact that many communities are involved, it notes that the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, and Pacific Electric Railway (a local carrier of large quantities of reloaded transcontinental freight) all cross the overflow area and are subject to critical curtailment of service. In addition, four transcontinental highways, as well as State and local roads, cross the overflow area and will continue to be subject to critical damage unless the improvements are completed.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY FROM TRENTON, N. J., TO MIAMI

The committee has included in the bill the budget estimate of \$1,150,000 for continuing the work now in progress on the 12-foot protected inland barge channel from Trenton, N. J., to Miami, Fla. The construction of this channel is now completed over approximately 88 percent of the distance between these 2 cities, or to a point about halfway between Jacksonville and Miami. Evidence as to the essential relation of this protected barge route to the threat of submarine warfare against our coastal merchant shipping has been submitted to the committee in specific detail which, it is believed, has not been heretofore presented to Congress in connection with this waterway. This evidence makes it increasingly clear that the war-insurance value of the project in avoidance of enormous economic losses in ships and cargoes in any future major war makes it an important element in the national defense which should not be deferred. The committee recommends that the work now in progress be continued without interruption, and that succeeding annual budget estimates include sufficient funds to insure its orderly completion to Miami.

PORT ST. JOE HARBOR (FLA.)

The committee did not include funds for Port St. Joe Harbor, but was impressed with the need for construction work on this authorized project due to the rapid growth of industry in that area and recommends that the Corps of Engineers give careful consideration to the inclusion of funds for this project in its 1959 budget.

MISSOURI RIVER, OMAHA TO SIOUX CITY, IOWA

The House committee in its report directed the Corps of Engineers to proceed with a cutoff channel in the De Soto-Bertrand Bend area, in lieu of constructing river-stabilization facilities in the Bertrand-Harrison Bends of the river as contemplated under the authorized project.

The plan of the Fish and Wildlife Service for the proposed refuge requires 9,315 acres. There is opposition on the part of the land-owners from both States—Iowa and Nebraska—to the acquisition of these lands. The committee has been advised by the Fish and

Wildlife Service that it would not recommend approval by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, which must approve the refuge, of a refuge substantially smaller than their existing plan.

The cutoff proposed would destroy the usable value of about 4,000 acres of land which would become an island separated by water from access for marketing of the crops raised. Such an action would be unjustified unless the refuge is established. Since the refuge can only be established with the approval of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission unless it is authorized by separate legislation, the committee cannot concur in the directive of the House committee.

Protective works in the De Soto-Bertrand Bend area should proceed in an orderly manner. Accordingly, the committee directs the Corps of Engineers to defer work in this area to April 1, 1958. If by that time the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission has approved the establishment of the refuge, the Corps of Engineers should proceed with the cutoff as directed by the House committee. If the plan for refuge has not been approved by the Commission by that time, the Corps of Engineers is directed to proceed with the authorized bank stabilization in De Soto-Bertrand Bend area.

RATHBUN AND RED ROCK DAMS, IOWA

The House committee recommended against the appropriation of funds for the continuation of planning on these 2 projects, because it appeared that comprehensive watershed and soil-conservation practices might serve much of the flood-control purpose assigned to these 2 reservoirs. The representatives of the Corps of Engineers that appeared before the committee testified that these projects are required for flood control. The committee recommends the appropriation of funds to continue planning on these projects, and directs the Corps of Engineers to evaluate the effectiveness of watershed and soil-conservation practices on these watersheds in the control of major floods. It is desired that they be prepared to report on this matter when they appear before the Appropriations Committees next year.

ELK CITY (TABLE MOUND), KANS.

The House committee disapproved the budget estimate for the continuation of planning this reservoir, because of its low economic ratio on an incremental basis.

The Elk City Reservoir is one of a system of six reservoirs in the Verdigris River Basin. The system of reservoirs has a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.29 to 1.0. The plan of flood protection was designed and recommended as a system. Each unit of that system is required to provide the authorized protection. The Verdigris River Basin is subject to serious flooding, and in fact was subjected to a series of storms and floods in May of this year.

Two of the six reservoirs have been completed. The Oologah and Toronto Reservoirs are under construction. The committee believes that the authorized flood-control projects in this basin should be built in an orderly sequence. The committee therefore recommends the continuation of planning on the Elk City Reservoir.

TUTTLE CREEK RESERVOIR, KANS.

An appropriation of \$10,000,000 is recommended for flood control works in connection with the Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Big Blue River, Kans. The Corps of Engineers has been proceeding with the con-

struction of this project with the understanding that, pursuant to the committee's restriction in 1952, the dam will be operated as a dry dam without either power or conservation features. The committee now understands that the prolonged drought in this area has caused renewed interest in the provision of conservation storage in this reservoir and the Kansas Water Resources Board favors such storage. The Corps of Engineers has testified that studies to date indicate that the addition of conservation storage is feasible. Accordingly, the restriction previously placed on the operation of this dam is removed in order that the Corps of Engineers may proceed with this reservoir on the basis of providing adequate conservation storage.

It has been brought to the committee's attention that the acquisition of certain properties of the Irving telephone exchange within the reservoir, coupled with a decision of the Kansas State Corporation Commission requiring the maintenance of service to the remaining customers of the company, will result in a financial loss to the owner of the exchange. Since a similar problem is apt to result at other communities in the reservoir area, the Corps of Engineers is requested to make a study of this entire problem in consultation with the Kansas State Corporation Commission, the affected owners of the telephone exchanges, and other telephone systems in the area with a view to developing an equitable plan which will compensate the owners for the actual taking of their property, and which will provide the most economical means of serving the remaining customers of these companies with service comparable to the service they are now receiving.

It is desired that the results of this study be presented to the committee when the representatives of the corps testify before the committee next year.

WILSON RESERVOIR, KANS.

The House committee disallowed the budget estimate for planning on this project because the benefits assigned to the irrigation development may never be realized. Testimony before the Senate committee showed that this reservoir is one of many authorized reservoirs necessary to control floods in the Kansas area. The testimony further showed that neglecting the benefit to the irrigation development, this project would have a benefit to cost ratio of 1.12 to 1.0. The committee therefore believes the project is justified as a flood control project and has recommended the appropriation of \$50,000 for planning.

PLAQUEMINE-MORGAN CITY ALTERNATE ROUTE, LOUISIANA

Since authorization of this project, the highway system that will cross the canal has been changed from a 2-lane to a 4-lane highway. The project originally provided for a two-lane bridge. To meet the present situation, the committee has recommended the following language to permit construction of a bridge comparable to the new highway in order not to become a bottleneck in carrying traffic across the canal:

: Provided further, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 of the funds herein or hereafter provided for the Plaquemine-Morgan City alternate Route, shall be available for the construction of a four-lane, high level, fixed bridge on Louisiana State Highway No. 1 (formerly Route 168) over the extension of the Plaquemine-Morgan City route of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana.

MISSOURI RIVER, KANSAS CITY TO THE MOUTH

The House committee recommended the following language in the paragraph on "Construction, general" in the bill:

Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used on the project Missouri River, Kansas City to the mouth, for any purpose other than bank stabilization work.

The committee has recommended a clarifying amendment as follows: After the word "appropriated" and before the words "in this Act" insert the following: for "Construction, general,".

This will prevent a possible interpretation that maintenance dredging cannot be performed in this reach of the river.

DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA TO TRENTON

The committee concurs in the action of the House committee in directing the Corps of Engineers to proceed with the construction of the 40-foot channel in the Delaware River. In view of the increased scope of the work over that originally programed in the budget estimate, the committee recommends \$11,000,000 instead of \$9,000,000 for this project in fiscal year 1958.

ABIQUIU DAM, N. MEX.

The House committee has directed the Corps of Engineers to eliminate the uncontrolled outlet in the Abiquiu Dam.

The committee is aware of the fact that the uncontrolled outlet is not required from an engineering standpoint. However, the agreements which led to the authorizing legislation and the authorizing legislation itself requires the uncontrolled outlet. The committee therefore directs the Corps of Engineers to comply with the provisions of the authorizing legislation with respect to storage which requires the inclusion of an uncontrolled outlet.

ARTESIA, N. MEX.

The House committee denied the request for appropriations for construction of this project since a local bond issue is necessary to raise the funds required for local cooperation, and recommended delaying the project until the bond issue is undertaken and local cooperation is assured.

There is no evidence that there will be any delay on the part of local interests. At the time of the House committee action, the design memorandum which would be the basis of the district engineer approaching the local interests with the final project plans had not been completed. That memorandum has been completed. Local interests had indicated a willingness to provide any reasonable amount of local cooperation. The most recent information available to the committee indicated that at least 90 percent of the property required for construction purposes can be acquired by January 1, 1958, without resorting to a bond issue; and that the bonds for the remaining portion and for the acquisition of property for maintenance purposes will be voted on in April 1958.

The committee therefore recommends the appropriation of construction funds for the flood protection works at Artesia.

WILKESBORO RESERVOIR, N. C.

The House committee disallowed the budget estimate of \$160,000 for planning.

The committee is informed that due to the opposition to this project, the Corps of Engineers made a study to determine whether they could arrive at an economical solution of the flood problem by the use of smaller upstream reservoirs. The result of that study showed that the economics of the system of upstream reservoirs was considerably inferior to the authorized project.

The committee therefore recommends the appropriation of planning funds for the Wilkesboro Reservoir as being the most economical solution of the flood problem in this area.

FARGO, N. DAK.

The committee is informed that local interests at Fargo, N. Dak., are prepared to furnish local cooperation for the authorized protective works. The division engineer testified that \$255,000 is available for the Red River of the North project, of which the local protection project at Fargo is a unit. The committee desires that as soon as the conditions of local cooperation have been fulfilled, the Corps of Engineers initiate construction of the Fargo unit, using available funds.

GARRISON DAM, N. DAK.

The committee has recommended the budget estimate for the Garrison Dam.

In connection with the development of the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District by the North Dakota State Conservation District several siphons were constructed under United States Highway 85 to convey water to a portion of this project. The proposed relocation of United States Highway 85 made necessary by the Garrison Dam does not provide for the extension of these siphons to the project lands subsequently acquired by the Government and leased back to the original owners.

The North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission has indicated that one-half the cost of extending these siphons could be raised locally if the Federal Government would appropriate the remaining 50 percent of their cost.

The committee has considered this request and recommends inclusion of the following language in the bill:

: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Army shall advance to the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission out of funds herein or hereafter appropriated for the Garrison Project, North Dakota, 50 per centum of the cost, but not to exceed \$40,000, for the construction of works to improve the productivity and fertility of Government-owned lands within the Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota, formerly part of the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District, subject, however, to a mutual agreement being reached by the Chief of Engineers, the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, and the lessees using the land for the full repayment of the funds advanced by the Federal Government within a period of ten years

ROSEVILLE, OHIO

This is a combination levee and channel-improvement project. The non-Federal first cost of the levee portion of this project is estimated at \$59,000 and local interests are required to maintain the

levee portion of the project. With respect to the channel improvement portion of this project, the situation is somewhat similar to the project for San Antonio and Chino Creeks, Calif., in that no local cooperation is required for this portion of the project in the authorizing legislation.

The village has expended approximately \$34,000 for the excavation of a channel through the bridge and for other channel-improvement work. The village of Roseville has given assurances of local cooperation and has on deposit \$10,000 of funds raised by subscription in 1947 for the purpose of meeting the requirements of local cooperation.

The House committee recommended a reduction of \$73,200 in the budget estimate, which the committee estimated as being equivalent to the current local contribution which would have been required had the project been authorized under the 1941 or subsequent acts.

The committee recommends the full budget estimate since the village has proceeded with their share of the local cooperation required under the authorizing legislation, and has in addition expended some \$34,000 for channel excavation in an effort to help relieve the flood problem at Roseville.

ALLEGHENY RIVER RESERVOIR, PA.

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1 million to initiate construction of this project. The Corps of Engineers has indicated a willingness to accept flowage easements over land owned by the Seneca Indians, in order that the reservation may be kept intact. The committee desires that the Corps of Engineers cooperate to the maximum extent practicable with the Seneca Indians, in order to minimize the effect of the Allegheny River Reservoir on the Indian lands. It is recognized that if the Seneca Indian Nation elects to grant easements for this purpose, they will control the reservoir area within the boundaries of their reservation, and that recreational benefits will inure to the Seneca Nation as a result of the development of this project. The committee recognizes that this procedure may not be entirely satisfactory to all the Seneca Indians, but also realizes that they have rights in the courts if they insist on determining the issues involved in the courts.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

The House committee disallowed the budget estimate of \$350,000 to initiate construction of this project. Its action was based on the fact that after the completion of the Bear Creek Reservoir, now under construction, the elimination of residual damages at Allentown would not be economically feasible.

The survey report, which was the basis for the authorization of flood protection for the Lehigh River, showed that the only feasible plan for flood protection in this basin was a combination of a reservoir and local protective works at Allentown and Bethlehem. That report clearly showed that the local protection works on an incremental basis was not economically justified, but that the system as a whole was economically justified. It was on this basis that the plan of improvement was recommended by the Chief of Engineers and authorized by the Congress.

The committee finds that these projects are interdependent and both are needed to provide a sufficient degree of protection for this urban community, and accordingly recommends the appropriation of funds to initiate construction of the protective works at Allentown.

OAHE RESERVOIR, S. DAK.

The committee recommends \$27,400,000 for this project. Representatives of the Corps of Engineers testified that they could economically use the full budget estimate and that they had taken into account their unobligated balances when they recommended a reduction of \$13,335,000 in the overall budget estimate for "Construction General."

FERRELLS BRIDGE RESERVOIR, TEX.

The present estimated cost of this project to local interests is \$1,800,000, which is the estimate of the increased cost of the project attributable to the water-supply features. This contribution is due on January 1, 1958.

In order to ease the burden on local interests at a time when local financing is extremely difficult and costly, the committee proposes language which will provide for two equal payments instead of a single payment. The proposed language has been approved by the Corps of Engineers and will provide the funds required when needed instead of providing part of the funds in advance of their actual need.

The committee therefore recommends that the following language be included in the bill:

: Provided further, That the contribution by local interests toward construction of the Ferrells Bridge Reservoir, Texas, as required by Public Law 160, 84th Congress, may be made in two equal installments of 50 per centum each, payable on January 1, 1958, and September 1, 1958, and that title to the proportionate share of the water-supply storage authorized in said reservoir shall pass to such local interests upon completion of each of the separate payments.

WACO RESERVOIR, TEX.

The House committee in its report stated that the committee has no objection to the acceptance by the corps of an advance of \$250,000 from local interests against their ultimate contribution to the project, if this will permit the corps to proceed with a construction contract award in the coming fiscal year. The committee concurs in the position taken by the House committee.

LOWER MONUMENTAL

The committee has approved an appropriation of \$500,000 for planning Lower Monumental Dam. It is the intention of the committee that funds appropriated to the Lower Monumental Dam may be utilized for determining the location of Little Goose Dam as a part of planning the Lower Monumental project.

COLUMBIA RIVER FISH SANCTUARY PROGRAM

During the hearings it was brought out that the Fish and Wildlife Service had been required to reduce their request for funds for studies of salmon and port fishery in Idaho from \$125,000 to \$25,000. The committee directs that the Fish and Wildlife Service allocate \$125,000 for these studies during fiscal year 1958.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

Appropriation, 1957.....	\$95, 900, 000
Budget estimate, 1958.....	99, 000, 000
House allowance.....	98, 870, 000
Committee recommendation.....	103, 850, 000

The details of the committee's recommendations are shown on the following table:

Operation and maintenance, fiscal year 1958

Item	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958	House allowance	Committee recommendation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL			
1. Navigation:			
(a) Channels and harbors.....	\$50, 150, 000	\$50, 150, 000	\$50, 150, 000
(b) Locks, dams, reservoirs, and canals.....	22, 420, 000	22, 420, 000	22, 420, 000
(c) Surveys of northern and northwestern lakes.....	545, 500	545, 500	545, 500
2. Flood control:			
(a) Reservoirs.....	4, 240, 000	4, 240, 000	4, 240, 000
(b) Other (including channel improvement projects, miscellaneous maintenance items and inspections).....	832, 000	832, 000	832, 000
3. Multiple-purpose projects, including power.....	14, 980, 000	14, 980, 000	14, 980, 000
4. Lower Columbia fish sanctuary program (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service).....	1, 315, 000	1, 315, 000	1, 315, 000
5. Emergency operations:			
(a) Removing sunken vessels and other obstructions to navigation.....	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000
(b) Protecting, clearing, straightening channels of navigable waters not specifically authorized by Congress (work under sec. 3, River and Harbor Act, Mar. 2, 1945).....	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000
(c) Flood control emergencies, repair and flood fighting and rescue work.....	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000
(d) Planning emergency restoration:			
(1) Navigation channels and harbor areas.....	20, 000	20, 000	-----
(2) Census of terminal facilities.....	130, 000	-----	-----
6. Deferred maintenance.....	-----	-----	5, 000, 000
7. Niagara remedial works.....	37, 500	37, 500	37, 500
Total, operation and maintenance, general.....	99, 000, 000	98, 870, 000	103, 850, 000

Last year the committee recommended an appropriation of \$10 million to provide for the orderly reduction in the backlog of deferred maintenance. This year the budget estimate provides \$5 million for this purpose. In order to obtain the benefits from the investments made, and to prevent further deterioration of project works, the committee believes that an expenditure of \$10 million is justified annually for the next 5 years. Accordingly, the committee recommends an additional \$5 million for reduction of the backlog of deferred maintenance.

COLUMBIA RIVER FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

During the hearings and by separate correspondence, the Fish and Wildlife Service has brought to the attention of the committee the need for correction of disease and nutritional deficiencies at program hatcheries. They have also stressed the importance of control of predation upon young salmon released from the hatcheries.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is of the opinion that the most logical approach to this problem is to reduce the production of fish at the hatcheries to the extent necessary to provide funds and manpower to solve these problems. They state that research projects elsewhere

cannot be dropped to provide funds and manpower on the Columbia River disease and nutrition problems.

The committee is of the opinion that the problems presented are similar to those encountered in any hatchery operation where there are large concentrations of fish. It is of the opinion that these are the types of problems that should be handled by the Fish and Wildlife Service out of their regular appropriation for research and that the Columbia River fisheries development program should not be expanded to include research.

In view of the fact that the annual appropriation for the Fish and Wildlife Service has been enacted, and in view of the importance of initiating this study, the committee would have no objection to the utilization of up to \$120,000, in fiscal year 1958, of funds budgeted for hatchery operations, for initiation of studies to correct the deficiencies mentioned. Should additional research be required in fiscal year 1959 the Fish and Wildlife Service is directed to budget for these studies as part of their regular research program.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1957.....	\$10, 400, 000
Budget estimate, 1958.....	11, 350, 000
House allowance.....	11, 350, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 350, 000

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$11,350,000, the amount allowed by the House. This is an increase of \$950,000 over the amount appropriated for 1957, of which \$450,000 is required for payment into the retirement fund. The major portion of the balance represents a transfer of employees on project payrolls to the general expenses payroll.

General expenses, fiscal year 1958

Item (1)	Approved budget esti- mate for fiscal year 1958 (2)	House allowance (3)	Committee recommenda- tion (4)
GENERAL EXPENSES			
1. Executive direction and management:			
(a) Office, Chief of Engineers.....	\$3, 440, 000	\$3, 440, 000	\$3, 440, 000
(b) Division offices.....	5, 325, 000	5, 325, 000	5, 325, 000
Subtotal, executive direction and management.....	8, 765, 000	8, 765, 000	8, 765, 000
2. Review boards:			
(a) River and Harbor Board.....	515, 000	515, 000	515, 000
(b) Beach Erosion Board.....	135, 000	135, 000	135, 000
Subtotal, review boards.....	650, 000	650, 000	650, 000
3. Regulation:			
(a) Regulation of hydraulic mining on Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers (California Debris Commission).....	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000
(b) Prevention of illegal deposits in New York Harbor.....	335, 000	335, 000	335, 000
(c) Miscellaneous inspections, issuance of permits, harbor lines, etc.....	625, 000	625, 000	625, 000
Subtotal, regulation.....	965, 000	965, 000	965, 000
4. Commercial statistics.....	843, 000	843, 000	843, 000
5. Special investigations.....	127, 000	127, 000	127, 000
Total, general expenses.....	11, 350, 000	11, 350, 000	11, 350, 000

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

Appropriation, 1957.....	\$62,791,000
Budget estimate, 1958.....	59,000,000
House allowance.....	58,950,000
Committee recommendation.....	62,480,000

BATON ROUGE HARBOR

During the hearings local interests testified that on March 8, 1957, the port commission formally offered to raise up to \$750,000 toward the dredging cost of this project in addition to the local cost for terminal facilities and rights-of-way, if the Federal Government appropriates an equal amount for improvement of the Baton Rouge Harbor. The Corps of Engineers testified that they could economically use \$1,000,000 in fiscal year 1958. The committee therefore recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 to be coupled with \$500,000 to be contributed by the port commission, and the acceptance of such funds by the Corps of Engineers has the approval of the committee.

The details of the committee's recommendation are shown on the following table:

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, fiscal year 1958

Item (1)	Approved budget esti- mate for fiscal year 1958 (2)	House allowance (3)	Committee recommenda- tion (4)
1. General investigations:			
(a) Examinations and surveys.....	\$519,000	\$519,000	\$519,000
(b) Collection and study of basic data.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
Subtotal, general investigations.....	569,000	569,000	569,000
2. Construction and planning:			
Mississippi River levees.....	1,925,000	1,925,000	1,925,000
Channel improvement.....	18,300,000	18,300,000	20,000,000
Section 6 levees.....	0	0	0
Memphis Harbor.....	0	122,000	122,000
Vicksburg Harbor.....	600,000	600,000	750,000
Baton Rouge Harbor.....	0	0	500,000
Old River control.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
St. Francis Basin.....	3,000,000	12,878,000	2,878,000
Lower White River.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
Reelfoot Lake.....	166,000	166,000	166,000
Cache Basin.....	0	0	0
L'Anquille Basin.....	0	0	0
West Tennessee tributaries.....	0	0	0
Grand Prairie-Bayou Meto.....	50,000	0	0
Lower Arkansas.....	400,000	400,000	400,000
Tensas Basin:			
Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, etc.....	950,000	950,000	1,000,000
Red River backwater.....	0	0	0
Yazoo Basin.....	(4,060,000)	(4,060,000)	(4,060,000)
Sardis Reservoir.....	0	0	0
Enid Reservoir.....	0	0	0
Arkabutla Reservoir.....	500,000	500,000	500,000
Grenada Reservoir.....	0	0	0
Greenwood.....	0	0	0
Belzoni.....	0	0	0
Yazoo City.....	0	0	0
Auxiliary channels.....	2,010,000	2,010,000	2,010,000
Main stem.....	700,000	700,000	700,000
Tributaries.....	200,000	200,000	200,000
Big Sunflower River, etc.....	650,000	650,000	650,000
Yazoo backwater.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
Lower Red River.....	0	0	0
Bayou Cocodrie and tributaries.....	0	0	0
Atchafalaya Basin.....	2,850,000	2,850,000	3,500,000
Amite River.....	0	0	0
Lake Pontchartrain.....	550,000	550,000	550,000
Completed work.....	0	0	0
Total construction and planning.....	42,911,000	42,861,000	45,911,000
3. Maintenance.....	15,520,000	15,520,000	16,000,000
4. Flood-control emergencies.....	0	0	0
Grand total.....	59,000,000	58,950,000	62,480,000

¹ Reduced to provide \$122,000 for Memphis Harbor.

UNITED STATES SECTION, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT BOARD OF
ENGINEERS

Appropriation, 1957.....	\$150,000
Budget estimate, 1958.....	125,000
House allowance.....	125,000
Committee recommendation.....	125,000

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$125,000 for necessary expenses of the United States section of the St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers. The language provides for the reimbursement of the expenditures by the United States entity authorized to construct the power works in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$5,680,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 5,932,000
House allowance.....	4,500,000
Committee recommendation.....	5,932,000

¹ Includes \$255,600 for the payment of civil-service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$5,932,000 for the general investigations activities of the Bureau of Reclamation. The basis of a sound reclamation program is adequate investigations, and the committee feels that the amount of the budget estimate is essential to maintain this program.

It is the view of the committee that in order to make the most economic use of the funds provided, the Bureau should have authority to make transfers, when approved by the Secretary, between projects and activities submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate. The Bureau should advise the appropriation committees when it desires to use funds on any project or investigation not included in the justifications.

The Bureau should make every effort to expedite those investigations where local interests have contributed funds toward the cost thereof.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$143,975,500
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 135,658,000
House allowance.....	113,046,223
Committee recommendation.....	120,386,223

¹ Includes \$1,659,940 for the payment of civil-service retirement cost pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the approval of a new construction program totaling \$138,958,000 to be financed by the reallocation of \$18,571,777 of previously appropriated funds and an appropriation of \$120,386,223. The following tabulation sets out the new construction program submitted in the budget, the program approved by the House, and the recommended program of the committee:

	Budget	House	Committee recommend- ation
Total new program.....	\$147, 158, 000	\$133, 168, 000	\$138, 958, 000
Less previously appropriated funds.....	11, 500, 000	20, 121, 777	18, 571, 777
Appropriation.....	135, 658, 000	113, 046, 223	120, 386, 223

This method of financing the reclamation construction program has been used for several years, and has proved to be a workable method. However, the committee wishes to make it clear that the major portion of these previously appropriated funds that have been reallocated are not the results of savings, but are the results of delays and slippages in the construction program.

The new construction program recommended by the committee is set forth in the following tabulation:

State and project	Budget esti- mate, 1958	House allowance	Senate allowance
Arizona: Gila project.....	\$869, 000	\$869, 000	\$869, 000
Arizona-California-Nevada: Parker-Davis project.....	792, 000	792, 000	792, 000
California:			
Central Valley project:			
Less Trinity River division.....	8, 038, 400	5, 773, 400	8, 038, 400
Trinity River division.....	17, 107, 600	17, 107, 600	17, 107, 600
Santa Maria project.....	5, 627, 000	5, 627, 000	5, 627, 000
Solano project.....	3, 672, 000	3, 672, 000	3, 672, 000
Ventura River project.....	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000
Colorado:			
Collbran project.....	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000
Colorado-Big Thompson project.....	549, 000	549, 000	549, 000
Idaho:			
Little Wood River project.....	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000
Michaud Flats project.....	1, 297, 000	1, 297, 000	1, 297, 000
Minidoka project, North Side pumping division.....	1, 465, 000	1, 465, 000	1, 465, 000
Palisades project.....	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000
Montana-North Dakota: Fort Peck project.....	645, 000	645, 000	645, 000
New Mexico: Middle Rio Grande project.....	3, 758, 000	3, 758, 000	3, 758, 000
Oklahoma: Washita Basin project.....	3, 500, 000	3, 500, 000	3, 500, 000
Oregon:			
Crooked River project.....	850, 000	850, 000	850, 000
Rogue River project, Talent division.....	6, 041, 000	6, 041, 000	6, 041, 000
Wapinitia project.....	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000
Utah:			
Provo River project.....	574, 000	574, 000	574, 000
Weber Basin project.....	6, 500, 000	6, 500, 000	6, 500, 000
Washington:			
Chief Joseph Dam project, Foster Creek division.....	1, 138, 000	1, 138, 000	1, 138, 000
Columbia Basin project.....	13, 850, 000	13, 850, 000	13, 850, 000
Yakima project, Roza division.....	697, 000	697, 000	697, 000
Wyoming:			
Eden project.....	875, 000	875, 000	875, 000
Shoshone project.....	544, 000	544, 000	544, 000
Drainage and minor construction program.....	893, 000	893, 000	893, 000
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....	3, 530, 000	3, 530, 000	3, 530, 000
Loan program, distribution systems.....	7, 700, 000	None	None
Missouri River Basin project:			
Ainsworth unit, Nebraska.....	1, 100, 000	None	1, 100, 000
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.....	1, 471, 000	1, 471, 000	1, 471, 000
Cedar Bluff unit, Kansas.....	50, 000	None	50, 000
Farwell unit, Nebraska.....	750, 000	None	750, 000
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	3, 260, 000	3, 260, 000	3, 260, 000
Glendo unit, Wyoming.....	9, 951, 000	9, 951, 000	9, 951, 000
Helena Valley unit, Montana.....	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000
Kirwin unit, Kansas.....	1, 435, 000	1, 435, 000	1, 435, 000
Owl Creek unit, Wyoming.....	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000
Sargent unit, Nebraska.....	313, 000	313, 000	313, 000
Shoshone extensions unit, Wyoming.....	500, 000	None	None
Transmission division, various States.....	8, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	8, 000, 000
Webster unit, Kansas.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000
Drainage and minor construction.....	791, 000	791, 000	791, 000
Missouri River Basin investigations.....	3, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	3, 000, 000
Other Department of Interior agencies.....	3, 125, 000	2, 500, 000	3, 125, 000
Total construction and rehabilitation.....	147, 158, 000	133, 168, 000	138, 958, 000
Less available unobligated balances.....	11, 500, 000	20, 121, 777	18, 571, 777
Appropriation.....	135, 658, 000	113, 046, 223	120, 386, 223

BOULDER CANYON PROJECT, NEVADA-ARIZONA

The committee recommends concurrence in the House action of reallocating \$813,923 provided in prior years for this project. These funds were for the planning and initial construction contracts for unit N-8 in the Hoover powerplant. Under the terms of the Boulder Project Act the allottees must agree on the use of the generator. Until this agreement is reached these funds could not be used.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$25,146,000 for this project. Of the amount recommended, \$17,107,600 is for the continuation of construction of the Trinity division of the project. The amount recommended does not include any funds for the development of the power features of the Trinity division of the project.

The committee recommends that the following features of the project, which were disallowed by the House, be allowed:

Friant-Kern distribution system, \$888,000.—These facilities would serve 4,100 acres of the Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District. Approximately 47 percent of the lands to be served are classified as class 6 lands, which the Secretary cannot certify as suitable for irrigation. The provision requiring the Secretary to certify the lands are suitable for irrigation prior to the expenditure of funds for construction of facilities to serve such lands is found in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1953, and originated in this committee. The purpose of this provision was to assure that the lands to be served were capable of producing crops in order that full repayment could be made to the Government for cost of the facilities. The committee has been advised that the district is willing to enter into a contract obligating the entire district to repay the cost of these facilities, and there is no question as to the ability of the district to undertake such an obligation. Therefore, the committee recommends the approval of these funds and the inclusion in the bill of a provision to waive the land-certification provision after the execution and approval of a repayment contract that obligates the entire district to repay the cost of the facilities involved.

Corning Canal, \$1,377,000.—It is the view of the committee that work should continue on this facility. To date approximately \$3,680,000 has been expended, and the canal is 60 percent completed. This canal cannot serve any useful purpose until it is completed, which means that repayment cannot be begun until it is completed and in operation. The committee has been advised that the State Securities Commission has now granted its approval of the repayment contract. The committee realizes that it is unlikely that this contract can be validated until the present litigation involving the 160-acre limitation is concluded. Of course, under existing law, no water can be delivered to the lands to be served by this facility until the repayment contract is executed and approved.

COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT, COLORADO

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$549,000 for this project. These funds are for

the continuation of construction of the Big Thompson powerplant and switchyard. These facilities will be completed in fiscal year 1959 under the present schedule.

COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT, WASHINGTON

It is the view of the committee that the Esquatzel diversion canal should be constructed with sufficient capacity to serve as a drain for the area in the vicinity of Pasco, Wash. This is in accord with the views of the House committee on this matter. The committee was advised that if this is done, it will not be necessary for the Corps of Engineers to construct certain flood-protection facilities.

LOAN PROGRAM FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES

The committee recommends the disallowance of the budget estimate of \$7,700,000 for this program. This is in accord with the action of the House on this estimate. These funds were for loans to the Porterville Irrigation District and the Saucelito Irrigation District of the Central Valley project. Neither of these districts have approved contracts with the Bureau, and in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of California in the case of the Ivanhoe Irrigation District (306 P. 2d 824) it is not likely that the required contracts could be negotiated in fiscal year 1958. Therefore, the committee recommends that these funds be disallowed, and the Bureau is requested to submit a supplemental estimate to cover these loans when the pending litigation is settled.

Funds, in the amount of \$16,100,000, were made available in fiscal year 1957 for loans to the Solano Irrigation District and the Terra Bella Irrigation District. The House directed that \$1,500,000 of the amount provided for the Terra Bella loan be reallocated to other projects, and included a provision in the bill to authorize the Bureau to enter into contracts to make loans contingent upon appropriations by the Congress. It is the view of the committee that the full amount of these loans should be made available in order that the districts may award firm contracts for the construction of their distribution facilities. Therefore, the committee has restored \$1,500,000 to the Terra Bella loan in order that the full amount will be available and recommends that the following provision be deleted:

Provided further, That any contract under the Act of July 4, 1955 (69 Stat. 244), as amended, not yet approved by the Secretary, which calls for the making of loans beyond the fiscal year in which the contract is entered into shall be made on the same conditions as those prescribed in section 12 of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1197)

This program does not involve construction by the Bureau, and it is the view of the committee that it should be submitted in the budget for fiscal year 1959 under a separate appropriation paragraph.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

Ainsworth Unit, Nebraska.—The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$1,100,000 for the initiation of construction of this unit. In recommending that this estimate be disallowed

the House committee referred to the amount of the cost of irrigation that is to be repaid from power revenues. This committee wishes to point out that this is true with respect to many units of the Missouri River Basin project and the same concept of development is being adopted for projects in other areas. This procedure was clearly intended in order to provide for a full development of the basin. The unit was reauthorized by Public Law 531, 84th Congress.

Cedar Bluff unit, Kansas.—The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$50,000 for this unit. These funds are for the planning of irrigation facilities to take advantage of the storage provided by the Cedar Bluff Dam which was completed in 1951.

Farwell unit, Nebraska.—The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$750,000 for the initiation of construction of this unit. The House committee, in recommending that the estimate be disallowed, again referred to the amount of cost allocated to irrigation that is to be repaid from power revenues. The comments of the committee with regard to the Ainsworth unit apply to this unit. This unit was reauthorized by Public Law 952, 84th Congress, and this act reaffirms this method of repayment.

Shoshone extensions unit, Wyoming.—The committee recommends concurrence in the House action of disallowing the budget estimate of \$500,000 for the initiation of construction of this unit. The committee was advised that at this time there is no local agreement as to the desirability of this unit.

Yellowtail unit, Wyoming.—The House committee directed that previously appropriated funds in the amount of \$3,307,854 for this unit be reallocated to other projects, inasmuch as the acquisition of the site for the unit has not been accomplished. At the present time there is legislation pending in the Congress on this matter of site acquisition. Therefore, the committee has reallocated \$3,257,854 to other projects, leaving \$50,000 to cover the costs involved in matters pertaining to the acquisition of the site.

Investigations.—The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$3,000,000 for investigations in the Missouri River Basin. The recommendation is an increase of \$1,000,000 over the amount allowed by the House. It is the view of the committee that it is essential to have an adequate investigations program in order to have a sound development of irrigation in the basin. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved.

Other departmental agencies.—The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$3,125,000 for the activities of the other agencies of the Department of the Interior in the Missouri River Basin. The recommendation is an increase of \$625,000 over the House allowance. The work of these agencies must be coordinated with the investigations program of the Bureau.

Shadehill unit, South Dakota.—It has come to the attention of the committee that the spillway at the Shadehill Dam is not adequate to provide for regulation of the reservoir and the Grand River. The committee requests the Bureau to look into this matter and submit a supplemental estimate for funds to correct the situation by completing the concreting of the outlet structure as originally planned or by some alternative method.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

The committee recommends the reallocation of \$18,571,777 of previously appropriated funds to finance the new construction program approved by the committee. These funds are derived from the following sources:

Amount reallocated in the budget.....	\$11, 500, 000
Reallocation of Boulder Canyon project funds.....	813, 923
Reallocation of Yellowtail unit funds.....	3, 257, 854
Unallocated reduction.....	3, 000, 000
Total.....	18, 571, 777

COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$13, 000, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 25, 142, 000
House allowance.....	25, 142, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 142, 000

¹ Includes \$408,000 for the payment of civil service retirement cost pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$25,142,000 for the Colorado River storage project.

The funds recommended are for the following units of the project:

Flaming Gorge unit, Utah.....	\$4, 800, 000
Glen Canyon unit, Arizona-Utah.....	17, 300, 000
Navaho unit, New Mexico.....	1, 800, 000
Transmission division.....	100, 000
Advance planning.....	1, 142, 000
Total.....	25, 142, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of these funds with the understanding that construction will proceed simultaneously on the Flaming Gorge, Glen Canyon, and Navaho units of the project.

RATES OF CONSTRUCTION

During the course of the hearings of the committee it was developed that the amounts of the budget estimates will not provide adequate funds to maintain an economic rate of construction on the Glen Canyon unit of the Colorado River storage project and the Trinity Division of the Central Valley project. It is the view of the committee that it is in the interest of the Government to proceed with these projects at a rate of construction that will provide for their completion at the lowest possible cost.

It was also developed in the hearings that the planning on two of the participating projects of the Colorado River storage project—the Paonia project in Colorado and the Vernal unit of the Central Utah project—has been completed. It is the view of the committee that construction should be initiated on the participating projects at the earliest possible date.

The committee requests that the Secretary bring these developments to the attention of the Bureau of the Budget in an effort to have supplemental estimates dealing with these matters submitted to this session of the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957-----	\$27, 267, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958-----	¹ 28, 338, 000
House allowance-----	28, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	28, 000, 000

¹ Includes \$1,037,300 for the payment of civil-service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$28,000,000 for the operation and maintenance of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau. The recommendation is a decrease of \$338,000 below the budget estimate. Of the total amount recommended, over \$25,000,000 is reimbursable from power revenues and payments by water users.

Within the funds recommended for the Colorado River and front work levee system, not to exceed \$50,000 is for emergency dredging and channel rectification in the vicinity of Yuma, Ariz., in order that the city of Yuma may continue to divert its municipal water supply from the river.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957-----	\$3, 942, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958-----	¹ 4, 242, 000
House allowance-----	4, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 164, 000

¹ Includes \$222,000 for civil-service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$4,164,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau. The recommendation provides for the same amount as appropriated for the current year, and \$222,000 which is the estimate of the Government's contribution to the civil-service retirement fund.

The funds provided in the appropriation are for the expenses of the Commissioner's office in Washington, the general administrative costs of the Denver office, and the regional offices.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends concurrence in the House provisions providing for the purchase of 127 passenger vehicles for replacement, and the purchase of 1 aircraft for replacement.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT FUND

The budget estimates for the Bureau include approximately \$3,500,000 for the Government's contribution to the civil-service retirement fund pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong. This act provides that the Government's contribution to the civil-service retirement fund shall be paid from the same appropriation from which the employee is paid. Inasmuch as a major portion of the appropriations made to the Bureau are reimbursable, the committee requests the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Congress to review this matter to determine if the Government's contribution to the civil-service retirement fund should be a reimbursable cost.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957	\$18,700,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958	¹ 25,142,000
House allowance	19,879,000
Committee recommendation	22,038,000

¹ Includes \$425,000 for the payment of civil-service retirement cost pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$22,038,000 for the construction program of the Bonneville Power Administration. The reduction of \$3,104,000 in the budget estimate has been applied to the following:

(a) Elimination of half of the increases proposed for various facilities in the supplemental budget estimate (H. Doc. No. 162)	\$1,454,000
(b) General system facilities	1,650,000
Total	3,104,000

The increase of \$2,159,000 over the House allowance is for the following facilities:

(a) Rocky Ford—Tacoma transmission facility	\$1,863,000
(b) Chief Joseph—Valley transmission facility (planning)	296,000

The Rocky Ford—Tacoma facility will integrate the Priest Rapids hydroelectric plant of the Grant County Public Utilities District with the Bonneville system, and will provide part of the additional capacity required for wheeling Priest Rapids power. The total estimated cost of the facility is \$8,594,000.

The Chief Joseph—Valley facility will integrate the Chief Joseph project and the Rocky Reach plant of the Chelan County Public Utility District. The total estimated cost of this facility is \$14,910,000. The amount recommended—\$296,000—is for planning and surveys.

Statutory authority for the construction of these facilities is found in section 2 (b) of the Bonneville Project Act (50 Stat. 731). The provision reads:

* * * The Administrator is authorized and directed to provide, construct, operate, maintain, and improve such electric transmission lines and substations, * * * for transmitting electric energy, * * * and, for the purpose of interchange of electric energy, to interconnect the Bonneville project with other Federal projects and publicly owned power systems now or hereafter constructed.

Section 2 of the Priest Rapids Act (Public Law 554, 83d Cong.) directs that the Priest Rapids development be integrated with the Federal development as part of the comprehensive plan.

The wheeling principle referred to in the House committee report is actually accomplished through interconnection, interchange and displacement of power on the Bonneville system—the backbone grid of the Northwest power pool—which presently interconnects the 139 generating plants, public and private, in the Pacific Northwest.

The committee recognizes the necessity for and the advantages of the pooling and wheeling of power in fulfillment of the interchange and interconnection requirements of the Bonneville Project Act, and as an incident to Bonneville's power sales arrangements with its generating-utility customers.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957-----	\$7, 595, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958-----	¹ 8, 630, 000
House allowance-----	8, 630, 000
Committee recommendation-----	8, 630, 000

¹ Includes \$365,000 for the payment of civil-service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$8,630,000 for operation and maintenance expenses of the Bonneville Power Administration.

The increase in the program—\$670,000—is required to meet the expenses of operating and maintaining the expanded transmission system.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the deletion of the provision authorizing the purchase of 18 passenger vehicles. The committee was advised that the Bonneville Power Administration will participate in the centrally operated interagency motor pool to be established by the General Services Administration. Therefore, there is no need to purchase these vehicles.

SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957-----	¹ \$1, 913, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958-----	² 1, 939, 000
House allowance-----	1, 939, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 939, 000

¹ Includes \$35,000 transferred to this appropriation in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957

² Includes \$14,000 for the payment of civil-service retirement cost pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$1,939,000 for the operation and maintenance expenses of the Southeastern Power Administration. Of the amount recommended \$1,681,000 is for the purchase of energy and payment of wheeling charges to implement existing contracts with the utilities and preferred customers in the area.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957-----	None
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958-----	\$1, 480, 000
House allowance-----	1, 480, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 480, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$1,480,000 for the construction program of the Southwestern Power Administration. These funds will provide for the construction of customers' connections and transmission facilities to interconnect Table Rock Dam with existing transmission facilities; and the acquisition of equipment for the delivery of power in emergencies.

The committee approves of the use of available funds for the construction of the Bentonville transmission facility.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	¹ \$965, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	² 1, 045, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

¹ Excludes \$35,000 transferred to another appropriation in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

² Includes \$45,000 for the payment of civil-service retirement cost pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$1,000,000 for the operation and maintenance expenses of the Southwestern Power Administration—a reduction of \$45,000 in the budget estimate.

The Administration operates and maintains a transmission system that includes approximately 1,000 miles of transmission lines, 14 substations, and over 50 customer connections.

CONTINUING FUND

(Limitation on the use of revenues from the sale of power)

Fiscal year 1957.....	\$6, 400, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	5, 000, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House provision authorizing the use of \$5,000,000 of the revenues from the sale of power for the purchase of energy and rental of transmission facilities. These funds are used to implement existing contracts with utilities and preferred customers in the area.

The decrease of \$1,400,000 is the result of amendments to certain contracts providing for the settling of accounts on a "net basis."

The Comptroller General of the United States has determined that certain of the G and T Cooperatives are entitled to receive payment under the "lease-purchase" contracts for fiscal year 1954. (Decision No. B-122254, November 8, 1956.) The committee recommends concurrence in the House provision, with perfecting amendments, to authorize the payments of the claims of the cooperatives in the amounts certified by the Comptroller General.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, SECTION 205

The committee recommends that this provision be amended to place the positions of Administrator, Southwestern Power Administration, and Administrator, Southeastern Power Administration in grade GS-17 of the classification schedule. This amendment would place these positions in grade comparable to other Bureau and Department heads in the Department. The committee further recommends amending the provision to provide that the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary shall receive the same compensation as the Solicitor of the Department.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957, ESTIMATES FOR 1958, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1958

Item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recommended in the House bill for 1958	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	House bill
TITLE I—CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY							
QUARTERMASTER CORPS							
Cemeterial expenses.....	\$ 86,924,000	\$6,775,000	\$6,815,000	\$6,815,000	—\$109,000	+\$40,000	-----
CORPS OF ENGINEERS							
General investigations.....	9,322,000	8,900,000	8,900,000	10,779,600	+1,457,600	+1,879,600	+\$1,879,600
Construction, general.....	2 458,469,500	1 453,755,000	422,186,800	470,040,500	+11,571,000	+16,285,500	+47,853,700
Operation and maintenance, general.....	95,900,000	99,000,000	98,870,000	103,850,000	+7,950,000	+4,850,000	+4,980,000
General administrative expenses.....	10,400,000	11,350,000	11,350,000	11,350,000	+950,000	-----	-----
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries.....	62,791,000	59,000,000	58,950,000	62,480,000	—311,000	+3,480,000	+3,530,000
Niagara remedial work.....	500,000	-----	-----	-----	—500,000	-----	-----
United States Section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers.....	150,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	—25,000	-----	-----
Total, Corps of Engineers.....	637,532,500	632,130,000	600,381,800	658,625,100	+21,092,600	+26,495,100	+58,243,300
Total, title I, Department of the Army civil functions.....	644,456,500	638,905,000	607,196,800	665,440,100	+20,983,600	+26,535,100	+58,243,300
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION							
General investigations.....	5,680,000	5,932,000	4,500,000	5,932,000	+252,000	-----	+1,432,000
Construction and rehabilitation.....	3 143,975,500	135,658,000	113,046,223	120,386,223	—23,589,277	—15,271,777	+7,340,000
Operation and maintenance.....	27,267,000	28,338,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	+733,000	—338,000	-----
General administrative expenses.....	3,942,000	4,242,000	4,000,000	4,164,000	+222,000	—78,000	+164,000

Upper Colorado River Basin Fund-----	13,000,000	25,142,000	25,142,000	+12,142,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	193,864,500	199,312,000	174,688,223	-10,240,277	-15,687,777	+8,936,000
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION						
Construction-----	18,700,000	4 25,142,000	19,879,000	+3,338,000	-3,104,000	+2,159,000
Operation and maintenance-----	5 7,595,000	8,630,000	8,630,000	+1,035,000	-----	-----
Total, Bonneville Power Administration-----	26,295,000	33,772,000	28,509,000	+4,373,000	-3,104,000	+2,159,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION						
Operation and maintenance-----	6 1,913,000	1,939,000	1,939,000	+26,000	-----	-----
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION						
Construction-----	-----	1,480,000	1,480,000	+1,480,000	-----	-----
Operation and maintenance-----	6a 965,000	1,045,000	1,000,000	+35,000	-45,000	-----
Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration 7-----	(6,400,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(-1,400,000)	-----	-----
Total, Southwestern Power Administration-----	965,000	2,525,000	2,480,000	+1,515,000	-45,000	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	2,878,000	4,464,000	4,419,000	+1,541,000	-45,000	-----
Total, title II, Department of the Interior-----	223,037,500	237,548,000	207,616,223	-4,326,277	-18,836,777	+11,095,000
Total, titles I and II-----	867,494,000	876,453,000	814,813,023	+16,657,323	+7,698,323	+69,338,300

¹ Reflects reduction of \$13,335,000 in H. Doc. 139.

² Includes \$2,520,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

³ Includes \$12,750,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

⁴ Reflects reduction of \$5,638,000 in H. Doc. 162.

⁵ Includes \$195,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

⁶ Includes \$500,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 and \$35,000 transfer in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

^{6a} Excludes \$35,000 transferred to other appropriations in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

⁷ Limitation on power receipts. Not included in totals of this table.

⁸ Includes \$159,000 in Third Supplemental, 1957.

Calendar No. 625

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8090

[Report No. 609]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 20, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 12 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, with amendments

AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year ending June 30, 1958, for civil functions administered
6 by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the
7 Department of the Interior, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF
2 THE ARMY
3 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

4 For necessary cemeterial expenses as authorized by
5 law, including maintenance, operation, and improvement of
6 national cemeteries, and purchase of headstones and markers
7 for unmarked graves; purchase of two passenger motor
8 vehicles for replacement only; maintenance of that portion
9 of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has
10 title, Confederate burial places under the jurisdiction of the
11 Department of the Army, the Surrender Tree site in Cuba,
12 and graves used by the Army in commercial cemeteries;
13 \$6,815,000, of which \$40,000 shall be available for addi-
14 tional expenses in connection with the Act of June 24, 1946
15 (60 Stat. 302) and the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat.
16 1027) : *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used
17 to repair more than a single approach road to any national
18 cemetery: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall
19 not be obligated for construction of a superintendent's lodge
20 or family quarters at a cost per unit in excess of \$17,000,
21 but such limitation may be increased by such additional
22 amounts as may be required to provide office space, public
23 comfort rooms, or space for the storage of Government
24 property within the same structure: *Provided further*, That
25 reimbursement shall be made to the applicable military

1 appropriation for the pay and allowances of any military
2 personnel performing services exclusively for the purposes of
3 this appropriation.

4 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

5 The following appropriations shall be expended under
6 the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the super-
7 vision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions
8 of the Department of the Army pertaining to rivers and har-
9 bors, flood control, beach erosion, and related purposes:

10 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

11 For expenses necessary for the collection and study of
12 basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood con-
13 trol, shore protection, and related projects, and when author-
14 ized by law, preliminary examinations, surveys and studies
15 (including cooperative beach erosion studies as authorized
16 in Public Law Numbered 520, Seventy-first Congress, ap-
17 proved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented), of
18 projects prior to authorization for construction, to remain
19 available until expended, ~~\$8,900,000~~ \$10,779,600.

20 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

21 For the prosecution of river and harbor, flood control,
22 shore protection, and related projects authorized by law;
23 detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of projects
24 (including those for development with participation or under
25 consideration for participation by States, local governments,

1 or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection
2 by law (but such studies shall not constitute a commitment
3 of the Government to construction) ; and not to exceed
4 \$1,600,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the Interior
5 for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized by law;
6 to remain available until expended, ~~\$422,186,800~~ \$470,-
7 040,500: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein may at
8 the discretion and under the direction of the Chief of Engi-
9 neers be used in payment to the accounts of the Confederated
10 Tribes of the Yakima Reservation; the Confederated Tribes
11 of the Warm Springs Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of
12 the Umatilla Reservation; or other recognized Indian tribes,
13 and those individual Indians not enrolled in any recognized
14 tribe, but who through domicile at or in the immediate
15 vicinity of the reservoir and through custom and usage are
16 found to have have an equitable interest in the fishery, all of
17 whose fishing rights and interests will be impaired by the
18 Government incident to the construction, operation, or main-
19 tenance of The Dalles Dam, Columbia River, Washington
20 and Oregon, and must be subordinated thereto by agree-
21 ment or litigation: *Provided further*, That no part of this
22 appropriation shall be used for projects which are author-
23 ized by a law limiting the amount to be appropriated there-
24 for, except as may be within the limits of the amount now
25 or hereafter authorized to be appropriated: *Provided fur-*

1 *ther, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 of the funds herein or*
2 *hereafter provided for the Plaquemine-Morgan City alter-*
3 *nate route, shall be available for the construction of a four-*
4 *lane, high level, fixed bridge on Louisiana State Highway*
5 *Numbered 1 (formerly route 168) over the extension of the*
6 *Plaquemine-Morgan City route of the Gulf Intracoastal*
7 *Waterway in West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana: Pro-*
8 *vided further, That the Secretary of the Army shall advance*
9 *to the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission*
10 *out of funds herein or hereafter appropriated for the Gar-*
11 *risson project, North Dakota, 50 per centum of the cost, but*
12 *not to exceed \$40,000, for the construction of works to im-*
13 *prove the productivity and fertility of Government-owned*
14 *lands within the Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota, for-*
15 *merly part of the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District, sub-*
16 *ject, however, to a mutual agreement being reached by the*
17 *Chief of Engineers, the North Dakota State Water Con-*
18 *servation Commission, and the lessees using the land for the*
19 *full repayment of the funds advanced by the Federal Gov-*
20 *ernment within a period of ten years: Provided further,*
21 *That the contribution by local interests toward construction*
22 *of the Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir, Texas, as required by*
23 *Public Law 160, Eighty-fourth Congress, may be made in*
24 *two equal installments of 50 per centum each, payable on*
25 *January 1, 1958, and September 1, 1958, and that title*

1 to the proportionate share of the water supply storage author-
2 ized in said reservoir shall pass to such local interests upon
3 completion of each of the separate payments: *Provided fur-*
4 *ther*, That none of the funds appropriated for “*Construc-*
5 *tion, General*”, in this Act shall be used on the project
6 “Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth”, for any purpose
7 other than bank stabilization work: *Provided further*, That
8 not to exceed ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$4,000,000 of the funds provided
9 herein shall be available for the construction of small au-
10 thorized projects selected by the Secretary of the Army the
11 cost of which is not in excess of \$400,000 and any such
12 project shall be completed within the funds herein appro-
13 priated.

14 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

15 For expenses necessary for the preservation, operation,
16 maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood
17 control, and related works, including such sums as may be
18 necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided
19 by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of
20 harbor lines, and serving essential needs of general com-
21 merce and navigation; financing the United States share of
22 the cost of operation and maintenance of remedial works in
23 the Niagara River; surveys and charting of northern and
24 northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and
25 straightening channels; removal of obstructions to navigation;

1 rescue work, and repair, restoration, or maintenance of flood
 2 control projects threatened or destroyed by flood; and not to
 3 exceed \$1,315,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the In-
 4 terior for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized
 5 by law; to remain available until expended, ~~\$98,870,000~~
 6 *\$103,850,000*.

7 GENERAL EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for general administration and
 9 related functions in the Office of the Chief of Engineers and
 10 offices of the Division Engineers; activities of the Board of
 11 Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Beach Erosion Board,
 12 and the California Debris Commission; administration of laws
 13 pertaining to preservation of navigable waters; commercial
 14 statistics; and miscellaneous investigations; \$11,350,000.

15 FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

16 For expenses necessary for prosecuting work of flood
 17 control, and rescue work, repair, restoration, or maintenance
 18 of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood, as
 19 authorized by law (33 U. S. C. 702a, 702g-1), to remain
 20 available until expended, ~~\$58,950,000~~ *\$62,480,000*.

21 UNITED STATES SECTION, SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT 22 BOARD OF ENGINEERS

23 For necessary expenses of the United States section of the
 24 Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established
 25 by Executive Order 10500, dated November 4, 1953, in-

1 cluding services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
3 \$100 per day for individuals; \$125,000: *Provided*, That no
4 part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has
5 been entered into, by the United States Government and
6 the United States entity authorized to construct the power
7 works in the International Rapids section of the Saint Law-
8 rence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expend-
9 itures of the United States section of this Board by the
10 construction entity.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations in this title shall be available for expenses
13 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
14 work for which the appropriation is made, for uniforms, or al-
15 lowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
16 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131), and for printing,
17 either during a recess or session of Congress, of survey reports
18 authorized by law, and such survey reports as may be printed
19 during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustra-
20 tions, as documents of the next succeeding session of Con-
21 gress; and during the current fiscal year the revolving fund,
22 Corps of Engineers, shall be available for purchase (not to
23 exceed ~~one hundred and fifty~~ *two hundred and forty-seven*
24 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that Bureau, as follows:

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conservation and development plans; formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or extension of existing projects; to remain available until expended, ~~\$4,500,000~~ \$5,932,000, of which ~~\$3,800,000~~ \$5,182,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for more than one-half of the cost of an investigation requested by a State, municipality, or other interest.

1 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

2 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized rec-
3 lamation projects or parts thereof (including power trans-
4 mission facilities) and for other related activities, as
5 authorized by law, to remain available until expended,
6 ~~\$113,046,223~~ \$120,386,223, of which \$55,000,000 shall
7 be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That no
8 part of this appropriation shall be available for other than
9 the completion of field engineering, survey work, and pre-
10 liminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County
11 Water District System and no repayment contract shall be
12 executed or construction begun until plans have been sub-
13 mitted to and approved by the Congress through its legisla-
14 tive and appropriation procedures, after submission of a
15 report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior
16 (1) on the cost and feasibility of said project, including the
17 necessary distribution system and (2) on the rates required
18 to be charged to the ultimate consumers: *Provided further*,
19 *That any portion of this or prior appropriations available*
20 *for the construction of extensions to the distribution system*
21 *of the Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District*
22 *may be expended without regard to the land certification*
23 *requirement under this heading in the Interior Department*

1 *Appropriation Act, 1953 (60 Stat. 445), after the execution*
2 *and approval of a contract which obligates the entire dis-*
3 *trict to repay the cost of such facilities: Provided further,*
4 That not to exceed \$69,000 shall be available toward
5 emergency rehabilitation of the works of the Arnold Irriga-
6 tion District as under the Act of October 7, 1949 (63 Stat.
7 724), as amended, to be repaid in full under conditions
8 satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*
9 *further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to
10 initiate the construction of transmission facilities within
11 those areas covered by power wheeling service con-
12 tracts which include provision for service to Federal estab-
13 lishments and preferred customers, except those transmission
14 facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore
15 appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry
16 out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which
17 the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is
18 unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal
19 projects or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred
20 customer: ~~*Provided further,* That any contract under the~~
21 ~~Act of July 4, 1955 (69 Stat. 244), as amended, not yet~~
22 ~~approved by the Secretary, which calls for the making of~~
23 ~~loans beyond the fiscal year in which the contract is entered~~

1 into shall be made only on the same conditions as those
2 prescribed in section 12 of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53
3 Stat. 1187, 1197).

4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

5 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
6 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
7 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
8 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
9 to law, \$28,000,000, of which ~~\$22,860,000~~ \$22,740,000
10 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$2,044,600
11 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam fund, including
12 (notwithstanding the provisions of the First Deficiency Ap-
13 propriation Act, 1944, relating thereto) operation and main-
14 tenance of Palo Verde weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced
15 for operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or
16 parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit of this appro-
17 priation and may be expended for the same objects and in
18 the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be ex-
19 pended, and the unexpended balances of such advances shall
20 be credited to the appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal
21 year.

22 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of general administration and re-
24 lated functions in the offices of the Commissioner of
25 Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of

1 Reclamation, ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$4,164,000, to be derived from the
2 reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the
3 Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no
4 part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available
5 for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year
6 as general administrative expenses.

7 UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN FUND

8 For payment to the "Upper Colorado River Basin fund",
9 authorized by section 5 of the Act of April 11, 1956 (Public
10 Law 485), \$25,142,000, to remain available until expended.

11 SPECIAL FUNDS

12 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the recla-
13 mation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the Colorado
14 River development fund, are appropriated from the special
15 funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17, 1902
16 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928 (43
17 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C.
18 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be transferred, upon
19 request of the Secretary, to be merged with and expended
20 under the heads herein specified; and the unexpended bal-
21 ances of sums transferred for expenditure under the heads
22 "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Administrative
23 Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special fund
24 from which derived.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred twenty-seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, purchase of one aircraft for replacement only, payment of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death arising out of activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment, except as otherwise provided for, of compensation and expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation appointed as authorized by law to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts without reimbursement or return under the reclamation laws; rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law involving property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the functions specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dissemination of useful information including recordings, photographs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery of archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in the same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 461-467): *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant

1 to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for ex-
2 penses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclama-
3 tion projects except "General Administrative Expenses" and
4 amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and
5 general engineering and research under the head "General
6 Investigations".

7 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from the
8 appropriation under the head "Construction and Rehabilita-
9 tion" shall be available additionally for said project for those
10 functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided for under
11 the head "General Investigations" (but this authorization
12 shall not preclude use of the appropriation under said head
13 within that area), and for the continuation of investigations
14 by agencies of the Department on a general plan for the
15 development of the Missouri River Basin. Such allotments
16 may be ~~extended~~ *expended* through or in cooperation with
17 State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such
18 agencies are hereby authorized.

19 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
20 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of
21 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
22 manner provided by law.

23 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclama-
24 tion, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which repre-
25 sents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but

1 remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose,
2 regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*,
3 That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this para-
4 graph shall be deemed a violation of section 3679 of the
5 Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

6 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for
7 operation and maintenance, except those derived from ad-
8 vances by water users, shall be used for the particular
9 benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation
10 district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization,
11 or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization,
12 or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in
13 the payment of charges due under a contract entered into
14 with the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
15 Bureau of Reclamation.

16 Not to exceed \$225,000 may be expended from the
17 appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" for work
18 by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit
19 and then only when such work is unsuitable for contract
20 or no acceptable bid has been received and, other than other-
21 wise provided in this paragraph or as may be necessary
22 to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum
23 of the construction allotment for any project from the appro-
24 priation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this
25 Act shall be available for construction work by force account.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$19,879,000 \$22,038,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric power and energy, \$8,630,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon the Administrator pursuant to law, including purchase of not to exceed eighteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only and purchase of one aircraft. Appropriations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Other than as may be necessary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis.

1 SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

2 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

3 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
4 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
5 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5
6 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
7 applied to the southeastern power area, including purchase
8 of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement
9 only, \$1,939,000.

10 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
13 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administra-
14 tive expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provi-
15 sions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16
16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area,
17 \$1,480,000 to remain available until expended.

18 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

19 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
20 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power
21 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
22 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to
23 the southwestern power area, including purchase of not to
24 exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
25 \$1,000,000.

CONTINUING FUND

Not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs in connection with the purchase of electric power and energy, and rentals for the use of transmission facilities: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount authorized to be made available from the continuing fund, fiscal year 1954 (67 Stat. 262) and fiscal year 1956 (69 Stat. 356), there shall be made available from the continuing fund amounts sufficient to liquidate claims payable under lease-purchase contracts with generating and transmission cooperatives *Provided*, That the unexpended balance made available from the continuing fund for the fiscal years 1954 (67 Stat. 262) and 1956 (69 Stat. 356) shall be available to liquidate claims payable for the fiscal year 1954 under lease-purchase contracts with generating and transmission cooperatives as certified by the Comptroller General of the United States: *Provided further*, That any deficiency in those funds for payment of such claims may be paid out of the continuing fund.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 201. Appropriations in this title available for travel expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with the work

1 of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
2 is made.

3 SEC. 202. Appropriations in this title shall be available
4 for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office),
5 with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency recon-
6 struction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or
7 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire,
8 flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That
9 no funds shall be made available under this authority until
10 funds specifically made available to the Department of the
11 Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

12 SEC. 203. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
13 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
14 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
15 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
16 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
17 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
18 Interior.

19 SEC. 204. Appropriations in this title shall be available
20 for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar
21 facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute
22 to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be
23 reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the
24 same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31
25 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of

1 supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered
2 may be credited to the appropriation current at the time
3 such reimbursements are received.

4 SEC. 205. ~~After July 1, 1957, the salaries of the Ad-~~
5 ~~ministrator of the Southeastern Power Administration and~~
6 ~~the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administra-~~
7 ~~tion shall be the same as the salary of the Administrator of~~
8 ~~the Bonneville Power Administration~~ *After July 31, 1957,*
9 *the salaries of the Administrator of the Southeastern Power*
10 *Administration and the Administrator of the Southwestern*
11 *Power Administration shall be in grade GS-17 of the Clas-*
12 *sification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to*
13 *the numerical limitations contained in section 505 of said*
14 *Act; and the salary of the Administrative Assistant Secre-*
15 *tary shall be the same as the salary of the Solicitor of the*
16 *Department of the Interior.*

17 This Act may be cited as the "Public Works Appropria-
18 tion Act, 1958".

Passed the House of Representatives June 19, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8090

[Report No. 609]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

JUNE 20, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JULY 12 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Reported with amendments

Aug. 7, 1957

13. WHEAT. Disagreed with the House amendment to S. 959, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm where produced. Conferees were appointed. House conferees have not been appointed. p. 12648
14. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson pointed to the steady decline in farm income since 1947 and urged that consumers' understand that the farmer receives only a small share of the price paid for food. He inserted an article from Capper's Farmer, "Why Not Help Agriculture, Too?--Tell Your City Friends the Truth." pp. 12574-5
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President proposed supplemental appropriations for 1958 for the Departments of Commerce and HEW, District of Columbia, and including \$102 million for the Small Business Administration (S. Doc. 57). p. 12560
Sen. Dworshak submitted notice of his intention to amend H.R. 8090, the 1958 public works appropriation bill, to provide for spending \$500,000 for detailed plans and studies for constructing Bruces Eddy dam. p. 12565
16. INSECT CONTROL. Sen. Russell inserted the Department's report on the fire ant and screwworm eradication programs. pp. 12570-2
17. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received from G.S.A. a proposed bill to amend section 207 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to modify and improve the procedure for submission to the Attorney General certain proposed surplus property disposals for his advice as to whether such disposals would be inconsistent with the anti-trust laws; to the Government Operations Committee. p. 12560
18. PRINTING. Received from the Comptroller General a report on the audit of GPO for the 1956 fiscal year. p. 12560
19. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Carlson inserted a resolution urging early construction of the Big Hill dam and reservoir, near Cherryville, Kans.. pp. 12560-1
20. INTEREST RATES. Sen. Neuberger discussed the effect of high interest rates on the economy of Ore., concluding that "High interest rates--the handmaiden of all administration fiscal policies--and stringent restrictions on new home downpayments have dried up a large share of the demand for Oregon lumber." pp. 12572-3
Sen. Sparkman criticized the Federal Housing Administration's increase in mortgage rates, "when 5 percent mortgages as recently as July had been selling at a price in excess of par," and inserted a table of mortgage market quotations. pp. 12646-7
21. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Johnson stated that he hoped the Niagara power bill could be taken up sometime next week. p. 12647
22. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the Senate would proceed to consider certain bills on the Calendar, including S. 1411, to require hearings before suspending employees on security charges; S. 1384, to revise the definition of contract carrier by motor vehicle; S. 377, to make final contracts between the Government and common carriers; and S. 1869, to authorize TVA to issue bonds for power construction purposes. pp. 12601-2

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. FARM INCOME. Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial describing the economic history of a group of farms in the North Unit reclamation project of central Oreg. p. A6400
24. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Johnson inserted an editorial explaining the nature and purpose of the observance of Soil Day in Tex.. p. A6401
25. HEALTH. Sen. Murray inserted an editorial, "The Cross We Bear," which raises some pertinent questions about the increasing cost of voluntary health insurance. pp. A6402-3
26. BUDGETING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cannon stating that "in recent weeks key officials of the executive branch have unequivocally characterized as expensive and unsound practice of partially financing Government programs and projects, which is the heart of H.R. 8002, the so-called accrued expenditure bill." p. A6405
Extension of remarks of Rep. Collier favoring H.R. 8002, and inserting comments from various newspapers on this subject. pp. A6424-5
27. FEDERAL AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Chamberlain stating that "the steady increase in Federal grant-in-aid programs is a matter of great concern to advocates of economy in Government," and inserting an article, "Federal Grants Increasing." pp. A6405-6
28. WHEAT QUOTAS. Speeches in the House of Reps. Breeding, Baumhart, and Harrison during debate in the House on H.R. 8456, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm. pp. A6417, A6433, A6433-4
29. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Patterson stating that he receives complaints from constituents regarding the extent of American foreign aid and inserting Rep. Wilson's newsletter discussing this subject. p. A6412
Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted an article, "Billions for Secrecy," stating that "in the case of foreign aid, it is secrecy--and not knowledge--that may jeopardize the national interest." p. A6418
Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted an article, "Stacks of Facts About Foreign Spending Are Carefully Kept From Taxpayer's Eye." p. A6424
30. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Beamer stating that "it is most appropriate that tribute be paid to some of the farm leaders in the agricultural State of Indiana," and inserting an editorial, "The Old Order Changeth," describing how a new pattern of farm leadership is emerging in Indiana. p. A6420
Extension of remarks of Sen. Barrett commending the Wyoming Farm Bureau for its record in membership quota, and inserting an article on this subject. pp. A6426-7
31. FOOD INSPECTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. McIntire stating that "each of us is aware that inspection of commodities is more and more being recognized as an implement for helping to cure some of the marketing problems that confront the fruit and vegetable industry," and inserting an article, "How Inspection System Works--Extent of Its Influence Spelled Out." pp. A6421-2

Calendar No. 625

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8090

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 7 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DWORSHAK to the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for the civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, viz:

1 On page 4, after line 7, before the colon, insert: “, of
2 which \$500,000 shall be made available for the prepara-
3 tion of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy project on the
4 north fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, recommended for
5 construction in the report of the Chief of Engineers, United
6 States Army, contained in Senate Document Numbered 51,
7 Eighty-fourth Congress, first session, and the preparation
8 of such plans is hereby authorized”.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8090

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DWORSHAK to the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for the civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior.

AUGUST 7 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

the production, processing, transportation, sale, and offering for sale of fluid milk and fluid milk products shall be deemed to be rescinded by this act, and such references and actions authorized thereby shall be vested in the Surgeon General or such person or persons as he may designate;

(2) The term "health officer" as defined in the United States Standard Milk Ordinance and Code shall mean the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service or such persons as he may designate;

(3) All other references in the United States Standard Milk Ordinance and Code to any municipality, county, or State authority or official are hereby deleted;

(4) All references in the United States Standard Milk Ordinance and Code to location in the municipality, the county, or the State, are deemed to mean any municipality, any county, or any State in the United States;

(5) Item 1r of section 7 of the United States Standard Milk Ordinance and Code is amended by requiring that within 1 year from the date of enactment of this act all fluid milk and fluid milk products for pasteurization shall be from herds certified by the State livestock sanitary authority as following either plan A or plan B approved by the United States Department of Agriculture for the eradication of brucellosis;

(6) Item 6p of section 7 of the United States Standard Milk Ordinance and Code is amended by deleting the first sentence and the following sentence is added in lieu thereof: "Every milk plant shall be provided with toilet facilities conforming to the requirements established by the health officer.";

(7) All parenthetical references in the United States Standard Milk Ordinance and Code to degrading and regrading are hereby deleted;

(8) Sections 11, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of the United States Standard Milk Ordinance and Code are hereby deleted.

Sec. 8. The Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service is hereby authorized, on the basis of the record after public hearing, to amend the United States Standard Milk Ordinance and Code if he finds amendments, in view of changes in fluid milk production, processing, transportation, and handling techniques, necessary to protect the public health: *Provided, however*, That the Surgeon General shall not issue, or cause to have issued, any amendment to such milk ordinance and code which has any purpose other than the protection of the public health or the protection of the public from misrepresentation.

Sec. 9. The Surgeon General is hereby authorized (a) to conduct such research and investigations as may be necessary to determine the public health significance of new processes, equipment, and products used in the production, processing, handling, or transportation of fluid milk and fluid milk products in interstate commerce and to make the results thereof available, and (b) to train State and local personnel in uniform methods and procedures required for enforcement of this act.

Sec. 10. After the effective date of this act as provided in section 7 (a) of this act, no other law, regulation, or order shall prohibit, limit, regulate, or affect, through use of sanitation standards, standards of identity, or sanitation practices different from those specified in this act or in the United States Standard Milk Ordinance and Code as amended in section 7 of this act, the production, processing, transportation, sale, or offering for sale of fluid milk and fluid milk products as defined in such code which is shipped in interstate commerce or which affects interstate commerce in such fluid milk and fluid milk products.

Sec. 11. (a) Any person who violates any provision of this act or the United States Standard Milk Ordinance and Code shall be

guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof be subject to imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both such imprisonment and fine; but if the violation is committed after the conviction of such person under this section has become final such person shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or a fine of not more than \$10,000 or both such imprisonment and fine.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, in case of a violation of any of the provisions of this act with intent to mislead or defraud, the penalty shall be imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both such imprisonment and fine.

Sec. 12. Nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring the Surgeon General to report for prosecution, or for the institution of libel or injunction proceedings, minor violations of this act whenever he believes that the public interest will be adequately served by a suitable written notice or warning.

Sec. 13. All such proceedings for enforcement, or to restrain violations of this act shall be by and in the name of the United States. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 876 of the Revised Statutes, subpoenas for witnesses who are required to attend a court of the United States, in any district, may run into any other district in any such proceeding.

Sec. 14. The authority to promulgate regulations for the efficient enforcement of this act is hereby vested in the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

Sec. 15. In the case of actual controversy as to the validity of any order or regulation issued pursuant to section 13 hereof, any person who will be adversely affected by such order or regulation if placed in effect may at any time prior to the 30th day after such order or regulation is issued file a petition with the circuit court of appeals of the United States for the circuit wherein such person resides or has his principal place of business, for a judicial review of such order. The summons and petition may be served at any place in the United States. The Surgeon General, promptly upon service of the summons and petition, shall certify and file in the court the transcript of the proceedings and the record upon which the Surgeon General based his order.

Sec. 16. The provisions of this act are not intended to and shall not apply to manufactured dairy products, including but not limited to butter, condensed milk, evaporated milk, sterilized milk or milk products not requiring refrigeration, all types of cheese, or to nonfat dry milk, dry whole milk or part fat dry milk unless used in the preparation of fluid milk or fluid milk products.

EXTENSION OF MATURITIES OF OR RENEWAL OF CERTAIN LOANS MADE BY RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the maturities of or renew certain loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in aid of the orderly liquidation of such loans. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2729) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the maturities of or renew certain loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corpo-

ration in aid of the orderly liquidation of such loans, introduced by Mr. MORSE, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to further extend the maturity of or renew any loan transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to Reorganization plan No. 1 of 1957, for additional periods, not to exceed 15 years, if such extension or renewal will aid in the orderly liquidation of such loan.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE II OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. IVES submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 8755) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit any instrumentality of two or more States to obtain social security coverage under its agreement separately for those of its employees who are covered by a retirement system and who desire such coverage, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DWORSHAK submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with Rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for the civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 4, after line 7, before the colon, insert ", of which \$500,000 shall be made available for the preparation of detailed plans for the Bruce Eddy project on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, recommended for construction in the report of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, contained in Senate Document No. 51, 84th Congress, 1st session, and the preparation of such plans is hereby authorized."

Mr. DWORSHAK also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 8090, making appropriations for the civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

IMPORTATION TAX ON TUNGSTEN—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Pursuant to the order of the Senate of August 5, 1957,

The names of Senators BIBLE, MURRAY, MAGNUSON, BARRETT, MANSFIELD, and CASE of South Dakota, were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 2692) to impose a tax on the importation of tungsten, introduced by Mr. MALONE on August 5, 1957.

AMENDMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE ACT OF 1956, RELATING TO INCREASED AUTHORIZATION FOR FISHERIES LOAN FUND—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] may be added as an additional cosponsor of the bill (S. 2720) to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 in order to increase the authorization for the fisheries loan fund established under such act, introduced by me, for myself and Mr. PAYNE, on August 6, 1957.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Summary of radio broadcast by Edward P. Morgan during the past week, under the heading "Tuskegee Negroes Squeezed."

Editorials from Minneapolis Tribune of July 28, 1957, and August 4, 1957, relating to the French crisis.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Editorial regarding protests against oil imports reduction, published in the Wichita Falls (Tex.) Daily Times.

Editorial regarding soil day in west Texas, from the Abilene (Tex.) Reporter-News.

By Mr. WILEY:

Editorial entitled "Selling Public on Its Needs," published in the Janesville Daily Gazette of August 1, 1957.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

Editorial on the subject of farm income, published in the Central Oregon Midstatesman of July 25, 1957.

Editorial entitled "Tom Monaghan's Case Is No Personal Battle," dealing with the right of a schoolteacher to serve as a legislator in Oregon.

By Mr. MURRAY:

Editorial entitled "Our Privilege To Pay Taxes," published in the Townsend (Mont.) Star of July 25, 1957.

Article on the increasing cost of voluntary health insurance, written by Murray Kempton, and published in the New York Post of July 12, 1957.

Article on the problem of off-reservation Indians, written by Milton Colvin, and published in the summer 1957, issue of Montana Opinion.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Editorial entitled "Not News In North," published in the News and Courier of Charleston, S. C., August 1, 1957.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

Editorial entitled "Bilge," published in the Washington Post of August 3, 1957, dealing with the return of German assets seized during World War II.

Article entitled "Oil Firms' Earnings Up 17 Percent in 6 Months," published in the Washington Post of August 2, 1957.

By Mr. THYE:

Editorial entitled "The Next School Bill," published in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of August 1, 1957.

Article entitled, "Rochester Has Million-Dollar Friend," written by Fred Leighton, and published in the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press of August 4, 1957, dealing with

the coming to Rochester, Minn., of the International Business Machines Corp.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

Editorial entitled "A Treasure Discovered," published in the New York Times of May 24, 1957.

Letter written by Hans Morgenthau, department of political science, University of Chicago, relating to the issues in the Gluck case, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of August 6, 1957.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

Editorial entitled "Protecting Our Oil," from the New York Times of July 31, 1957.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

Editorial entitled "Good Voyage and Happy Landings," from the Sherman (Tex.) Democrat of August 4, 1957.

By Mr. BARRETT:

Article entitled "Every County Farm Bureau in Wyoming Tops Its 1957 Membership Quota," published in the American Farm Bureau Federation's official Newsletter for August 5, 1957.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Article entitled "The Envoy and His Gifts," written by James Reston and published in the New York Times of August 7, 1957; and article entitled "Nineteen Envoys Gave \$218,740 to GOP," written by E. W. Kenworthy, and published in the New York Times of August 7, 1957.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON CERTAIN NOMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, the Senate received today 41 nomination of persons for appointment and promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States.

The list appears elsewhere in the Senate proceedings of this date.

Notice is given that these nominations will be eligible for consideration by the Committee on Foreign Relations at the expiration of 6 days, in accordance with the committee rule.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF WILLIAM B. MACOMBER TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, the Senate received today the nomination of William B. Macomber, Jr., of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, vice Robert C. Hill.

Notice is given that the nomination will be eligible for consideration by the Committee on Foreign Relations at the expiration of 6 days, in accordance with the committee rule.

INTERIM REPORT OF THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, there has recently been delivered to the Congress a most important paper, Senate Document No. 53, which includes the interim report of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission, prepared by its director, Mr. Hermann Hagedorn, who is probably the best known biographer of Mr. Roosevelt.

In this comprehensive review of its plans, I am glad to see included an extensive program for participation of our

public schools, students, teachers and parent-teachers organizations. These groups should be proud of their participation, because Theodore Roosevelt was a staunch and steady friend of the schools, as well as a great teacher himself, especially of the values of the home and family life. In carrying out its basic theme of responsible citizenship, the Commission thus starts with the very beginning of the citizen's growth—the schools and its classrooms. It is especially pleasing to note the promised cooperation of such groups as the National School Boards Association, the Scholastic Press Association, and the National Education Association. The Scholastic Press Association will be actively "on the firing line," as the organization of the editors of student publications reaching the millions of students in our high schools—our citizens of tomorrow.

This is an example of the many-sided approach to the observance of the centennial of this many-sided leader and patriot, Theodore Roosevelt. In the Commission's planning have been included programs covering family life in the home, youth and adventure, the national defense, sound moral and spiritual foundations, and—the ruling passion of "T. R.'s" life—responsible citizenship.

I ask that all Senators and all other Americans give the program their full cooperation and support.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1321) for the relief of Junko Matsuoka Eckrich, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 1317. An act for the relief of Ralph N. Meeks;

H. R. 1318. An act for the relief of Thomas P. Quigley;

H. R. 1411. An act for the relief of George H. Meyer Sons, Brauer & Co., Joseph McSweeney & Sons, Inc., C. L. Tomlinson, Jr., and Richmond Livestock Co., Inc.;

H. R. 1602. An act for the relief of Lillian Cummings;

H. R. 1792. An act for the relief of Dr. Royal W. Williams;

H. R. 2935. An act for the relief of Apollonia Quiles Quetglas;

H. R. 5161. An act for the relief of Mrs. Madeleine A. Work;

H. R. 5920. An act for the relief of Pedro Gonzales;

H. R. 6868. An act for the relief of the estate of Agnes Moulton Cannon and for the relief of Clifton L. Cannon, Sr.;

H. R. 8508. An act to provide that there shall be two county committees elected under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act for certain counties;

H. R. 8586. An act for the relief of Pasquale Pratola;

H. J. Res. 417. Joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Sabastiano Poletto, Hideo Konya, Edward H. Turri, and Mario Guiffre; and

H. J. Res. 430. Joint resolution to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens.

THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued August 9, 1957

For actions of August 8, 1957

85th-1st, No. 142

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on mutual security authorization bill. House committee reported bill to prohibit trading in onion futures. Senate passed public works appropriation bill. Sen. Carlson urged commodity approach to farm program and domestic parity plan for wheat.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. Received the conference report on S. 2130, the mutual security authorization bill. The revised bill provides a total authorization of \$3,367,083,000, a reduction of \$250,250,000 below the Senate figure and an increase of \$250,250,000 above the House authorization. It provides \$175 million to be made available from funds appropriated for the mutual security program to finance the export and sale for foreign currencies of surplus agricultural commodities, as compared with the authorization of \$200 million by the Senate and \$150 million by the House. It provides authorization for an appropriation of \$625,000,000 for fiscal 1959 for the Development Loan Fund in addition to the authorization for a current appropriation of \$500,000,000; neither authorization is subject to fiscal year limitation, and both will remain available until expended. (H. Rept. 1042) pp. 12837-38, 12882
2. WHEAT. Conferees were appointed on S. 959, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm where produced (p. 12866). Senate conferees were appointed Aug. 7.

3. POULTRY INSPECTION. Rep. Hoeven was appointed a conferee in the place of Rep. Andresen on S. 1747, to provide for the compulsory inspection by this Department of poultry and poultry products. p. 12866
4. ONIONS FUTURES. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 376, to prohibit trading in onion futures in commodity exchanges (H. Rept. 1036). p. 12882
5. INFORMATION. Rejected, 115 to 284, the conference report on H.R. 4813, to extend the life of the D.C. Auditorium Commission. pp. 12825, 12829-37
6. DROUGHT RELIEF. Rep. Philbin urged Federal drought relief for New England, and requested that the Soil Conservation Service make available immediately new seeding for its drought-stricken farmers. p. 12875
7. INTEREST RATES; LOANS. Rep. Abernethy charged that farmers and small businessmen are being hurt by higher interest rates. pp. 12868-69
8. PERSONNEL. The proposed bill which was recently submitted to Congress by the Civil Service Commission (see Digest 134) removes the present Classification Act limitation on (1) the total number of supergrades and (2) the number of such positions in each grade. It also repeals all special authorizations for supergrades, but leaves existing jobs in their present grades subject to change by the Commission.
9. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. The Education and Labor Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 8429, to extend the time in which grants may be made to the States for vocational rehabilitation program expansion. p. D755
10. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. In addition to the items mentioned in Digest 141, this bill (H.R. 9131) includes items for payment of various claims audited claims, and judgments. The Committee included a statement in its report as follows:

Disbursements. "In the absence of action by the Executive Branch, the Committee is using this vehicle to inform the Treasury Department that in the event a report to the contrary is not received, it will consider only estimates for the fiscal year 1959 which contemplate the dispersal of large-scale repetitive payments to the Departments and agencies concerned." (The Committee report also criticizes "interminable delay in, studying and reviewing this subject.")

SENATE

11. HOUSING. Passed with amendments H.R. 4602, to encourage veterans' residential housing construction in rural areas by raising the maximum limits on direct loans. Senate conferees were appointed. House conferees have not been appointed. pp. 12753-8
12. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H.R. 8090, public works appropriation bill for 1958. Senate and House conferees were appointed. pp. 12710-27, 12865
13. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 1411, to allow security hearings of ~~employees not suspended from Federal employment.~~ p. 12768

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8090

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 8, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year ending June 30, 1958, for civil functions administered
6 by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the
7 Department of the Interior, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF
2 THE ARMY
3 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

4 For necessary cemeterial expenses as authorized by
5 law, including maintenance, operation, and improvement of
6 national cemeteries, and purchase of headstones and markers
7 for unmarked graves; purchase of two passenger motor
8 vehicles for replacement only; maintenance of that portion
9 of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has
10 title, Confederate burial places under the jurisdiction of the
11 Department of the Army, the Surrender Tree site in Cuba,
12 and graves used by the Army in commercial cemeteries;
13 \$6,815,000, of which \$40,000 shall be available for addi-
14 tional expenses in connection with the Act of June 24, 1946
15 (60 Stat. 302) and the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat.
16 1027) : *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used
17 to repair more than a single approach road to any national
18 cemetery: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall
19 not be obligated for construction of a superintendent's lodge
20 or family quarters at a cost per unit in excess of \$17,000,
21 but such limitation may be increased by such additional
22 amounts as may be required to provide office space, public
23 comfort rooms, or space for the storage of Government
24 property within the same structure: *Provided further*, That
25 reimbursement shall be made to the applicable military

1 appropriation for the pay and allowances of any military
 2 personnel performing services exclusively for the purposes of
 3 this appropriation.

4 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

5 The following appropriations shall be expended under
 6 the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the super-
 7 vision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions
 8 of the Department of the Army pertaining to rivers and har-
 9 bors, flood control, beach erosion, and related purposes:

10 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

11 For expenses necessary for the collection and study of
 12 basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood con-
 13 trol, shore protection, and related projects, and when author-
 14 ized by law, preliminary examinations, surveys and studies
 15 (including cooperative beach erosion studies as authorized
 16 in Public Law Numbered 520, Seventy-first Congress, ap-
 17 proved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented), of
 18 projects prior to authorization for construction, to remain
 19 available until expended, ~~(1)\$8,900,000~~ \$10,779,600.

20 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

21 For the prosecution of river and harbor, flood control,
 22 shore protection, and related projects authorized by law;
 23 detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of projects
 24 (including those for development with participation or under
 25 consideration for participation by States, local governments,

1 or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection
2 by law (but such studies shall not constitute a commitment
3 of the Government to construction); and not to exceed
4 \$1,600,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the Interior
5 for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized by law;
6 to remain available until expended, ~~(2)\$422,186,800~~ \$470,-
7 040,500(3), of which \$500,000 shall be made available for
8 the preparation of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy proj-
9 ect on the north fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, recom-
10 mended for construction in the report of the Chief of Engi-
11 neers, United States Army, contained in Senate Document
12 Numbered 51, Eighty-fourth Congress, first session, and the
13 preparation of such plans is hereby authorized: Provided,
14 That funds appropriated herein may at the discretion and
15 under the direction of the Chief of Engineers be used in
16 payment to the accounts of the Confederated Tribes of the
17 Yakima Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Warm
18 Springs Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Uma-
19 tilla Reservation; or other recognized Indian tribes, and
20 those individual Indians not enrolled in any recognized
21 tribe, but who through domicile at or in the immediate
22 vicinity of the reservoir and through custom and usage are
23 found to have had an equitable interest in the fishery, all of
24 whose fishing rights and interests will be impaired by the
25 Government incident to the construction, operation, or main-

1 tenance of The Dalles Dam, Columbia River, Washington
2 and Oregon, and must be subordinated thereto by agree-
3 ment or litigation(4): *Provided further, That no part of*
4 *this appropriation shall be used for projects which are au-*
5 *thorized by a law limiting the amount to be appropriated*
6 *therefor, except as may be within the limits of the amount*
7 *now or hereafter authorized to be appropriated(5): Pro-*
8 *vided further, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 of the funds*
9 *herein or hereafter provided for the Plaquemine-Morgan*
10 *City alternate route, shall be available for the construction*
11 *of a four-lane, high level, fixed bridge on Louisiana State*
12 *Highway Numbered 1 (formerly route 168) over the exten-*
13 *sion of the Plaquemine-Morgan City route of the Gulf*
14 *Intracoastal Waterway in West Baton Rouge Parish, Loui-*
15 *siana(6): Provided further, That the Secretary of the Army*
16 *shall advance to the North Dakota State Water Conserva-*
17 *tion Commission out of funds herein or hereafter appropri-*
18 *ated for the Garrison project, North Dakota, 50 per centum*
19 *of the cost, but not to exceed \$40,000, for the construction*
20 *of works to improve the productivity and fertility of Gov-*
21 *ernment-owned lands within the Garrison Reservoir, North*
22 *Dakota, formerly part of the Lewis and Clark Irrigation*
23 *District, subject, however, to a mutual agreement being*
24 *reached by the Chief of Engineers, the North Dakota State*
25 *Water Conservation Commission, and the lessees using the*

1 land for the full repayment of the funds advanced by the
 2 Federal Government within a period of ten years(7): Pro-
 3 vided further, That the contribution by local interests to-
 4 ward construction of the Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir, Texas,
 5 as required by Public Law 160, Eighty-fourth Congress,
 6 may be made in two equal installments of 50 per centum
 7 each, payable on January 1, 1958, and September 1, 1958,
 8 and that title to the proportionate share of the water sup-
 9 ply storage authorized in said reservoir shall pass to such
 10 local interests upon completion of each of the separate pay-
 11 ments: Provided further, That none of the funds appropri-
 12 ated (8)for "Construction, General", in this Act shall be
 13 used on the project "Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth",
 14 for any purpose other than bank stabilization work: Pro-
 15 vided further, That not to exceed (9)\$~~3,000,000~~ \$4,000,000
 16 of the funds provided herein shall be available for the con-
 17 struction of small authorized projects selected by the Secre-
 18 tary of the Army the cost of which is not in excess of
 19 \$400,000 and any such project shall be completed within
 20 the funds herein appropriated.

21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

22 For expenses necessary for the preservation, operation,
 23 maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood
 24 control, and related works, including such sums as may be
 25 necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided

1 by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of
 2 harbor lines, and serving essential needs of general com-
 3 merce and navigation; financing the United States share of
 4 the cost of operation and maintenance of remedial works in
 5 the Niagara River; surveys and charting of northern and
 6 northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and
 7 straightening channels; removal of obstructions to navigation;
 8 rescue work, and repair, restoration, or maintenance of flood
 9 control projects threatened or destroyed by flood; and not to
 10 exceed \$1,315,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the In-
 11 terior for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized
 12 by law; to remain available until expended, ~~(10)\$98,870,-~~
 13 ~~000~~ \$103,850,000.

14 GENERAL EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for general administration and
 16 related functions in the Office of the Chief of Engineers and
 17 offices of the Division Engineers; activities of the Board of
 18 Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Beach Erosion Board,
 19 and the California Debris Commission; administration of laws
 20 pertaining to preservation of navigable waters; commercial
 21 statistics; and miscellaneous investigations; \$11,350,000.

22 FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

23 For expenses necessary for prosecuting work of flood
 24 control, and rescue work, repair, restoration, or maintenance
 25 of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood, as

1 authorized by law (33 U. S. C. 702a, 702g-1), to remain
2 available until expended, ~~(11)\$58,950,000~~ \$62,480,000.

3 UNITED STATES SECTION, SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT
4 BOARD OF ENGINEERS

5 For necessary expenses of the United States section of the
6 Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established
7 by Executive Order 10500, dated November 4, 1953, in-
8 cluding services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
9 August 2, 1946, (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
10 \$100 per day for individuals; \$125,000: *Provided*, That no
11 part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has
12 been entered into, by the United States Government and
13 the United States entity authorized to construct the power
14 works in the International Rapids section of the Saint Law-
15 rence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expend-
16 itures of the United States section of this Board by the
17 construction entity.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

19 Appropriations in this title shall be available for expenses
20 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
21 work for which the appropriation is made, for uniforms, or al-
22 lowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
23 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131), and for printing,
24 either during a recess or session of Congress, of survey reports
25 authorized by law, and such survey reports as may be printed

1 during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustra-
2 tions, as documents of the next succeeding session of Con-
3 gress; and during the current fiscal year the revolving fund,
4 Corps of Engineers, shall be available for purchase (not to
5 exceed ~~(12) one hundred and fifty~~ *two hundred and forty-*
6 *seven* for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
7 vehicles.

8 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

9 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

10 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclama-
11 tion as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of
12 June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof
13 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that
14 Bureau, as follows:

15 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

16 For engineering and economic investigations of proposed
17 Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conserva-
18 tion and development plans; formulating plans and pre-
19 paring designs and specifications for authorized Federal
20 reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial alloca-
21 tion of appropriations for construction of such projects or
22 parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, re-
23 habilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or exten-
24 sion of existing projects; to remain available until expended,

1 ~~(13)\$4,500,000~~ \$5,932,000, of which ~~(14)\$3,800,000~~
 2 \$5,182,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and
 3 \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River develop-
 4 ment fund: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall
 5 be used for more than one-half of the cost of an investigation
 6 requested by a State, municipality, or other interest.

7 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

8 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized rec-
 9 lamation projects or parts thereof (including power trans-
 10 mission facilities) and for other related activities, as
 11 authorized by law, to remain available until expended,
 12 ~~(15)\$113,046,223~~ \$120,386,223, of which \$55,000,000
 13 shall be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That no
 14 part of this appropriation shall be available for other than
 15 the completion of field engineering, survey work, and pre-
 16 liminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County
 17 Water District System and no repayment contract shall be
 18 executed or construction begun until plans have been sub-
 19 mitted to and approved by the Congress through its legisla-
 20 tive and appropriation procedures, after submission of a
 21 report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior
 22 (1) on the cost and feasibility of said project, including the
 23 necessary distribution system and (2) on the rates required
 24 to be charged to the ultimate consumers~~(16)~~: *Provided*
 25 further, That any portion of this or prior appropriations

1 available for the construction of extensions to the distribution
2 system of the Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility Dis-
3 trict may be expended without regard to the land certification
4 requirement under this heading in the Interior Department
5 Appropriation Act, 1953 (60 Stat. 445), after the execution
6 and approval of a contract which obligates the entire dis-
7 trict to repay the cost of such facilities: *Provided further,*
8 That not to exceed \$69,000 shall be available toward
9 emergency rehabilitation of the works of the Arnold Irriga-
10 tion District as under the Act of October 7, 1949 (63 Stat.
11 724), as amended, to be repaid in full under conditions
12 satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*
13 *further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to
14 initiate the construction of transmission facilities within
15 those areas covered by power wheeling service con-
16 tracts which include provision for service to Federal estab-
17 lishments and preferred customers, except those transmission
18 facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore
19 appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry
20 out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which
21 the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is
22 unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal
23 projects or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred
24 customer(17): ~~*Provided further,* That any contract under the~~
25 ~~Act of July 4, 1955 (69 Stat. 244), as amended, not yet~~

1 approved by the Secretary, which calls for the making of
2 loans beyond the fiscal year in which the contract is entered
3 into shall be made only on the same conditions as those
4 prescribed in section 12 of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53
5 Stat. 1187, 1197).

6 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

7 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
8 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
9 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
10 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
11 to law, \$28,000,000, of which (18) ~~\$22,860,000~~ \$22,740,000
12 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$2,044,600
13 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam fund, including
14 (notwithstanding the provisions of the First Deficiency Ap-
15 propriation Act, 1944, relating thereto) operation and main-
16 tenance of Palo Verde weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced
17 for operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or
18 parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit of this appro-
19 priation and may be expended for the same objects and in
20 the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be ex-
21 pended, and the unexpended balances of such advances shall
22 be credited to the appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal
23 year.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of general administration and related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclamation, ~~(19)\$4,000,000~~ \$4,164,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as general administrative expenses.

UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN FUND

For payment to the "Upper Colorado River Basin fund", authorized by section 5 of the Act of April 11, 1956 (Public Law 485), \$25,142,000, to remain available until expended.

SPECIAL FUNDS

Sums herein referred to as being derived from the reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be transferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with and expended

1 under the heads herein specified; and the unexpended bal-
2 ances of sums transferred for expenditure under the heads
3 "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Administrative
4 Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special fund
5 from which derived.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
8 available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred twenty-
9 seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, pur-
10 chase of one aircraft for replacement only, payment of
11 claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury,
12 or death arising out of activities of the Bureau of Reclama-
13 tion; payment, except as otherwise provided for, of compen-
14 sation and expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of
15 Reclamation appointed as authorized by law to represent the
16 United States in the negotiation and administration of inter-
17 state compacts without reimbursement or return under the
18 reclamation laws; rewards for information or evidence con-
19 cerning violations of law involving property under the juris-
20 diction of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the
21 functions specified under the head "Operation and Mainte-
22 nance Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the In-
23 terior Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and
24 dissemination of useful information including recordings,
25 photographs, and photographic prints; and studies of recrea-

1 tional uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery
2 of archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in
3 the same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21,
4 1935 (16 U. S. C. 461-467): *Provided*, That no part of
5 any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant
6 to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for ex-
7 penses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclama-
8 tion projects except "General Administrative Expenses" and
9 amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and
10 general engineering and research under the head "General
11 Investigations".

12 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from the
13 appropriation under the head "Construction and Rehabilita-
14 tion" shall be available additionally for said project for those
15 functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided for under
16 the head "General Investigations" (but this authorization
17 shall not preclude use of the appropriation under said head
18 within that area), and for the continuation of investigations
19 by agencies of the Department on a general plan for the
20 development of the Missouri River Basin. Such allotments
21 may be ~~(20)extended~~ *expended* through or in cooperation
22 with State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such
23 agencies are hereby authorized.

24 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
25 performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of

1 Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the
2 manner provided by law.

3 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclama-
4 tion, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which repre-
5 sents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but
6 remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose,
7 regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*,
8 That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this para-
9 graph shall be deemed a violation of section 3679 of the
10 Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

11 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for
12 operation and maintenance, except those derived from ad-
13 vances by water users, shall be used for the particular
14 benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation
15 district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization,
16 or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization,
17 or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in
18 the payment of charges due under a contract entered into
19 with the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
20 Bureau of Reclamation.

21 Not to exceed \$225,000 may be expended from the
22 appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" for work
23 by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit
24 and then only when such work is unsuitable for contract
25 or no acceptable bid has been received and, other than other-

1 wise provided in this paragraph or as may be necessary
2 to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum
3 of the construction allotment for any project from the appro-
4 priation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this
5 Act shall be available for construction work by force account.

6 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
9 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law,
10 to remain available until expended, ~~(21)\$19,879,000~~ \$22,-
11 038,000.

12 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

13 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
14 of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing
15 electric power and energy, \$8,630,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration
18 shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon
19 the Administrator pursuant to law, including ~~(22)~~purchase
20 of not to exceed eighteen passenger motor vehicles for re-
21 placement only and purchase of one aircraft. Appropria-
22 tions made herein to the Bonneville Power Administra-
23 tion shall be available in one fund, except that the appro-
24 priation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be
25 available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

1 Other than as may be necessary to meet local emer-
2 gencies, not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
3 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Adminis-
4 tration shall be available for construction work by force
5 account or on a hired-labor basis.

6 SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

7 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

8 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
9 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
10 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5
11 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
12 applied to the southeastern power area, including purchase
13 of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement
14 only, \$1,939,000.

15 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
18 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administra-
19 tive expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provi-
20 sions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16
21 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area,
22 \$1,480,000 to remain available until expended.

1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

2 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
3 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power
4 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
5 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s) , as applied to
6 the southwestern power area, including purchase of not to
7 exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
8 \$1,000,000.

9 CONTINUING FUND

10 Not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available during
11 the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs
12 in connection with the purchase of electric power and
13 energy, and rentals for the use of transmission facilities:
14 ~~(23) Provided, That in addition to the amount authorized to~~
15 ~~be made available from the continuing fund, fiscal year 1954~~
16 ~~(67 Stat. 262) and fiscal year 1956 (69 Stat. 356); there~~
17 ~~shall be made available from the continuing fund amounts~~
18 ~~sufficient to liquidate claims payable under lease-purchase~~
19 ~~contracts with generating and transmission cooperatives.~~
20 *Provided, That the unexpended balance made available from*
21 *the continuing fund for the fiscal years 1954 (67 Stat. 262)*
22 *and 1956 (69 Stat. 356) shall be available to liquidate claims*

1 payable for the fiscal year 1954 under lease-purchase con-
2 tracts with generating and transmission cooperatives as certi-
3 fied by the Comptroller General of the United States:
4 Provided further, That any deficiency in those funds for
5 payment of such claims may be paid out of the continuing
6 fund.

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

8 SEC. 201. Appropriations in this title available for travel
9 expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of
10 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
11 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work
12 of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
13 is made.

14 SEC. 202. Appropriations in this title shall be available
15 for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office),
16 with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency recon-
17 struction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or
18 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire,
19 flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That
20 no funds shall be made available under this authority until
21 funds specifically made available to the Department of the
22 Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

23 SEC. 203. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
24 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
25 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the

1 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
2 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
3 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
4 Interior.

5 SEC. 204. Appropriations in this title shall be available
6 for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar
7 facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute
8 to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be
9 reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the
10 same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31
11 U. S. C. 6) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of
12 supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered
13 may be credited to the appropriation current at the time
14 such reimbursements are received.

15 SEC. 205. (24) After July 1, 1957, the salaries of the
16 ~~Administrator of the Southeastern Power Administration~~
17 ~~and the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Admin-~~
18 ~~istration shall be the same as the salary of the Administrator~~
19 ~~of the Bonneville Power Administration After July 31,~~
20 ~~1957, the salaries of the Administrator of the Southeastern~~
21 ~~Power Administration and the Administrator of the South-~~
22 ~~western Power Administration shall be in grade GS-17 of~~
23 ~~the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without~~
24 ~~regard to the numerical limitations contained in section 505~~
25 ~~of said Act; and the salary of the Administrative Assistant~~

1 *Secretary shall be the same as the salary of the Solicitor*
2 *of the Department of the Interior.*

3 This Act may be cited as the "Public Works Appro-
4 priation Act, 1958".

Passed the House of Representatives June 19, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

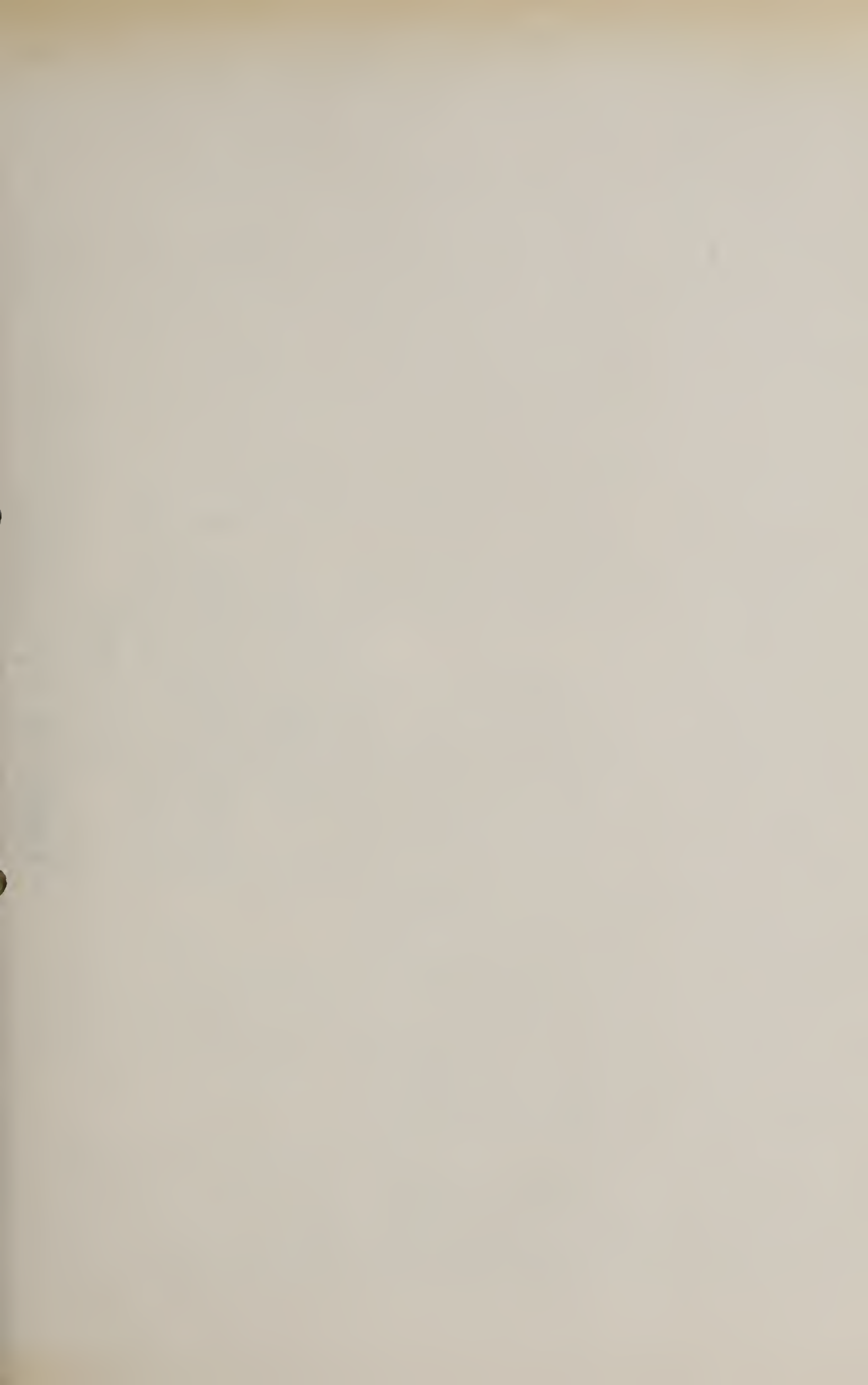
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments August 8 (legisla-
tive day, July 8), 1957.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.



85TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 8090

AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 8, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

lieves that a bad civil-rights bill is worse than no civil-rights bill at all. The House civil-rights bill, as I said in my speech last night was a minimal bill. I could not vote for a bill that did not meet at least the minimal provisions of the House bill. Any attempt to imply that a vote for the Klamath Indian bill even though it was not all that I would like would dictate a vote for the civil-rights bill is based upon a comparison of two entirely different situations. In one case the Indian bill met minimal standards of acceptability whereas the civil-rights bill in my judgment fell far short of meeting such standards. Throughout the civil-rights debate I stated on several occasions my legal objections to the civil-rights bill as emasculated in the Senate. I do not insist that a bill be what I consider to be a perfect bill before I vote for it. But I do insist that it meet those minimum standards of acceptability in that I can say in good conscience that I think it will at least promote the policy objectives of the subject matter of the bill. The civil-rights bill did not do that. Hence my vote against it. The Klamath Indian Tribe conference report met those standards hence my vote for it.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this morning I received a telegram from Phil Reynolds, president of the NAACP, Portland branch Portland, Oreg. I received the telegram following my vote of last night on the civil-rights bill.

I believe it is well known that I appreciate any advice which I may receive at any time regarding the point of view of my constituents, in connection with the performance of my duties in the Senate. I give such advice full weight and judgment, and then I proceed to vote on the basis of my best judgment, based on the merits, tested by what I think will be the public's best interest.

But I am always pleased when a constituent agrees with a point of view of mine. So I now read the telegram from Mr. Reynolds:

PORTLAND, OREG., August 8, 1957.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,

Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Replying to your letter of August 6, 1957: We reaffirm the contents of our resolution of our mass meeting of July 28. We feel that the civil-rights bill as passed by the House of Representatives constitutes the minimum guaranties of human rights. We recommend you vote against the amended bill in its present form now before the Senate.

PHIL REYNOLDS,

President, NAACP, Portland Branch,
2055.

OPPOSITION TO SENATOR MORSE BY THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN AND PORTLAND JOURNAL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, at an appropriate place, a letter which was written by a friendly constituent—and I have many—to the Portland Oregonian, in answer to some of the yellow journalism

which characterizes that disreputable sheet.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PORTLAND, OREG., August 2, 1957.

EDITOR, OREGONIAN.

DEAR SIR: Your editorial about the letter Senator MORSE wrote to Clyde Crosby in answer to one from Crosby to MORSE. You commented that MORSE had written, I believe it was a 1,600-word letter when it could have been answered in 10 words. Excuse me, Mr. Editor, for talking in your face but we all think your editorial could have been condensed to 10 words or less, much less. Today you have a long-winded editorial again about MORSE and his conduct in the Senate. Please excuse me again for talking in your face, Mr. Editor, but it is a sure thing if all Senators were as honest and forthright and working for the people who elected them the same as Senator MORSE we would have a better country.

Every knock from the Oregonian and the Journal is a boost for Senator MORSE. We have finally come to realize that anything the Journal or the Oregonian is for is bad for us and anything they are against is automatically good for us. I mean by us, the people who make it possible for the Oregonian and the Journal to exist.

Yours truly,

L. R. HENDRYX.

P. S.—The only thing wrong with Senator MORSE is that he will not accept orders from the Oregonian and the Journal and he can expect to be lied about day after day with all the venom at the command of the Journal and Oregonian and they have a lot of it.

L. R. H.

MONOPOLY IN THE RUBBER TIRE INDUSTRY

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, during the last presidential campaign we heard with considerable apprehension repeated statements concerning the plight of small business in this country. In recent months, articles by financial writers have appeared frequently in the daily press, indicating that the small-business situation is becoming a serious problem in our overall economy.

Many small-business men have been contending that their predicament is due to the failure in vigorous enforcement of the antitrust laws, and to the lack of substantial tax relief which would permit small-business concerns to build up the financial reserves necessary for efficient operation in normal times and for survival in subnormal times. These factors, plus their inability to secure long-term financial needs and their anxiety with regard to the increasing concentration in industry through mergers, are having a serious effect on small business. Certainly, if the trend toward concentration continues, it will result in small business becoming "captive groups," subject to the whims, fancies, and dictates of these giants in industry.

Mr. President, in the early days of the Senate Small Business Committee, which I sponsored, the members of that committee were aware of this developing situation and we instituted action that would tend to arrest the growing trend toward monopoly which was seriously

affecting the life of efficient independent business throughout our Nation.

Shortly thereafter, beginning late in 1941 and continuing up until the early summer of 1942, the Committee on Small Business explored through public hearings the increasing monopoly in the rubber tire industry. As a result of the evidence secured by the committee through public hearings, a most serious situation was disclosed regarding the control exercised by the big concerns in that industry to monopolize the distribution field, either through the operations of their own retail stores or due to the monopolistic ties existing between the giant tire manufacturers and the leading petroleum companies.

Soon after the completion of these hearings, the committee reported a bill, commonly known as the rubber tires bill, which provided positive and definite relief to protect the independent tire trade in the sales and servicing field. This legislation provided for a genuine free-enterprise system in that industry, which would serve the best interests of at least 300,000 independent members of the automotive servicing field.

Shortly thereafter the Senate Banking and Currency Committee held hearings on the rubber-tire bill and unanimously reported the bill to the Senate for action. Unfortunately, the bill reached the Senate too late for final action in that session of the Congress.

Since that time, Mr. President, I have repeatedly introduced this bill in each succeeding Congress, and during the life of the bill in the Congress it is to be noted that, for the second time, the Banking and Currency Committee held public hearings on the bill. Public hearings on this legislation have been held more recently by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and that subcommittee favorably reported the legislation to the full committee.

In the early days of the present session of the Congress, I again introduced the rubber tires bill, S. 326, which was referred to the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I have now been advised by Mr. George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, that in an exchange of communications between the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Honorable WARREN G. MAGNUSON, and the Department of Justice, Senator MAGNUSON was advised that the Department of Justice was opposed to the principle of the rubber tires bill. It is significant to note that, although the Department of Justice advised Senator MAGNUSON that they were aware of the problem facing the independent tire trade, the Department has been taking no action to bring about the necessary relief for these independent small-business people.

Mr. President, reports I am receiving from independent business in my own State of Montana indicate clearly that the monopoly trend in the tire industry is increasing—all tending to destroy the life of efficient independent business in that field. I am further advised by Mr.

Burger that his organization is receiving similar complaints relating not alone to the large producers in the rubber tire industry but also to large producers in the glass, paint, and shoe industries, who are attempting to capture and control the retail trade. There is a serious threat that this monopolistic trend, if not halted, may result in completely controlled distribution, for which the American public will pay dearly.

Mr. President, I am more convinced now than ever before of the need for enactment of such legislation as the rubber tires bill. It is my sincere hope and trust that the present Small Business Committee of the Senate is taking action similar to that of the first Small Business Committee 16 years ago, to obtain all pertinent data relating to the problem and transmit this data to the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which now has jurisdiction of my bill, S. 326.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TAMMAGE in the chair). Is there further morning business?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed, and the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc; that the bill, as thus amended, be regarded for purposes of amendment as the original text; and that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by agreement to this request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of my good friend from Louisiana whether it would be possible; if the Senator's unanimous-consent request should be granted, to discuss the item of \$470,040,500 on page 4 of the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes, indeed.

Mr. IVES. I thank the Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. The item could be amended, if the Senator so desired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana? The Chair hears none,

and the amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The committee amendments, agreed to en bloc, are as follows:

On page 3, line 19, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$8,900,000" and insert "\$10,779,600."

On page 4, line 6, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$422,186,800" and insert "\$470,040,500."

On page 4, line 21, after the word "litigation", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for projects which are authorized by a law limiting the amount to be appropriated therefor, except as may be within the limits of the amount now or hereafter authorized to be appropriated."

On page 4, line 25, after the amendment last above referred to, to insert a colon and "Provided further, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 of the funds herein or hereafter provided for the Plaquemine-Morgan City alternate route, shall be available for the construction of a four-lane, high-level, fixed bridge on Louisiana State Highway No. 1 (formerly Route 168) over the extension of the Plaquemine-Morgan City route of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in West Baton Rouge Parish, La."

On page 5, line 7, after the amendment last referred to, to insert a colon and "Provided further, That the Secretary of the Army shall advance to the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission out of funds herein or hereafter appropriated for the Garrison project, North Dakota, 50 percent of the cost, but not to exceed \$40,000, for the construction of works to improve the productivity and fertility of Government-owned lands within the Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak., formerly part of the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District, subject, however, to a mutual agreement being reached by the Chief of Engineers, the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, and the lessees using the land for the full repayment of the funds advanced by the Federal Government within a period of 10 years."

On page 5, line 20, after the amendment last above referred to, to insert a colon and "Provided further, That the contribution by local interests toward construction of the Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir, Tex., as required by Public Law 160, 84th Congress, may be made in 2 equal installments of 50 percent each, payable on January 1, 1958, and September 1, 1958, and that title to the proportionate share of the water supply storage authorized in said reservoir shall pass to such local interests upon completion of each of the separate payments."

On page 6, line 4, after the word "appropriated", to insert "for 'Construction, General'", and in line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

On page 7, line 5, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$98,870,000" and insert "\$103,850,000."

On page 7, line 20, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$58,950,000" and insert "\$62,480,000."

On page 8, line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "150" and insert "247."

On page 9, at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert "\$5,932,000", and in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$3,800,000" and insert "\$5,182,000."

On page 10, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "\$113,046,223" and insert "\$120,386,223."

On page 10, line 18, after the word "consumers", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That any portion of this or prior appropriations available for the construction of extensions to the distribution system of the Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District may be expended without re-

gard to the land certification requirement under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1953 (60 Stat. 445), after the execution and approval of a contract which obligates the entire district to repay the cost of such facilities."

On page 11, line 20, after the word "customer", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That any contract under the act of July 4, 1955 (69 Stat. 244), as amended, not yet approved by the Secretary, which calls for the making of loans beyond the fiscal year in which the contract is entered into shall be made only on the same conditions as those prescribed in section 12 of the act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1197)."

On page 12, line 9, after the word "which", to strike out "\$22,860,000" and insert "\$22,740,000."

On page 13, line 1, after the word "Reclamation", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$4,164,000."

On page 15, line 16, after the word "be", to strike out "extended" and insert "expended."

On page 17, line 5, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$19,879,000" and insert "\$22,038,000."

On page 17, line 14, after the word "including", to strike out "purchase of not to exceed 18 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only and."

On page 19, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "Provided, That in addition to the amount authorized to be made available from the continuing fund, fiscal year 1954 (67 Stat. 262) and fiscal year 1956 (69 Stat. 356), there shall be made available from the continuing fund amounts sufficient to liquidate claims payable under lease-purchase contracts with generating and transmission cooperatives" and, in lieu thereof, insert "Provided, That the unexpended balance made available from the continuing fund for the fiscal years 1954 (67 Stat. 262) and 1956 (69 Stat. 356) shall be available to liquidate claims payable for the fiscal year 1954 under lease-purchase contracts with generating and transmission cooperatives as certified by the Comptroller General of the United States: Provided further, That any deficiency in those funds for payment of such claims may be paid out of the continuing fund." and

On page 21, line 4, after "SEC. 205.", to strike out "After July 1, 1957, the salaries of the Administrator of the Southeastern Power Administration and the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration shall be the same as the salary of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration" and, in lieu thereof, insert "After July 31, 1957, the salaries of the Administrator of the Southeastern Power Administration and the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration shall be in grade GS-17 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained in section 505 of said act; and the salary of the Administrative Assistant Secretary shall be the same as the salary of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior."

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Committee on Appropriations divided itself into two subcommittees for the consideration of the pending bill. The portion of the public works appropriation bill dealing with reclamation and the power marketing agencies of the Department of the Interior was handled by my good and able friend, the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who is also the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I handled the portion of the bill dealing with the civil functions of the Department of the Army.

The hearings on the bill started on March 28, and continued through June 21. The subcommittee held 40 sessions and heard a total of 1,132 witnesses, including representatives of various organizations; 889 of the witnesses appeared before the subcommittee dealing with the civil functions; the remaining witnesses were heard by the other subcommittee, headed by the Senator from Arizona. Each Senator has on his desk 3 volumes, which contain 3,398 pages of testimony taken during the hearings. I notice that the pages on the Republican side did a better job than the pages on the Democratic side, in that Democratic Senators have received only 2 volumes of the hearings, whereas Republican Senators have received the 3 volumes which are pertinent.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. As the Senator knows, I was privileged to serve on the subcommittee which handled the civil functions appropriations. The junior Senator from Virginia very frankly admits that he did not hear all of the 1,132 witnesses who testified to the extent of nearly 4,000 pages of printed testimony. I should like to join our distinguished majority leader, who said that, because the chairman of the subcommittee was willing to burn some midnight oil, we have a bill before us with a minimum of objections to it, and were given the opportunity, unparalleled by any other committee of Congress, of hearing more than 1,000 witnesses on one bill.

There is one item in the bill in which the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the junior Senator from Virginia are very much interested. The Senator from Louisiana will recall that in 1945 the Army engineers had a grandiose scheme to build power dams on the Potomac River and its tributaries. The scheme was very objectionable to owners of bottom land, and it was thought that in an area of cheap and plentiful coal, steam plants were the answer.

There is in the bill an item of \$200,000 for a survey on the conservation of Potomac River water. That is extremely important. I recently read that if all the land above Great Falls which could be irrigated were irrigated with Potomac River water, it would take a billion gallons a day to do it. It is my understanding that no part of the \$200,000 contained in the bill for the survey of the Potomac River water is to be used during fiscal 1958 for a survey or for planning of a high hydroelectric dam. Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. It is not to be used for that purpose.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is not to be so used?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct. It is to be used for a survey of water conservation only.

Mr. ROBERTSON. For a water conservation survey only. I thank the Senator.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter dated July 31, 1957, addressed to me by Brig. Gen. J. L. Person, Assistant Chief of En-

gineers for Civil Works, indicating the use to which the \$200,000 would be put.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1957.
Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Works, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with your request information is furnished herein regarding the work to be accomplished in fiscal year 1958 on the comprehensive Potomac River survey.

The objective of the Potomac River survey is the preparation of a comprehensive, basin-wide plan for flood control and related water uses. Attention to the pressing problems of water supply and pollution abatement, particularly in the Washington metropolitan area and the North Branch basin will be an important feature of the studies. Because of the desirability of submission of positive recommendations to Congress at the earliest practicable date on the flood control and water conservation problems on the North Branch basin, initial submission of an interim report on this basin is planned. The amount of \$105,000 included in the fiscal year 1958 budget request will permit continuation of the investigation and completion of the North Branch interim report.

Close coordination with Federal, State, and local interests will be maintained during the study to insure development of a sound and acceptable plan of improvement. In this connection, a number of meetings already have been held with representatives of the interested governors, committees, agencies, and organizations, and a study advisory group composed of individuals appointed by the governors of the affected States has been formed. Public hearings have been held to provide all interested parties opportunity to express their views. Additional work accomplished to date includes essential completion of flood damage surveys and field investigation of a number of dam sites in the North Branch basin; initiation of studies of pollution abatement, wildlife, and economic problems; and preliminary dam design and analysis of relocation requirements.

In connection with carrying out the authorized investigations of all streams of the Northeastern States that were affected by the 1955 floods, funds in the amount of \$145,000 were allocated to the Potomac River study through fiscal year 1957. The civil functions appropriations bill as passed by the House of Representatives includes \$105,000 for continuing the studies in the Potomac River Basin and as reported out by the Senate Appropriations Committee contains \$200,000. With the additional \$95,000 substantial progress can be made on other aspects of the Potomac River investigations, including studies of the basin area below the mouth of the Shenandoah River where urgent problems are known to exist. No work is contemplated on the flood and related problems in the Shenandoah River basin during fiscal year 1958.

It is hoped that the foregoing information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. PERSON,
Brigadier General, United States Army, Assistant Chief of Engineers for Civil Works.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Virginia and I thank the Senator from Louisiana, because the statement he has made will allay the fears which have been expressed to us that this item is something other than

what it appears to be. We now have the assurance that it is exactly what it appears to be—that is, a survey of the water for its conservation.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. IVES. I should like to ask the Senator a question and to make some remarks about the appropriation of \$470,040,500. If he would rather I delay my questioning, I shall do so.

Mr. ELLENDER. I shall be glad to answer any questions at the moment.

Mr. IVES. The Senator is very gracious; I appreciate his courtesy.

As I understand, of the \$470,040,500, \$1,000,000 will be used to begin the construction of what is estimated now to be a \$101 million project on the Allegheny River.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. IVES. The Allegheny flows down from New York State, through Pennsylvania, and into the Ohio River.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. IVES. What has disturbed me, as my friend from Louisiana and some other members of the Committee on Appropriations know, is that by this action we will be virtually wiping out the Allegheny Reservation of the Seneca Nation of the Iroquois Confederacy in New York State. The proposed dam will back up into New York State. New York State does not claim the land in any way, shape, or manner; it belongs to the Seneca Indians under a treaty signed by George Washington in 1794, by which the land was turned over to the Indians in perpetuity. The Indians have viewed their holdings in that way, and so view them at the present time.

I realize that under the procedure followed by the Government of the United States over the years in the handling of matters concerning Indian reservations, the Government has the legal right to do what is proposed. But what distresses me is the moral responsibility we have.

While I am referring to this matter, I wish to praise the distinguished Senator from Louisiana for the splendid work he has done as chairman of the subcommittee in preparing this appropriation bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. IVES. It is one of the most outstanding pieces of work I have ever seen in the United States Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from New York for his kind words.

Mr. IVES. I happen to know something about what has been done. A special paragraph has been included in the report on page 26 under the heading, "Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa." I think, so far as the committee has been able to do it, the situation has been handled very well. The report points out to the Indians what they can do in the situation in which they will be placed, and what steps they can take if they do not like what is proposed, so far as resorting to action in the courts is concerned.

In the case of other Indian reservations from which Indians have had to be moved, I suspect very strongly that there has been other land to which the Indians could be moved. But in this instance a different situation prevails. I happen to know something about the terrain in that part of New York State.

Bear in mind that I am not for one moment asserting that New York State claims the land. It is not the land of the State. Neither are we trying to stop the building of the dam, because, in one sense of the word, we want Pennsylvania to be entitled to what is coming to her. Heaven knows that Pennsylvania contributes enough in taxes to the Federal revenue to be entitled to such a project as this.

But what disturbs me is, Where are we going to put the Indians? It is all right to talk about moving the Indians and giving them land back of the area which will be covered with water; but back of that area the hills drop down. The land which the Indians till at present is the best land and will be virtually wiped out.

That happens to be a very heavily populated section of the United States. One thousand two hundred families are involved. Allowing six Indians to a family, on the average, it will be seen that to provide separate farms for each will be quite an undertaking. I am not sure what the Indians will be able to do.

I have heard the Indians themselves have not been to cooperative, but that does not alter the fact that there is in existence the treaty signed by George Washington, which the Indians have respected. The Indians look upon it as a sacred document.

I happen to be among those who believe that the question of might making right was settled once and for all when we fought World War I. I do not think might makes right. At the same time, I think the United States must move ahead. Even though this does look like an evasion of the principle established at the time of World War I, the Government has a right to move ahead. But what are we to do with the Seneca Indians? Perhaps my distinguished friend from Louisiana can tell me.

Mr. ELLENDER. The committee held quite a long session with some of the tribesmen, as well as with the head of the Seneca Indian Tribe. At first, some of the members of the tribe were under the impression that of the 30,000 acres—

Mr. IVES. The Senator is not referring to the chief of the Senecas?

Mr. ELLENDER. No. The chief of the Senecas had a clear understanding of the situation. Some of the members of the tribe were under the impression that 21,000 of the 30,000 acres of land would be inundated. So at another session of the committee, I called in the Corps of Engineers, and they again reaffirmed the views previously expressed by them, that of the 30,000 acres of land, only 3,670 acres would be permanently covered with water. There is a possibility of 5,330 additional acres being inundated now and then, depending on the amount of water which may flow down the river.

Mr. IVES. That would be 9,000 acres which could not be used for crops.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. IVES. That is the best part of the land.

Mr. ELLENDER. Well, it is bottom land.

Mr. IVES. Yes; and it is fine growing land.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thoroughly understand the position of the Senator from New York, and my sympathies are with the Seneca Indians. But the same conditions prevail in the West, as the Senator knows. The only difference between the situation in New York and that in the West is that the reservation in New York is much smaller than the reservations in the West. Very valuable lands have been taken from the Indians in the West. The Supreme Court, as I recall, has passed on the issue and has stated that the land was subject to eminent domain. That is why we wrote into the report the language to which the Senator referred.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks the paragraph on page 26 of the report relating to the Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa.

There being no objection, the paragraph was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ALLEGHENY RIVER RESERVOIR, PA.

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1 million to initiate construction of this project. The Corps of Engineers has indicated a willingness to accept flowage easements over land owned by the Seneca Indians, in order that the reservation may be kept intact. The committee desires that the Corps of Engineers cooperate to the maximum extent practicable with the Seneca Indians, in order to minimize the effect of the Allegheny River Reservoir on the Indian lands. It is recognized that if the Seneca Indian Nation elects to grant easements for this purpose, they will control the reservoir area within the boundaries of their reservation, and that recreational benefits will inure to the Seneca Nation as a result of the development of this project. The committee recognizes that this procedure may not be entirely satisfactory to all the Seneca Indians, but also realizes that they have rights in the courts if they insist on determining the issues involved in the courts.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, the Senator referred to the reservations in the West from which the Indians have had to move. In the West there has been more land on which to locate the Indians than there is in New York State.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. IVES. That is the problem we are really up against.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. We have tried to devise ways and means of carrying out the program by asking the engineers to study the alternatives of the project. The president of the Seneca Nation appeared before the committee and brought an engineer—a very eminent engineer—by the name of Mr. Morgan, who at one time was a member of the board of TVA. His idea was to divert the waters of the river into Lake Erie. When that matter was brought to the attention of the Corps of Engineers, they took the position that it was im-

practical to do that; that a large amount of land would be required, and the cost would be excessive.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I should like to say, if I may, that is the particular concern of Pennsylvania, and I made it very plain, to start with, that I do not want to stand in the way of Pennsylvania.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. IVES. As I understand, Pennsylvania is trying to have constructed a flood-control project and probably a water-supply project and a few other things. I think Pennsylvania may be entitled to them, but that does not solve the New York Indian problem.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. I should like to have the Senate know how greatly I appreciate the fine work done by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. I do not think anyone has devoted more time than has he to various projects throughout the Nation, and I desire to express my appreciation.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the senior Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] for his attitude toward Pennsylvania.

At this time I should like to observe that, regardless where one of these projects may be located, in any case, a great number of persons will be dislocated. In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania it has been necessary to do away with entire towns and villages.

I sympathize very much with the situation of the Seneca Indians. At first, as the distinguished Senator from Louisiana will recall, I did not give my approval to this project, because I had hoped we could work out something else. But the distinguished Senator from Louisiana heard the testimony of the engineers. I had hoped the water might be diverted into Lake Erie. But the engineers reached the conclusion that that was not practical.

After all the testimony—including that of the Indians—was heard, I felt that not only for the good of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but also for the good of our sister States of Ohio, West Virginia, and all the States along the Ohio River and those bordering the Mississippi River all the way down, it was necessary to provide some appropriate plan for the Seneca Indians.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, at this point will the Senator from Louisiana yield further to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. IVES. Will not some of the water which will be backed up by the dam be used for water-supply purposes? Not all of the project is for flood control, is it?

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. It is possible that that is true. We discussed that point in the Public Works Committee. It seems to me that it is necessary to make a complete survey of the water supply for the future, particularly in the eastern part of the United States.

The distinguished Senator from New York is correct: It may eventually be used for water supply purposes.

Mr. IVES. That is what I had understood.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. For example, the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an enabling act to provide authority to run water from the Allegheny Mountains so as to take care of all the southwestern area of Pennsylvania, including the city of Pittsburgh. That probably will cost \$300 million, although there will be no cost either to the Federal Government or the State government. It will be done locally.

So we are studying the subject of water supply. Probably the distinguished Senator from New York is correct, but that is not intended just now.

Mr. ELLENDER. Let me go a step further, and say to the Senator from New York that, in addition to the study to which I have just referred—that is, in regard to diverting the water to Lake Erie, a study also was made in regard to the building of a series of small dams along the Allegheny River. The engineers said that would be very costly, and would not do the job.

Mr. IVES. It certainly would not give them a water supply.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator from New York is correct. But it would cover some land. It is true that the main purpose of building the dam is to provide flood control, and incidentally to permit utilization for industrial purposes of the water which will be held behind the barrier. There is no question about that.

One of the main objections, as the Senator from Pennsylvania has pointed out, was that to divert the water to Lake Erie, instead of permitting it to go down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, might affect other localities along those streams. That was another reason which was advanced as to why the water should not be diverted to Lake Erie.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to commend the distinguished Senator from Louisiana for the capable and efficient way in which this matter has been handled.

I should also like to commend my friend, the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], for his very keen interest in the Seneca Indians—an interest which I share.

Perhaps it should be pointed out that the dam will not be entirely detrimental to the Indians who will choose to remain in the vicinity, because it will create a very large recreation area immediately abutting their property, where I am confident they will be able, through leases and in other ways, to enhance their income and improve their standard of living.

But I suggest that the main purpose of the reservoir has not been stressed in the Record in the way it should be. The project was first authorized in 1936, as a result of disastrous floods on the Allegheny River which caused hundreds of millions of dollars of damage in the

Pittsburgh area and took a great many lives.

From time to time the Allegheny River goes over its banks; and only last year there was a disastrous and very costly flood, in Warren, Pa. The dam is required for purposes of flood control, to protect lives and property.

To be sure, there is an Indian treaty; and we should respect our treaties. But a decision has been reached in the Federal Court in Buffalo, N. Y., in the past few months, holding that the United States is well within its rights in taking the property. Of course, when the property is taken, the Indians will receive settlement, through condemnation proceedings.

The necessities of the situation require that this project, which was authorized 21 years ago, move forward through the stages of construction.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I, too, want to compliment the chairman of the subcommittee on his distinguished labors. I should like to support my colleague, the senior Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], and to commend and thank him for the very great attention he has given to this matter, for which we are indebted to him. He has paid particular attention to the problems confronting the Indians who are involved; and I have joined my colleagues in his very great interest in, and attention to, the problems faced by the Seneca Indians who are affected and the people of New York who live in the vicinity of the proposed dam.

I feel, as does he, that we are very mindful of the needs of other States, and we hope other States will be equally mindful of the needs of the State of New York. So we regard the matter sympathetically from all points of view.

I think that in all fairness a number of items should be placed in the Record. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record, as a part of my remarks, an excerpt from the Pickering Treaty of November 11, 1794, between the Seneca Nation of Indians and the United States, which is inclusive of the lands involved in this matter.

In particular, I refer to the words used by Timothy Pickering, the personal envoy of George Washington. These are romantic words when viewed in the context of modern usage, but, nevertheless, are a part of our history and take us back to the early, formative years of this Republic in terms of high moral responsibility. Timothy Pickering said that "as long as the moon rises, the river flows, the grass is green, and the sun shines," the Seneca Indian would remain undisturbed in his possession of this land.

It may be, as my colleague says, that, because of the needs of the sister State, the use of Indian lands in the vicinity of the dam will be required. Certainly I feel very kindly, as does my colleague, toward our sister State of Pennsylvania. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, my senior colleague will continue to work very hard in the interest of our sister State, as well as in the in-

terest of our own State; and he has fought the battle there most masterfully. Our colleagues in the other body from New York also fought for fairness to the Seneca Indians and in fact sought to strike out the provision for this dam, though unsuccessfully.

I believe that we are trustees for the people who will be displaced. I understand that approximately 1,800 persons are settled on this land, and that 250 families will have to be moved immediately.

I say with the greatest respect that I think we have the duty of seeing to it that they receive everything which can be given them under the circumstances. The necessities in that connection will not end with the passage of the bill, but will continue with the development of the project.

In dealing with this matter, not only should we take great care to see that justice is done now in the bill, but we should also be very careful to consider what is best to be done as the project is under construction with respect to the methods of construction, the relocation of the displaced Indian families and the fairness of the compensation for appropriated lands. I will consider myself a trustee for this purpose in watching carefully what goes on and that justice is done. Honor to the high obligations undertaken to the Senecas so long ago in the name of the Father of our Country must hold a high place with us all.

Again, I should like to commend my senior colleague for his deep understanding of this problem, with which he has lived for so many years.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as the distinguished Senator from New York so well understands, even though the money is provided today in this bill, nothing can be done by the engineers until a settlement is agreed upon, either amicably or through the courts. The Senator from New York is aware of that, I am sure.

Mr. JAVITS. Of course.

Mr. ELLENDER. And I feel confident that that will be done.

The distinguished junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] raised a very important point, which I wish to stress; and it will be seen that it was brought up in the course of the hearings—namely, that a lake will be created on the land of the Seneca Indians, and no doubt the lake will be used for fishing and boating. It is my considered judgment that the amount of revenues which the Indians will be able to obtain from this recreational spot will amount to more than would result from the sale of the crops which the Indians would raise on the land to be inundated.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. IVES. I was going to reply to the junior Senator from Pennsylvania on that point, because I happen to know that the Indians are not impressed with that idea at all. That is something which must be proved to them.

Mr. ELLENDER. They might be like old John Prather, the gentleman in New Mexico who has been defying Govern-

ment orders. He wants to die on the place. I think he has 1,000 or so acres there. I know that the Senecas will not take that position.

Mr. IVES. What my colleague and I are trying to do, I point out to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana and to our Pennsylvania colleagues, is to emphasize to the Senate and, by this process, to the Congress of the United States, that there is a moral obligation involved, and that this is a slightly different situation from what has occurred where other Indian reservations are concerned. There is really no place for the Seneca Indians to go unless they can develop the land left to them after the reservoir or dam is constructed. I think we should follow this matter in a way in which we have never followed anything of the kind before, because we have this responsibility thrust upon us, and upon the Congress of the United States.

Mr. ELLENDER. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from New York.

Mr. IVES. I wish to thank the Senator from Louisiana for his great cooperation in this matter, all the way through.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the Senator yield, so that I may put some matters into the RECORD.

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD—by what I previously referred to as "our remarks," I meant the remarks of the senior Senator from New York and my remarks—an excerpt from the 1794 treaty to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Now, the United States acknowledge all the land of the aforementioned boundaries to be the property of the Seneca Nation; and the United States will never claim the same, nor disturb the Seneca Nation * * * in the free use and enjoyment thereof; but it shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who have the right to purchase.

Mr. JAVITS. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an analysis made by the Corps of Engineers, which appears on pages 2779 to 2780 of the hearings, with respect to the feasibility of the alternate plan suggested by the Seneca Indians.

There being no objection, the analysis was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DIVERSION FROM ALLEGHENY RIVER TO LAKE ERIE

The plan for providing for the diversion of flows from the upper Allegheny River into the Conewango Creek Valley, with storage therein for low flow augmentation, and a spillway for release of flood flows across the northern divide into Lake Erie is entirely feasible. However, the cost of such a plan is in excess of the authorized Allegheny River Reservoir project.

The plan for diversion requires the following features:

	Estimated cost
Diversion dam on Allegheny River; earth dam, top elevation of 1,385 feet, 65 feet high, 3,000 feet long-----	\$2, 000, 000
Drop structure on Conewango Creek; concrete spillway, crest elevation of 1,300 feet-----	1, 000, 000
Control dam on Conewango Creek; concrete spillway; discharge 200,000 cubic feet per second-----	5, 000, 000
Diversion dam on Silver Creek; earth dam; 105 feet high-----	200, 000
Dam at Waterboro, across Conewango Creek; discharge 2,000 cubic feet per second to pass regulated flows-----	500, 000
Diversion channel; bottom width 300 feet, sides slopes 1½ to 1; 60,000,000 cubic yards. An approximation of excavation in the channels of the plan shows 26,500,000 cubic yards of glacial terminus morain at \$0.85; 77,000,000 cubic yards of silt and clay at \$0.35; 60,000,000 cubic yards of glacial recessional morain and till at \$0.85; and 3,500,000 cubic yards of shale at \$1.15. Applying an average of \$0.65 for the total yardage-----	104, 500, 000
Dikes and drainage works would be required for the towns of Randolph, Conewango Valley, Clear Creek, Rutledge, Cherry Creek, and South Dayton, all in New York-----	2, 800, 000
Relocation of main and spur line railroad bridges-----	18, 000, 000
Relocation of highway bridges-----	7, 000, 000
Lands; 32,600 acres-----	18, 500, 000
Contingencies, engineering and design and supervision and administration-----	40, 400, 000
Total cost-----	199, 900, 000

Benefits from the diversion plan over and above those that would accrue from the Allegheny River Reservoir might be some power benefits to plants at Niagara and on the St. Lawrence, if and when additional plant capacities could effectively use flows of the magnitude contemplated. However, there is at present a surplus of water compared to the plant capacities in this area.

A comparison of the diversion-storage plan with the authorized Allegheny Reservoir project shows that each can be designed and constructed to accomplish flood-control and low-flow augmentation below Warren, Pa. The diversion-storage plan would cost about \$200 million as compared to \$101 million for the authorized plan. The diversion plan would require annual use of 32,600 acres of land compared to annual use of 11,500 acres for the authorized project (21,000 acres total, including lands infrequently flooded). Permanent dislocation of people is estimated at about 2,000 for each plan, exclusive of a large unestimated number being severed from farmlands in the diversion plan. In addition, towns involving an estimated population of 5,000 will require levee and drainage protection in the Conewango Valley under the diversion plan. The diversion-storage plan would give certain power benefits to the Niagara and St. Lawrence hydroelectric plants when capacity becomes available not attributable to the authorized project. Recreational use of the summer pool of the authorized project should be excellent because of its depths

and steep shores, whereas, the drawdown within the Conewango Valley would appear to leave large shores or mud flats.

Mr. JAVITS. I also ask to have noted in the RECORD a communication which Governor Harriman of the State of New York sent to the Members of Congress from New York in the other body of the Congress, protesting against this particular matter, which reads in part:

The Seneca Indians have presented an impressive series of documents on an alternative proposal which has apparently not received careful study of the Corps of Engineers.

There appears in the RECORD, as requested by me, data upon the subject of the alternative proposal, which shows the deep interest in this matter which has also been shown by the governor of my State.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to raise with the Senator from Louisiana the question whether the diversion canal into Lake Erie has been sufficiently considered. I raise the question because I had a visit from an engineer whom I respect very highly, Dr. Arthur Morgan, of Yellow Spring, Ohio.

Mr. ELLENDER. He appeared before the committee.

Mr. FLANDERS. He is an engineer for the district which protected the city of Dayton after the disastrous floods which occurred before the First World War. He was also the chairman of the TVA until he was, to my mind, unfairly ousted from that position. He is an engineer of great experience. When he feels, as he expressed it to me, that the diversion plan would not be more expensive—at least, markedly so—than the reservoir plan, I have the feeling that it deserves consideration, and I judge the committee has given it consideration. However, we have engineering authority on both sides of the question. It has been my experience that the Army engineers usually underestimate the cost of projects. I am not sure but that I would rather trust an estimate by Dr. Morgan than an estimate by the Army engineers, and I have a high respect for the Army engineers.

I wish to say one thing more about the experience I have gained in connection with flood-control projects in my State of Vermont. In a sense, we have something of the same situation, leaving out the treaty element, that occurs in the case of the upper Allegheny. Vermont is a State of narrow valleys, with the bottomland being the best land, and only a small percentage of our total area. When we build a flood-control dam, which periodically floods the best land we have, the people have to go somewhere else. Recently at least two persons affected because of such projects have had to leave the State, because there was not suitable available land for them to get in return for the land they were giving up.

But the situation is worse than that. In such situations as occur either in my own State or with respect to the Seneca Indians, the laws of condemnation do not permit the Federal courts to give due weight to all the factors involved. The only way to get justice, so that the displaced Indians will not be making their personal contribution to the cost of such a dam, is through a jury trial. Justice cannot be obtained in any other way with the laws as they are now. I think the laws ought to be changed. I am having the situation studied, with the notion of introducing proposed legislation to change the condemnation laws in the next session of Congress.

I feel certain I can assure the Seneca Indians that they will not get justice in the Federal courts, not because of any bias on the part of the judges or any bias on the part of the Engineering Corps, but simply because the laws are not adequate in situations of this kind. We should change the law. The sole reliance for justice is on jury trial.

So I make these two points: One is that I doubt if there is recourse in the law, and the other is that I have a tremendous respect for the engineering ability of Dr. Arthur Morgan, and feel that his point of view at least merits equal consideration to that of the Army engineers.

Mr. ELLENDER. I may say this to my good friend from Vermont, that I examined Dr. Morgan to quite an extent. From what I could gather, he had not made a close study of the situation. When we stop to think that the Lake Erie diversion would require a tremendous cut through gravelly ground in order to divert the water. He said the cost of making the cut would be less than the cost of the reservoir. When I took the matter up with the Corps of Engineers, who had made a study of this situation, they said Dr. Morgan was away out of line. The amount Dr. Morgan stated did not include the tremendous sums which would be necessary to buy the rights-of-way for such a canal. All in all, the Engineers said the cost of diverting the water would be considerably higher than the projected construction.

There is another thing I should like to say to my good friend, the Senator from Vermont. I think we owe something to the residents downstream on any river. If we divert the water, many people will be done a grave injustice, particularly those living along the lower reaches of the Allegheny, as well as those living along the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers.

All in all, the committee gave the matter most careful study. From the evidence we gathered, both from Dr. Morgan and the Army Engineers, there is no question in my mind, at least, that the project to divert the water into Lake Erie would cost a great deal more, and fewer people would be assisted.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. I do not want to take too much time of the Senate, but I have always been one who has favored the small dams. When I

was Governor of Pennsylvania I had the engineers make a very careful survey of the cost of one large dam compared to the cost of smaller dams. The conclusion reached was that smaller dams would cost more than 1 large dam, and would not be so efficient as the 1 large dam.

Mr. ELLENDER. In that connection I may say that, as I recall the testimony, it would require sixty-odd small dams to do what the one big dam would do. The engineers stated it would cost a good deal more to handle the project in that way, and that many of the smaller dams would have sufficient backwater to flood large areas of the bottom lands.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. The Senator is entirely correct. I should like to close with the comment that I appreciate fully the position of the distinguished Senators from New York, and I am sure my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania will join me in an effort to see to it in every possible way that the Seneca Indians will receive just compensation for the land which will be taken.

Mr. ELLENDER. I offered the same service, I may say to my good friend, the Senator from New York.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. IVES. I went a little bit further than did the distinguished senior Senator from Pennsylvania. I think we have to go further than that. We are considering a unique situation. I know of no situation we have ever considered with respect to an Indian reservation exactly like the one in question. I think we have a greater responsibility in this instance than we have ever had as to anything of this kind before. The Congress of the United States owes a moral duty to follow up the matter and see that justice prevails, to see to it that the Indians get a fair deal.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to associate myself with the comments made by my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, and to assure my friend, the senior Senator from New York, that I share his views that justice must be done to the Seneca Indians.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. MORTON. I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from Louisiana for an excellent job, and particularly to invite the attention of the Senate and the country to the fact that the Senator realizes as much as any man in public office today, or more, the importance of our canalized waterways, and of keeping them modernized. In the report it has been succinctly stated:

Our canalized waterways such as the Ohio and the Warrior Tombigbee are obsolete and many of the locks and dams are in a state of advanced deterioration, having served beyond their economic life.

The Ohio River was canalized with a system of locks and dams to take care of traffic estimated at about 13 million tons per annum. By the time the program installation was completed in 1929, the tonnage handled was 22 million tons. Today the traffic amounts to approximately 71 million tons.

Today larger dams are being installed to take place of the smaller dams, and the Senator from Louisiana and his committee have seen to it that the funds requested by the Bureau were provided, and added a small amount, \$825,000, to get the work under way at New Richmond.

For instance, the Markland lock and dam, for which \$9.5 million are recommended, will take the place of five present locks, and cost of operation will be much lower. It has a large lock chamber, so that the tows will not have to be broken down.

The Greenup locks and dam will take the place of four locks.

The New Richmond lock and dam will take the place of four locks.

Lock and dam 41, in Louisville, is a very high dam, but the lock chamber is being enlarged.

Of the 46 locks and dams on the main stream of the Ohio River, there are only 2 which are less than 25 years of age. Twenty-one range from 25 to 35 years of age, and 23 from 35 to 50 years of age.

On a tributary of the Ohio River, the Monongahela, we had an experience of a dam going out because of a landslide. There was a serious threat on the Ohio, also.

I wish to point out, as does the report, that there are not enough freight cars in the entire country to handle the freight going up and down that river, and the steel industry and many other important industries would be vitally affected, indeed some of them would have to close down, if the system of navigation on the Ohio River and its tributaries should be interrupted. This country could not stand such an economic shock.

Again I wish to thank the Senator from Louisiana for what he did, and for hearing us regarding our problem in Kentucky, as well as for his understanding of the whole picture, which goes away beyond Kentucky into the entire complex, from New Orleans all the way to Pittsburgh and beyond.

Mr. ELLENDER. I may say to my good friend, the Senator from Kentucky, one main advantage of the erection of the larger locks is that there is formed a pool of water which can be used industrially. The Senator well knows that when lock 41 is completed, with New Richmond and the two others now under construction, there will be an invitation for industry to locate in that area, because of the fact that it is possible to retain back of the locks huge volumes of water which can be used commercially.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I commend the Senator from Louisiana and the members of his committee for

the work they have done on the bill. I think it is an excellent piece of work.

I note there is no appropriation for the Hartwell Dam; but I believe that is because last year the appropriation which was made was unused, and was carried over.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. We have had some difficulty in getting started on this project.

Mr. ELLENDER. There was a little difficulty with the college.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I think that has all been ironed out now.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The project is ready to go forward, according to my information.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is the reason why there is no additional appropriation this year.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. I should like to join other Senators who have expressed appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana and his subcommittee for the patience and thoroughness with which they considered the pending bill, and for hearing the problem of Kentucky and the witnesses who came from that State.

I should like to join with my colleague [Mr. MORTON] in saying that the Senator from Louisiana has shown great foresight in regard to canalization work, and the improvement of locks and dams on the Ohio River. This is not a project which affects only Kentucky, but one which holds great value for all the States in the Ohio River Valley, the Mississippi River Valley, and the Nation as a whole.

There is more traffic today on the Ohio River than on the Mississippi, if one eliminates the traffic at the mouth of the Mississippi. There is more traffic on the Ohio River than on the Panama Canal, or on the Rhine River in Germany.

I remember that in 1954 the distinguished Senator fought for the beginning of construction of two dams on the Ohio River, one at New Cumberland and one at Greenup. These initiated the new development of the Ohio and I am glad that I could support him. Now the New Cumberland, Greenup, Markland, and lock 41 dams are under way; and the great work moves toward completion.

I am very happy that the Senator from Louisiana and his committee have included funds for the construction of the New Richmond Dam.

I should like to ask the Senator about work in Big Sandy Valley in my State of Kentucky. I know the Senator will remember that a number of witnesses, including those who represent Kentucky in the Senate and the House, came before his committee and were questioned by him and his colleague, the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON],

regarding the river valley in eastern Kentucky.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Big Sandy.

Mr. COOPER. Yes, the Big Sandy. In January of this year a destructive flood caused damage in the Big Sandy Valley estimated by the Corps of Engineers at about \$40 million. The Big Sandy River and its tributaries runs through Virginia, Kentucky, and West Virginia. It is in a very narrow valley, but a very rich valley. Lying in the valley are rich coal resources, as well as oil and gas. Almost all the towns in the valley are near the river, and during the flood practically all of them have been inundated.

I am glad the committee placed in the bill \$140,000 for planning the Pound River Reservoir. This is a good step, for Pound Reservoir would provide for storage of about 106,000 acre-feet.

Another reservoir, the Fishtrap, would provide storage of approximately 156,000 acre-feet. If both are constructed, they would provide substantial flood protection to the Big Sandy Valley.

I appreciate the Senator's consideration of the importance of initiating flood protection in the Big Sandy Valley. I ask him if he thinks that there is a prospect that in the coming fiscal year consideration can be given to providing funds for Fishtrap Reservoir.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Fishtrap Reservoir is very important. As a matter of fact, it is about as important as the Pound Reservoir, to which the Senator referred. In view of the fact that last year we assisted Kentucky, and have done so again this year, with the New Richmond locks, I felt, and the subcommittee felt, that it might unbalance the bill if we centered too much in one area. What the committee tried to do was to present a balanced bill, without going overboard, so to speak, or going too much over the budget.

I give assurance to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky that if I happen to be in the Senate next year—and I will be, unless I die in the meantime—I shall do my best to put the Fishtrap project, in the program next year. That will take care of two of the most important reservoirs on the Big Sandy, and will be of great help to that area.

Mr. COOPER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I should like to ask another question. The Cumberland River Valley also lies in the eastern part of Kentucky. A survey of the Cumberland River and its tributaries requires revision. I asked the committee to include \$35,000 in the item of Surveys to revise the survey on the upper Cumberland River. I know that the designation will be made by the Corps of Engineers. But the question remains whether such funds will be available.

Mr. ELLENDER. As the Senator knows, we do not earmark any of that money, but there is sufficient money in the bill to take care of that study.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I wish to express my appreciation to the chairman of the subcommittee and other members of the

committee for the consideration shown to witnesses who came to testify before the committee in connection with certain projects in the State of Tennessee. They were given a courteous hearing, and we are grateful for the realization on the part of the chairman and other members of the subcommittee of the importance of these projects and the decision that some money should be appropriated for planning and construction in connection with them.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. To begin with, I wish to add my appreciation to that of other Senators who have spoken for the courtesy, patience, and thoroughness of the Senator from Louisiana in listening to testimony from witnesses who came all the way across the continent from Oregon and elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest to present the case of the Columbia River Basin for the consideration of the committee. We are most grateful.

Furthermore, I noted that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee mentioned the fact that he expected to continue his interest in this subject if he were alive next year. I have seen the distinguished chairman handling the medicine ball in the Senate gymnasium, and I have every confidence that the tragedy to which he alludes will not occur. [Laughter.]

I trust the chairman will bear with me while I ask him a series of questions. He realizes that the region which I help to represent sends more water down to the ocean than any other region in the United States except that which he represents as one of the Senators from Louisiana. Although few persons realize it, it is my impression—and I believe it is correct—that the Columbia River, at high water, contains five-sixths as great a volume as Old Man River himself, the Mississippi. In addition, the Columbia River is the greatest source of hydroelectric power in the United States. I believe that 42 percent of all the potential energy left in the form of hydroelectric power in our country is in the Columbia Basin.

Moreover, the Columbia River is the only river which cuts through the great coastal mountain ranges which barricade and block off the Pacific seaboard from the great hinterland on the other side. So in addition to power possibilities, the Columbia River has great navigation potentialities.

I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee about the John Day Dam project. As the chairman knows, hopes have been high for many years in the Pacific Northwest that this great undertaking would be started as a Federal project. For 3 years there was a grievous delay with respect to the John Day Dam because of the intrusion of the so-called partnership proposal of the administration.

Furthermore, if I am not mistaken, the administration budget this year recommended not 1 penny for John Day Dam. In the fall of 1956 I sent to the chairman of the subcommittee a copy of a letter

which I had written to the Budget Bureau urging the inclusion of \$8 million in the budget for John Day Dam. As we know, the Budget Bureau turned down the request.

I think it is very important to ask the chairman of the subcommittee about the \$1 million which is now recommended by the subcommittee for the actual start of construction on John Day Dam. As I understand, these are not planning funds, as has been the case with John Day money in the past, but these funds are for the actual beginning of construction of the project.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct. My good friend from Oregon may recall that last year we included in the bill quite a sum of money for various projects in that area. We provided money for Ice Harbor. A request was made also for money for the John Day Dam, but at the time we felt that we would be going too strong for that area, and would probably have an unbalanced bill if we granted the request, so it was the decision of the committee last year to postpone action on John Day Dam until this year.

As the Senator from Oregon has pointed out, we have included in the bill \$1 million for construction, which, as I understand, will start one of the last of the great projects in that area.

Mr. NEUBERGER. That is correct.

I point out to the Senator—as I am sure he realizes—that the John Day Dam is a project of nearly the magnitude of the very controversial Hells Canyon Dam. It would produce almost as much power, and in addition would include important navigation and flood-control benefits.

Mr. ELLENDER. In addition, it would firm up the power of other dams downstream. I do not recall the figures at the moment, but I understand that it would increase to some extent the capacity of all the huge dams down river. That is one reason which prompted us to take cognizance of the situation, and to include the item in the bill this year.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The Senator is correct. John Day Dam will have an advantageous effect on the Dalles Dam and Bonneville Dam which are farther downstream on the Columbia.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Let me ask one further question of the chairman of the subcommittee.

I note that the distinguished senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] has come on the floor. We all very much appreciate the leadership he has shown in securing a start of appropriations for the John Day project.

I should like to ask this question of the chairman: In his opinion, now that, in effect, the logjam has been broken, and the first construction funds have been appropriated for the John Day Dam, with the passage of the pending bill, does he anticipate that in future years—which are just ahead—funds for the construction of John Day may come at a more accelerated pace following this first \$1 million appropriation?

Mr. ELLENDER. I have no doubt about it. Two years ago we provided a beginning for Ice Harbor. If the Senator will look at page 17 of the report, he will note that the budget estimate for Ice Harbor is \$18½ million. It is my hope—and I believe I can speak from experience—that once the project is started there will be an acceleration of appropriations from year to year, in order to continue the building of the project. I do not believe there can be any doubt about it.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Then it is not unreasonable to assume that the accelerated pace which has occurred with respect to Ice Harbor appropriations will be matched, in ratio, by the appropriations for the much larger dam project at John Day. Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is my opinion.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should now like to inquire about another matter. I note in the committee report, with respect to the State of Oregon and Washington—because they share the shores of the Columbia River—the sum of \$500,000 has been appropriated with which to start dredging the channel to a depth of 27 feet from Vancouver, Wash., to The Dalles, Oreg. Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Again is it the opinion of the chairman of the subcommittee, since that work has been begun, namely, to restore the channel and to take out the silt and the debris and the snags, which have clogged up the channel in the Columbia River—the second greatest river in America from the standpoint of navigation—that the appropriation of funds for this essential purpose will be continued in the years ahead?

Mr. ELLENDER. I have no doubt about it. I wish to say to my good friend, while we are on projects of this character, that we have added to the bill \$5 million in order to take care of backlog items of maintenance. Last year we started a program which we hope will be continued. We felt that if Congress would provide as much as \$10 million each year for a period of 6 years, we could take care of the huge backlog. The committee went on record in favor of providing that money, for the simple reason that it was folly and shortsighted for us to spend millions of dollars on various projects and then not keep them up, so that they could be operated and used for the purposes for which they were constructed. Some of the backlog money is going to be used in order to deepen places in the Columbia River which have been permitted to fill up through siltation.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Through neglect and abandonment, too.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. As I understand, upstream from Vancouver, at one time, the channel was deepened to project depth. Then the channel began to silt up and to be clogged up with snags coming downstream from logging operations.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. A portion of the additional sums we are providing will be used for that purpose. It is my hope that within the next 4 or 5 years we will have all of those projects in tiptop shape, provided Congress follows through with the suggestion made by the committee last year. The Senator may recall that last year we added \$10 million for that purpose, and no objection was raised. I know of no more popular program, because it makes possible the cleaning out, as it were, of rivers which have become clogged from siltation, for example; and many streams, as a result, are made navigable which formerly were unnavigable. If the additional \$5 million, plus the \$5 million approved by the Bureau of the Budget, is appropriated, we will be able to take care of many projects which are now unusable because of the fact they have silted up.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator. I wish to emphasize the fact that I do not know of anyone in Congress who knows more about inland river navigation than he does, or has shown a greater genuine interest.

Our region of the Pacific Northwest is being choked off industrially, and one reason is the high transportation rates that are charged between the Northwest and the market centers of consumption. If we could secure adequate competitive navigation on the Columbia River down to tidewater, it would help to provide some yardstick in connection with the freight rates. Our region desperately needs that kind of help, and we look to Congress for cooperation in developing our country's second greatest river system, and the only river that bisects the great seaboard mountain cordillera in our part of the country. Therefore, Mr. President, we appreciate the cooperation and understanding of the chairman of the subcommittee which handles the appropriations, in which we have such a great interest.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. I wish to join my colleagues in commending the distinguished Senator from Louisiana. The Senator well knows of the efforts which have been made in the past few years to develop the so-called water highway around the two peninsulas of Michigan. As I understand, with the appropriations contained in the pending bill, that water highway will be completed. That development will be of increasing importance to the industry of Michigan. The Senator has great knowledge of the water highway, and he certainly has been very helpful in securing funds for Federal participation in the project. It has meant a great deal to my State, and it will mean much in the future from the standpoint of its economic well-being.

I wish to take this opportunity to commend the chairman of the subcommittee for his understanding of the importance of the project and also to commend his colleagues on the committee and the clerks and aids to the committee for the work that has been done. So I thank the Senator from Louisiana for a great job well done.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am a member of the subcommittee headed by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana. Like the Senator from Michigan, I believe this is a good time to express my deep appreciation to the Senator and to point out the tremendous amount of work involved in a public works bill. The Senator from Louisiana spent hour upon hour, day after day, hearing witnesses from all over the country on matters which are in the interest of the welfare and economy of the United States. I believe he heard—other members of the committee came and left during the hearings—889 witnesses. That number does not include many who came to the hearings merely to put statements into the record. It is a tremendous job. I know of no one in the Senate or in Congress who has given more time to these projects than has the distinguished Senator from Louisiana.

Sometimes the pending bill is referred to as a pork-barrel bill. The expression "pork barrel" I believe originated back in the 1880's, and was first used by a Representative from east of the Mississippi River, who did not particularly like to see any development of the country beyond the Appalachian Mountains. I am sure that is not true of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] who has worked very hard on these bills. That, however, was the sentiment then.

Many of the projects—if the Senator from Louisiana will indulge me for another minute—are not only self-sustaining, but add to the economic welfare and well-being of the American people. In addition, they pay back the cost with interest. It has been a long time since the Senator from Louisiana started on some of these projects. Time passes swiftly, and he may not realize all that has been done. On the Bonneville development in the great Pacific Northwest, we are paying back on schedule and, actually, as the Senator from Oregon has shown, on many occasions we are years ahead in our repayment schedule, and we pay 3 percent interest.

Such projects are better investments for the United States Government than the bonds issued by the Government are to those who hold them.

The Hungry Horse Dam, which was a sort of glint in the eye when the distinguished junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] first came to the United States Senate, is now well on its way to paying back to the Treasury of the United States its cost with interest. It is furnishing kilowatts, jobs, and a better way of life for the people of his area and my area.

The Senator from Louisiana has handled many projects connected with the Mississippi River, one of the great waterways of the world. But he has never been at all sectional about his activities. He has felt at all times that the improvements sought are things which our great Government can afford, as I well know, because I have sat on the committee with him.

I do not criticize the spending of money for some other purposes. It may be necessary. But I sometimes think we are entitled to spend a little on ourselves. Once in a while we are entitled to do some things which our country needs. The returns from these projects, compared to their cost, is well above what they were estimated to be. The engineers are conservative in their estimates of returns.

Many persons have said to me that some of these projects are no good. I have said on many occasions, and I will say it again, "Show me one project which has been a financial or economical white elephant, and I will vote against it." There have not been any.

Mr. President, the projects covered by the bill represent improvements the Government is making for all the people, and there is no greater advocate of them than the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana. I hope we can continue to keep our faith with him, and he with us, in our section, so far as paying back costs on time is concerned, at 3½ percent interest to the United States Government.

I always deeply appreciate what the Senator from Louisiana does. The whole Senate owes him a debt of gratitude for the amount of work he has performed and the intelligence he has shown in handling this particular bill.

Pork barrel? The projects to be undertaken represent about the best thing that could ever happen to all the people of the United States, because thereby their welfare will be enhanced, both economically and socially. They will improve our way of life.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I take this occasion to pay my tribute also to the able Senator from Louisiana. I know something of the great amount of work which he has performed, and of his keen insight into the subject of public works and the appropriations for building them.

I am not a member of the Committee on Appropriations, but I am a member of the Committee on Public Works. I have appeared before the subcommittee headed by the Senator from Louisiana, and I can only extoll and praise the patience and thoughtfulness with which he received the testimony and statements of those who have appeared before him. He has rendered great service to his country.

The structures which are built under public works programs are lasting monuments of progress, whether they be irrigation works, dams, flood control structures, harbors, wharves, or canals. These are the things which have made America advance so fast in the world. They contribute to our material progress.

I join with other Senators in paying my sincere tribute to the great Senator from Louisiana, who heads the subcommittee having the bill in charge, and who is in charge of the bill.

I hope we will continue to progress with the building of structures which add to the lasting wealth and the great influence of America.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in their commendation of the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana. I had occasion to appear before his subcommittee with a delegation from my State, and I saw other delegations appear before him. There was uniform courtesy extended by him in the hearings before his committee, courtesy which I have never seen exceeded by any other governmental unit of any type, either legislative, executive, or judicial.

I commend the Senator for the report he has made. He was not afraid to recommend greater expenditures than were recommended by the Budget Bureau. But the total provided by the bill—\$384 million—is not large when we consider the resources of the country, and the budget of \$70 billion.

As the distinguished senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] has pointed out, the appropriations for the projects in the bill are capital investments. The money will be paid back. The appropriations are not current expenditures, to be paid out today and gone forever. The investments will result in increased dividends to the people.

I was impressed with the statement made by the distinguished majority leader [Mr. JOHNSON of Texas] on the floor of the Senate on June 17, when he pointed out that the annual expenditures for water projects were 14.9 percent less in 1956 than they were in 1950. He said that during our entire national history only \$16.8 billion in Federal funds has been spent for flood control and the development of our water resources; and that since the end of World War II, the United States has spent approximately \$60 billion in foreign aid.

I think this is one phase of governmental activity where the amount of benefit will exceed the expense, because these are capital investments, and original cost will be much more than repaid.

We had an experience in Texas this spring when more than the total amount spent by the Federal Government for flood control was saved in 1 year. More than \$100 million in property damage could have been saved with a much less outlay than that.

I think that in the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana the Senate has a chairman in whom it may well take pride. I have heard such expressions of sentiment from all over the Nation. The people who have appeared before him have been treated with uniform courtesy, without concern for the type of project in which they were interested.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from Texas. Concerning the figures relating to Texas, if he will look at page 4 of the report, he will see that as of June 30, 1954, Federal appropriations for the construction of flood control projects amounted to \$3,204,000,000. The engineers have estimated that this has prevented damage amounting to \$7,315,900,000—more than 2 times the amount spent for construction.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I commend my colleague from Texas for the very excellent statement he

has made. I associate myself with what he has said about the necessity and the desirability of the very constructive projects provided for in the bill.

I reiterate what he has said about the genuine, faithful, and highly competent service performed on behalf of the whole Nation by the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the senior Senator from Texas.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I associate myself with all the splendid, well-deserved compliments paid this morning to the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana. It is true that he devoted a great deal of time and talent to the projects which have been recommended for appropriations. This is quite manifest from the lucid eloquent way in which he has explained the bill on the floor of the Senate.

I, too, had some experience before his subcommittee only within the past few months. I was received with cordiality, understanding, and cooperation. I thank the distinguished Senator from Louisiana for all the courtesy and consideration he has extended to me on behalf of certain projects which are essential to the people of the State of Rhode Island.

Only this morning I appeared before the Subcommittee on Public Works in connection with a flood control matter. We in Rhode Island, and also the people in the adjoining State of Massachusetts, are interested in having certain barriers constructed for hurricane and flood protection. To persons who have not experienced the havoc of a hurricane and the destruction which can be wrought upon the people and their property at a time of such disaster, it may be hard to understand the real quality of and the imperative necessity for these projects. Perhaps that is why some characterize them as "pork barrel" projects. But to the people who have suffered, who have seen their property inundated, and often completely destroyed, these projects are supremely necessary. The people deserve the protection promised by such construction. We know they are a good investment for the economic well-being of the community. Indeed, the benefit extends to the whole Nation.

When we have a man such as the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, who will listen to the story of the perils of the people and will hear it with compassion and consider the problems involved, with understanding and intelligence, I say how good it is for the Senate and how good it is for the Nation. Again I compliment the senior Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to express my personal appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], who not only this year but also in many prior years has handled the appropriations dealing with public works, particularly those affecting flood control and rivers and harbors.

I desire to express the appreciation of citizens of Kansas who have appeared

before his subcommittee. They have stated that there is no committee of the Senate before which they would prefer to appear.

I say in all sincerity that the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana has been most kind to my State and to my section of the country. He knows and understands our problems.

We have two principal problems, namely, droughts and floods. A few years ago there was a major flood on the Kansas River and its tributaries—one of the most extensive floods ever experienced by my State. That flood resulted in losses amounting to more than \$1 billion. The senior Senator from Louisiana went there and studied the situation.

Let me say that I had the privilege of beginning my congressional committee service with a very distinguished Member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Whittington. When I came to the House of Representatives in 1935, I was a member of his committee, and I have followed very closely all the flood-control projects. Certainly they are not pork-barrel projects.

Again I thank the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, Wisconsin has only one small project included in the pending bill; but I wish to join in the kind things which have been said about the Senator from Louisiana. He is always courteous and considerate, because he has a deep understanding which enables him to deal with so many minds. The ability he has demonstrated shows conclusively that he is the man for the job. So I am very happy to join in the remarks which have been made by other Senators who have spoken so well of the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, when the Senator from Louisiana, as Chairman of the subcommittee, presented the bill to the full committee, I took occasion to compliment him, and I compliment him now, on the diligence and vigor with which he has pursued so difficult a matter. Anyone, who is familiar at all with the detailed items in the bill, must know how difficult a task he has had. He has performed it with credit both to himself and to the Senate.

Mr. President, I also wish to say a kind word about the staff, and particularly about Kenneth Bousquet, who has served for a long time on the Senate Appropriations Committee. I know of no one else in the entire structure of the Government who has such a complete command of the situation and so great a familiarity with details of public-works matters all over the United States as does the one who with such distinction serves the Appropriations Committee—Kenneth Bousquet. I think he richly deserves the compliment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to join my friend, the Senator from Illinois, in the tribute he has paid to Mr. Bousquet. I should like the RECORD to show I share the sentiments the Senator from Illinois has expressed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to join my colleagues in expressing great appreciation for the outstanding job which has been done, not only this year, but also in past years, by the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

I happen to have some appreciation of the problems of the chairmanship of the subcommittee, because during the time when this side of the aisle was in the majority in the Senate, I was chairman of the subcommittee and the distinguished Senator from Louisiana served at that time as the ranking Democratic member of the subcommittee.

I wish to say that he has given more devoted service than I can recollect any other Member's giving in any subcommittee, because he has worked night and day and, as has been stated, has worked over the weekends, as well, to prepare the bill and have it ready for consideration by the Senate. Because of his fairness and his entire lack of partisanship in the matter he not only received the unanimous support of his subcommittee, but he also received the unanimous support of the full Committee on Appropriations.

Furthermore, in this period of time he was able, by the adjustments which were made, to hold the bill within the limitations, insofar as the construction items are concerned, of the prior appropriation bill. The relatively small increase is accounted for by the increases in compensation which the Congress itself had voted and the increases in the costs of construction, which have risen.

So I believe he has done an outstanding job in that regard, and I am sure that the tributes which have been paid to him today are very well deserved. Those of us who serve on the subcommittee consider it a great privilege to work under his chairmanship.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from California.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, first, I should like to endorse and support all the statements—and they are true statements—which have been made about the untiring and very careful and fair work which has been done by the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the chairman of the subcommittee handling this bill.

I should like particularly to thank the Senator from Louisiana for reporting for inclusion as a part of the bill, the item of \$1,150,000 which appeared in the budget, for a continuation of the deepening of the Intracoastal Waterway, now

extending from Trenton, N. J., down the east coast of the United States and through the upper part of the peninsula of Florida to Eau Gallie, Fla. The waterway to this point is 12 feet in depth and it continues to Miami at a lesser depth of 8 feet. That has brought about a wholly impractical situation, as the Senator from Louisiana knows, in that the large barges—loaded, not necessarily in Florida, but sometimes as far north as Trenton, N. J.—have had to transship their cargoes in order to have them transported on the canal below Eau Gallie.

The Senator from Louisiana will recall that for some reason the other body eliminated that budgeted item. I simply wish to express my very great appreciation for the attitude of the Senator from Louisiana regarding the matter and for the replacement of that item in this bill.

Mr. President, in order that I might be more fully advised, and, in turn, might more fully advise the Senate, of the defense aspects of the Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville to Miami, Fla., I asked Mr. Henry H. Buckman, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and consulting engineer for the Florida Inland Navigation District, to prepare for me a memorandum on this subject. Mr. Buckman has prepared such a memorandum, based on a detailed study which took him several months to make.

Unfortunately, the memorandum was not available in time to have it included in the printed Senate committee hearings—although it was available prior to the markup of the bill, and was made available at that time to the Senator from Louisiana and to other Senators who are members of the committee. Since questions were raised by the Public Works Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee regarding the defense necessity for the completion of the project, and since the memorandum presents for the first time, to my knowledge, a complete but reasonably brief analysis of this situation, I ask unanimous consent to have the memorandum printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks, in order that the information contained therein may be available to Members of the Senate and the Members of the House of Representatives.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, JACKSONVILLE TO MIAMI, FLA.

(Memorandum for Senator HOLLAND, prepared by Henry H. Buckman, member, American Society of Civil Engineers, consulting engineer, as engineering counsel for the Florida Inland Navigation District)

WARTIME ECONOMIC SAVINGS TO NORTHBOUND OCEAN COMMERCE

(Condensed from a more detailed study by Henry H. Buckman, copy of which is available—peacetime economic values and strategic values are not included here)

1. This project was authorized by Congress in the River and Harbor Act, approved March 2, 1945, pursuant to a favorable report by the Chief of Engineers (H. Doc. 740, 79th Cong., 2d sess.).

2. In that report, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Chief of Engi-

neers concurring, cites the District Engineer's conclusion that the deepening of the waterway is justified as war insurance. In paragraph 8 (p. 5) of the report, the Board states—the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors concurs in general with the views of the reporting officers that provision of a more suitable improvement is advisable. War conditions have had a major effect upon the importance of this section of the Intracoastal Waterway. The need for a more adequate channel for use in the conduct of the war is attested by the active interest and cited recommendation of the War Production Board. Ocean shipping facilities available to deep draft ports have been severely curtailed. While the degree of future need for the waterway as a carrier of freight depends somewhat upon events which are not predictable at this time, the Board concludes that its usefulness during normal times in addition to its prospective value during the war period clearly justifies immediate deepening to 12 feet.

3. The Board, the Chief of Engineers concurring, recommended modification of the existing Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville to Miami to provide for a channel generally 125 feet wide and 12 feet deep which would conform to the dimensions of the waterway north from Jacksonville to Trenton, N. J. The Board's recommendation provided that if construction were delayed until after the war the Secretary of War, upon determination of the peacetime commercial needs of the waterway, might in his discretion limit the dimensions to a general width of 100 feet and a depth of 10 feet.

4. Congress authorized the project on this basis, and under date of March 29, 1945 the Chief of Engineers addressed a communication to the Secretary of War in which he states—"I am firmly convinced that there will be an ultimate requirement for a project of 12-foot depth and suitable width to accommodate commercial needs of the waterway from Miami to Jacksonville." In the same communication the Chief of Engineers recommended this determination of these needs and these dimensions by the Secretary at that time, pursuant to the discretionary authority vested in the Secretary by the authorizing act. This was approved by the Secretary under date of April 19, 1945, and the project is at present under construction in accordance with that determination.

5. The validity of the purely economic benefits of the war-insurance features of a project were reaffirmed by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in 1946 in its evaluation of the authorized cross-Florida barge canal. In a communication to the Director of Civil Works in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, under date of August 30, 1946, the Board states—

"During the actual conduct of hostilities, comparative means of placing essential supplies, in sufficient quantities, at the proper points, are measured, not in dollars, but in units of time, materials, and manpower against the available national reserves of these vital elements. The primary necessity for gaining the final military decision in war at the least possible cost in the lives of our nationals renders monetary yardsticks a secondary consideration. But there is, nevertheless, a definite value, apart from purely military considerations, in the avoidance of ships and cargo loss through enemy action. This Nation, since its birth in 1776, has been involved in foreign wars on an average of 1 year in 10. Despite the obviously peaceful objectives of national diplomacy, the pattern of the past half-century indicates a recurrence of hostilities every 20 to 25 years, and the present turbulence of international relations does not furnish any assurance of a lengthening of that interval. The economic analysis of a long-lived project could not be considered com-

plete if it covered merely the intervals of peacetime years and ignored the recurrent war periods. The insurance value of the avoidance of war losses is, therefore, distributable on an annual basis and can be at least roughly approximated in dollars and cents for measurement against the monetary annual charges of providing and maintaining the facilities."

6. It is generally agreed that in maritime warfare the impact of the submarine on merchant shipping will be roughly proportionate to (a) the density of ship traffic, (b) the concentration of submarines, and (c) the length of the period of exposure. Technology and convoying can modify this, but not sufficiently to upset the rule as it governs the whole picture. Factors (a) and (b) will undoubtedly be greater in a future major war than they were in World War II. However, the values given here are computed on the assumption that in a future major war the losses to our shipping in the eastern coastal lanes will be no greater than they were in World War II.

7. At the same time, we cannot ignore the fact that the existing potential submarine hazard to our merchant shipping is really far greater than it ever was in World War II, nor that our requirements for ocean-borne commodities, both overseas and coastwise, will be far greater. For these reasons it must be assumed that advantage would be taken by us of the opportunity the subject waterway would afford for reducing the submarine hazard on our eastern seaboard by transshipping northbound ocean cargoes at Miami and barging them north to the areas of destination via the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.

8. The war-insurance value of the avoidance of war losses and excess tanker-fleet tonnage yielded by the subject project in a future war, and distributable on an annual basis, is developed in the following pages of this memorandum. This value is based upon the testimony of the Army engineers before the House and Senate Subcommittees on Public Works Appropriations. The values arrived at represent purely economic savings to commerce (entirely aside from military values) and may be prudently credited to the subject project. They are computed from official World War II experience data and present-day price, wage and tonnage movements levels and trends projected to 1965.

9. The sources of the data employed for this study are: Department of the Navy, United States Maritime Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Mines, United States Department of Labor, United States Coast Guard, Files of the Petroleum Administration for War, Files of the Defense Transport Administration, House and Senate Documents, the American Bureau of Shipping, statistical research division, Sun Oil Co.

SUMMARY, WARTIME ECONOMIC SAVINGS TO NORTHBOUND OCEAN COMMERCE

Category 1 (see accompanying maps and Coast Guard record, and attached analysis). (Condensed from a more detailed study by H. H. Buckman, copy of which is available): Value of avoidance of merchant ship sinkings between latitude of Miami and latitude of Jacksonville and west of longitude 79° west—ships only. (Same number and types as were actually sunk in this lane in World War II), \$83,750,000.

Category 2 (see attached analysis of this category): Value of avoidance of loss of cargoes only, involved in merchant ship sinkings between latitude of Miami and latitude of Jacksonville and west of longitude 79° west. (Same number and type of cargoes as were actually lost there in World War II), \$3,555,000.

Category 3 (see attached analysis of this category): Net savings from reduction of tankers required in the Gulf-Atlantic fleet

because of the shorter haul from gulf ports to Miami instead of gulf ports to Jacksonville, after deducting the cost of all barges and tugs necessary to effect delivery to destinations north from Miami via the waterway, \$142,080,000.

Total, \$229,385,000.

Annual economic benefit from this source if this \$229,385,000 is distributed over the 25-year war recurrence period posited by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors as cited above (229,385/25), \$9,175,000.

Benefit-to-cost ratio from this source of benefits equals 9.1 to 1.

Analysis of category 1, value of avoidance of merchant ship sinkings (condensed from a more detailed study of H. H. Buckman, copy of which is available. See also accompanying maps and Coast Guard record):

1. Number of merchant ships actually sunk by enemy submarines in World War II off the east coast of Florida between the latitude of Miami and the latitude of Jacksonville and west of longitude 79° west:

Tankers.....	7
Dry cargo ships.....	5
Total.....	12

2. Replacement value of these ships during the forthcoming decade:

Tankers, 7 at \$9,375,000 each.....	\$65,625,000
Dry cargo ships, 5 at \$3,625,000 each.....	18,125,000
Total.....	83,750,000

3. The above figure appears to be a minimum. There is a continuing trend in tanker construction toward very much larger and very much faster vessels with enormously increased construction costs. Offsetting the greater speed and capacity of the modern tankers is the undoubtedly greater speed, number, striking power, and cruising radius of potential enemy submarines, and the vastly increased requirements of the United States east coast area for petroleum and dry cargo supplies.

4. With respect to dry cargo ships, the trends toward greater size and speed are largely absent, although construction costs have very greatly increased.

5. For the above reasons it is evident that in a future major war it must be assumed that the number of vessels subjected to submarine hazard off the east coast of Florida will be no less than in World War II, and that each sinking will represent an economic loss several times that sustained by reason of each sinking in World War II.

Analysis of category 2, value of avoidance of loss of cargoes (condensed from a more detailed study by H. H. Buckman, copy of which is available. See also accompanying maps and Coast Guard record):

1. Number of cargoes actually sunk by enemy submarines in World War II off the east coast of Florida between the latitude of Miami and the latitude of Jacksonville and west of longitude 79° west:

Petroleum.....	7
Dry cargoes.....	5
Total.....	12

2. Replacement value of these cargoes during the forthcoming decade:

7 petroleum cargoes, at \$430,000 each.....	\$3,010,000
5 dry cargoes, at \$109,000 each..	545,000
Total.....	3,555,000

3. Note that the above dry-cargo-value estimates are based on low-price bulk cargo such as sulfur, woodpulp, etc. Cargoes of tin, copper, and tungsten ores and cargoes of wool, etc. (northbound to the United States east coast via Yucatan Channel and

Florida Straits) would represent values many times the average taken here.

Analysis of category 3. Savings in tankers required: Tankers eliminated from the gulf-Atlantic fleet by reason of the shorter haul from gulf ports to Miami, instead of from gulf ports to Jacksonville, and thence north from Miami to destination areas by barge via the waterway. - (Condensed from a more detailed study by H. H. Buckman, copy of which is available.)

1. If the haul were by tankers only from gulf ports to the Philadelphia area, as at present, the number of 165 million-barrel tankers with a speed of 15 knots per hour required would be 191.

Note that in time of a future war, the now definitely known petroleum transport capacity of the pipelines (including big inch and little big inch if these were put back into service) and all rail transport as at its peak in World War II, will be so far inadequate that the vastly increased requirements of the United States east coast area will necessitate an undiminished tanker haul, and this number, 191, will in all probability be still required.

2. If the haul were from gulf ports to Jacksonville and thence north to destination by barge via the inland waterway, 126 tankers would suffice, resulting in an elimination of 65 tankers from the gulf-Atlantic fleet.

3. If the haul were from gulf ports to Miami (which the subject project will make possible) and thence north to destination by barge via the inland waterway, 94 tankers would suffice, resulting in an elimination of 97 tankers from the gulf-Atlantic fleet.

4. The extension of the 12-foot channel from Jacksonville to Miami will therefore make possible the elimination of 32 more tankers from the gulf-Atlantic fleet, than would be possible if the southernmost deep-water port connected with the inland waterway continued to be Jacksonville.

5. The cost of the total tankers eliminated in each case, (2) and (3), less the cost of barges and tugs in sufficient numbers to move to destination all petroleum delivered by the tankers will be, in each case, the net savings that are effected.

6. The factors in this computation are:

- (a) Average sailing distance, gulf ports to Philadelphia, area: 1,822 nautical miles.
- (b) Average sailing distance, gulf ports to Jacksonville: 1,194 nautical miles.
- (c) Average sailing distance, gulf ports to Miami: 882 nautical miles.
- (d) Capacity of average modern tanker: 165,000 barrels.
- (e) Speed of average modern tanker: 15 knots per hour.
- (f) Capacity of average modern petroleum barge: 20,000 barrels.
- (g) Speed of average 3-barge tow with 1,500-horsepower tug: 6 knots per hour.
- (h) Barges per tug: 3.
- (i) Cost of tanker: \$9,375,000.
- (j) Cost of barge: \$85,000.
- (k) Cost of 1,500-horsepower diesel tug: \$450,000.

(l) For a haul of any given distance, to convert tankers to tugs and barges of equivalent delivery capacity, the factor is $d/f \times e/g = 165,000/20,000 \times 15/6 = 8.25/2.5 = 21$.

7. Computation:

Cost of one tanker: \$9,375,000.
Cost of 21 barges at \$85,000 each: \$1,785,000.

Cost of 7 tugs at \$450,000 each: \$3,150,000.

Forward, cost of 1 tanker: \$9,375,000.
Forward, cost of 21 barges: \$1,785,000.
Forward, cost of 7 tugs: \$3,150,000.
Total cost of tug-barge equivalent of 1 tanker: \$4,935,000.

Net saving from elimination of one tanker: \$4,440,000.

Net total saving by elimination of 32 tankers made possible by the subject waterway

through transshipment at Miami instead of Jacksonville ($32 \times 4,440,000$): \$142,080,000.

8. Fuel, labor, and other operating costs of transporting petroleum by inland barge are higher than ocean tanker transport costs. However, this factor is considered somewhat more than offset by the much smaller distribution cost of inland barge transport.

DATA ACCOMPANYING BUT NOT ATTACHED TO THIS MEMORANDUM

1. Map of Florida, showing inland transport lines, rail, water, and highway, and military installations, and locations where each United States merchant ship was sunk by enemy submarines in World War II between latitude of Miami and latitude of Jacksonville, and west of longitude 79° west.

2. Map showing the waterways of the whole United States, and locations of all United States merchant ships sunk off the United States east coast by enemy submarines during World War II.

3. United States Coast Guard official record of all United States merchant ships sunk by enemy submarines during World War II.

NUMBER AND EFFECTIVENESS OF RUSSIAN SUBMARINES

The number of these submarines now in commission is not definitely known, but the military authorities of the United States and Britain generally accept the present number as being about 450, with a continuing building program going on. This should be compared with the 57 submarines with which the Germans entered World War II, and with the maximum number (240 in 1943) which they had in operational condition at any one time, and with the maximum number (120) which they had actually on patrol at any one time. It is not known how many submarines the Germans had in operational condition during the first 5 months of 1942, when their attack on our coastwise shipping reached its peak, but it is certain that the number was less than their maximum of 240, attained in 1943. It is well to bear in mind the fact that in World War II a prime element in the plans of the German General Staff was the crippling of the United States coastwise and intercoastal merchant marine in order to overload our eastern and transcontinental rail systems. It is a matter of history that they succeeded to a very large extent in the former, and were well on their way to the latter at the time the war ended. If the Panama Canal should be closed by nuclear bombing (a not improbable event) at the same time that our eastern rail lines were overburdened by practical suspension of Gulf-Atlantic coastwise transport (as it was in World War II), the resultant added deficit in rolling stock for the increased transcontinental rail movement might well prove disastrous. It seems reasonable to suppose that the same thinking enters into the plans of the Russian General Staff.

The question of the necessary radius of operation of the Russian submarine has been carefully examined. If these vessels must all operate from a Russian port (or a satellite port) they will have a very much longer distance to cover than did the Germans in World War II. This would very definitely reduce their time on patrol of the Gulf-Atlantic lane, and hence their total striking power. Offsetting this is the consideration that the Germans were able to move their submarine bases from Kiel to occupied territory. To assume that the Russians could not do the same thing is to assume that from the very outset we shall hold continuing air supremacy over all coasts of the North Sea and of the North and South Atlantic Oceans within a radius of 5,000 nautical miles of Diamond Shoals lightship. Prudent provision for defense cannot be based on such an assumption. On an average operating radius of approximately 3,800

miles, German submarines in World War II sunk 118 of our tankers and dry-cargo ships in the Gulf-Atlantic lanes.

Opposed to all the above is the probability that our Navy has substantially increased its ability to combat the submarine. There is some good reason for the opinion that, given time and the necessary resources, the Navy could practically drive such enemy craft from the seas. However, since the United States will almost certainly not launch a surprise "blitz" on Russia, it must be assumed that the timing of the next war will be in Russia's hands, and that she will not initiate it until she has her naval forces deployed for action. It seems a fair conclusion that our coastwise shipping will face the full force of the submarine attack at the outset. It should be remembered that the measure of the hazard here sought to be avoided is based on the sinkings of our coastwise ships that took place during the first 150 days of the beginning of World War II. It should also be noted that while our Navy is probably better able to cope with the submarine now than at the outset of World War II (not only because this is not the morrow of Pearl Harbor and our losses there, but because of the great advances by the Navy in defense technology) the Russian General Staff is undoubtedly aware of all this, but still places its reliance on the submarine, at least to accomplish in consequential measure what the Germans so nearly succeeded in doing, i. e., the disastrous deterioration of our overland transport by overloading as a result of the destruction of our coastal transport.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Florida Inland Navigation District, the State agency which handles the acquisition of rights-of-way and other local aspects of this project, has always been ahead in meeting the requirements of local cooperation. It has incurred costs of several million dollars in fulfilling requirements of local cooperation for this project. I hope the item may remain in the bill.

If the Senator from Louisiana will yield further, I may say, of my own knowledge, that during World War II, 10 ships—very necessary ships—were sunk by the submarines of the enemy offshore from the very strip of the intercoastal water which is included in this incompleting portion from Eau Gallie down to Miami. The cost of those ships and the loss of their cargo and cargo-carrying capacity comprised a very great loss to our Nation in time of war.

Likewise, I should like to say in that connection, to my own knowledge, during that time, in order to escape the danger of destruction of tankers and very important cargo-carrying ships, our Government was forced to put in a pipeline from Port St. Joe, on the west coast of Florida, to Jacksonville for the transportation of petroleum products, which moved up to Port St. Joe through the gulf intercoastal waterway. Then those petroleum products were carried across the State through the pipeline and then by barge were sent northward and southward from Jacksonville. Unfortunately, the barge service southward was very inadequate, because of the incomplete condition of the important intercoastal waterway. I think the completion of this strategic waterway is entirely justified, and that its incomplete condition at the present time is a sad commentary, because in my State it is a stub end canal

extending from Jacksonville all the way down to Eau Gallie, and there is no real chance for the heavy barges to operate with any degree of efficiency in that stretch of approximately 200 miles of the project.

Mr. President, I wish to terminate my brief remarks by again stressing my very great appreciation to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. I should like to associate myself with the remarks made by my distinguished senior colleague, and to state to the Senator from Louisiana how important the project is, not only to the people of Florida, but to the defense effort itself. I am satisfied the Senate will approve it, and we want the Senator from Louisiana to know that we appreciate his efforts in connection with it.

Mr. RUSSELL subsequently said: Mr. President, I desire to make a brief statement not with respect to any pending amendment, but to a matter which was adverted to earlier by the distinguished senior Senator from Florida. It has to do with the improvement and deepening of the intercoastal waterway within the State of Florida from Eau Gallie to Miami. I think the project involves something over \$1 million. It is my understanding that the waterway now has been increased to a depth of 12 feet from New Jersey to Eau Gallie, and that this item would permit the beginning of the work necessary for completion of the 12-foot waterway all the way to Miami.

It will be recalled that in the very dark days of World War II great difficulties were encountered in supplying the eastern seaboard with petroleum. It was not an unusual sight, off the coast of Florida and off the coast of my own State of Georgia, to see the flames arising from a tanker which had been torpedoed by a German submarine. Personally, I have never been able to conceive of any greater disaster that could befall an individual human than to be thrown from a tanker into a sea of burning petroleum products.

The menace of the German submarines and their effective work along the Atlantic seaboard at one time almost threatened the entire war effort in the great industrial centers of the East. It called for extraordinary action in building new tankers and utilizing barges, and brought about the construction of some great pipelines that had theretofore been regarded as pipe dreams—the Big Inch, among others—to assure the delivery of petroleum which was so essential to the war effort.

It seems to me that the project now under consideration has very great value. No man would undertake to predict what kind of a war world war III might be if such a terrible catastrophe were to be visited upon the human family. We do know that Russia has a much larger fleet of submarines than that available to Hitler's Germany any time during World War II. It well might be that the protected waterway, which would enable the transportation of petroleum which is

essential to our industrial production, not to mention transportation for the welfare of thousands of families who use it to heat their homes, would be a major factor in victory or defeat. I am of the opinion that the project is amply justified, and I am glad it has been approved.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, before marking up the civil functions portion of this bill, I personally studied not only the projects for which there were budget estimates, but also the other projects that were presented to the committee and on which the Corps of Engineers had been called back to express their views. In order to balance the bill, and in order that it might take care of many worthy projects not recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, I recommended to the subcommittee the inclusion of a number of projects which had been asked for by witnesses from all over the country and some also which had been requested by Members of both the Senate and House of Representatives. I am glad that a number of such projects were included. My hope is that the Senate will agree and that it will be possible to retain all of them when the conferees meet.

I am completely convinced of the advantages and results to follow water resource development programs. The benefits from projects that have been constructed in this country are positive examples of increased national wealth generated by such improvements, but I believe more startling proof exists in Europe and Asia, where the prosperity of the countries is inversely proportional to the effort expended on soil and water conservation projects. I believe that unless we protect our greatest resource, namely, water, and unless we keep it inland and not permit it to flow to the sea, someday our great country may become as barren as the Gobi Desert or as lands which I have seen in old Persia. It was my privilege to travel throughout Persia. Five hundred years before Christ, Persia could have sustained the livelihood of 105 million people. Now it can sustain only 14 million.

Consider the great valley of Mesopotamia, between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. At one time that area could provide food and fiber for 15 million people. Today that great valley can hardly take care of 2 million. Why? Because of the neglect of the great natural resource of water. If it had been possible to retain the waters upstream on those great rivers and not permit them to carry down the rich topsoils, the chances are that that great valley would still be very productive and be a veritable garden of Eden.

The fact is that those rivers carried millions of tons of earth down the streams and clogged the small tributaries and rivers in Mesopotamia. Today that land is not suitable for cultivation. It is sour. It cannot be cultivated. Certainly we do not want that to happen to our great country. That is why I am so anxious to see to it that adequate funds are appropriated each year for water resources development.

As prosperous as we are in this country, we can ill afford the luxury of postponing the development of our resources. The committee report devotes consider-

able space to the major features of resource development in the field of navigation, flood control, water conservation and hydro-electric development as it relates to the program of the Corps of Engineers. I hope that the members will take the time to read that discussion. I do not intend to repeat it here.

I ask unanimous consent that that portion of the report be incorporated in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the report is ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The program of water resource development has not had a green light for almost two decades. In fact, except for the navigation phase of this program, its entire existence has been marked with one emergency after another. The National Flood Control Act was signed in June of 1936. The first appropriations under that act were made in 1937. Detailed plans had to be prepared so that, from a practical standpoint, it was 1938 before the program could be launched. By 1939 there were pressures to curtail the program due to the buildup of our military strength as the war clouds gathered over Europe prior to the outbreak of World War II. During the war period, only projects directly related to the national defense were started. Shortly after the war a new attempt was made to reactivate this program. This new effort was barely underway when the Korean conflict broke out and the resource program was again placed in mothballs.

During the previous 2 years this committee recommended a number of new starts on urgently needed and long-deferred projects. The day is here when this country needs an accelerated program of soil and water conservation due to a succession of emergencies. The program for conservation of our natural resources has lagged far behind the general economic development of this Nation. The committee has therefore recommended a few new starts on projects in each of the major fields of resource development covered in this bill. The relationship of these programs to our economy are discussed in the following paragraphs.

WATER SUPPLY

The river and harbor bill, S. 497, as passed by the Senate includes provision for a more realistic approach to the repayment by local interests for the cost of water supply features of multiple-purpose reservoirs. For a number of years this committee has discussed in its reports the serious nature of water shortages throughout the country. Last year the President's Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy presented an excellent analysis of this growing problem, and the seriousness of the shortages that will face this Nation by 1975. That report showed that a total of 185 billion gallons of water were used each day in 1950 and that by 1975 it was estimated that 350 billion gallons of water would be used daily.

During the drought period in the Southwest, potable water was selling as high as 45 cents a gallon. Many of the multiple-purpose reservoirs with conservation storage for water supply that were constructed during this period were never filled.

The 25 reservoirs operated by the Corps of Engineers in the heretofore drought-ridden Southwestern States caught some 20 million acre-feet of water. After the excess floodwaters are drawn down there will be retained some 12 million acre-feet of conservation storage.¹ The water thus held in storage will provide supplies for cities served by the

reservoirs, meet hydroelectric power requirements and other water resources needs.

Reservoirs in this area under construction and authorized will provide additional urgently needed storage for water supply.

NAVIGATION

The use of large ships and barges in both our inland waterways and ocean ports require deepening and widening of many of our major ports and waterways in order to accommodate modern ships utilizing these facilities. Our canalized waterways such as the Ohio and the Warrior Tombigbee are obsolete and many of the locks and dams are in a state of advanced deterioration, having served beyond their economic life. The modernization of these waterways is essential to the maintenance of our economy. For instance, on the Ohio River the locks and dams were originally justified on the basis of anticipated traffic of 13 million tons a year. When the original program installation was completed in 1929, they were handling 22 million tons, and in 1955, the last year for which statistics are available, the Ohio River traffic approximated 71.5 million tons. In ton-miles, since 1915 the commerce on this waterway has increased at an average rate of approximately 8.7 percent per year. If one of these locks failed in the portion of the river serving the Pittsburgh area, resulting in interruption of traffic on the Ohio River, there would not be enough freight cars in the country to handle the additional traffic. The production of steel would be seriously curtailed, which in turn would affect the entire economy of the Nation.

FLOOD CONTROL

The first 6 months of the current year have seen widespread and serious flooding in the Southeast, Southwest, and Middle West. In 1955 the floods hit the west coast, New England, and other sections of the northeastern portion of the country. In the Pacific Northwest and Missouri River areas the ever-present threat of a recurrence of the floods that occurred a few years ago will be a source of constant concern to the people of these areas until the authorized protective works are completed.

Exclusive of headwater flooding, where the watershed protection programs of the Department of Agriculture are relied upon for flood prevention, the potential average annual flood loss in the United States without flood control works would be about \$1 billion. With the flood control projects completed or under construction this potential average annual flood loss is reduced to approximately \$400 million.

As of June 30, 1954, Federal appropriations for construction of flood control, and multiple-purpose projects including flood control, amounted to \$3,204,000,000 and as of that date it was estimated that these works prevented damages amounting to \$17,315,900,000.

The 25 operating reservoirs in 5 Southwestern States prevented damages initially estimated at \$142 million during the series of rainstorms which swept that area in almost constant procession during the past 3 months. The Corps of Engineers estimated that an additional \$56.5 million in damages could have been prevented by works already authorized by Congress but not yet placed under construction.

Since flood losses are deductible in computing income and other taxes, it is apparent that the damages resulting from floods represent a very significant decrease in Federal revenue. This is particularly true when you consider that such deductions are from the highest tax rate paid by the individual or corporation.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER

The generation of power at Federal projects is self-liquidating and returns interest on the Federal investment. As additional

generators are placed on the line, the total revenue deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts increases. For instance, the revenue from this source in fiscal year 1954 was \$28,213,153, and in 1956 (the last year for which figures are available) the revenue from this source had increased to \$51,246,212.

Electric consumption in the United States in 1956 was 16 times what it was in 1920, and there is no indication of a reduction in the rate of load growth. Some engineers are estimating that by 1980 it might be 16 times as much as it was in 1956. Be that as it may, the development of power from falling water which would otherwise be wasted certainly constitutes a major factor in conservation of other energy-producing natural resources.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Undoubtedly there is more time, careful planning and coordination with local, State and Federal agencies devoted to the development of projects in the water resources program than practically any other field of Federal expenditures. Extensive public hearings are conducted by the Corps of Engineers, legislative and appropriations committees of the House and Senate. In fact, appropriations for water resources development should more properly be looked upon as investments, rather than expenditures.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I would like to take a few minutes to expand the views expressed in that report.

A special House subcommittee of the Committee on Public Work which recently inspected flood conditions in five Southwestern States estimated that total actual damage would approximate a quarter billion dollars. It also pointed up the really tragic loss of 30.5 million acre-feet of wasted runoff of water, which, they pointed out, at 4 cents per thousand gallons represented a loss of \$400 million to the affected States.

Estimates of damage and economic loss cannot reflect suffering and loss of life. That subcommittee reported that as of June 1, 23 persons had lost their lives as a direct result of the floods, and hundreds of others had been injured. Some 18,000 persons were evacuated. In their aftermath, floods are perhaps the most difficult of natural disasters to cope with from the standpoint of rehabilitation. Deposits of silt and filth cover the flood areas. Food and water supplies become contaminated and there is the ever-present threat of serious epidemic.

In Texas alone it was estimated that \$5 million will be spent by the Federal Civil Defense Administration in carrying out relief and rehabilitation work. In addition, the State of Texas and the local government will expend in excess of \$10 million on such work. Floodwaters have not yet receded sufficiently to estimate the damages to local flood protection structures which will require repair and rehabilitation.

Finally, there is the terrific loss of valuable soil, both from sheer erosion on the watershed where the topsoil has eroded, and also bank caving along the course of the major streams that run bankfull for protracted periods.

In 1955 Hurricane Diane hit the eastern portion of our country and the New York-New England area. In the New England area alone the resulting damage amounted to \$530 million, and 90 lives were lost. In addition, countless numbers were injured or made homeless.

¹ Approximately 4 trillion gallons.

The Federal cost for relief and rehabilitation was \$34 million. In addition, \$17.7 million was expended by the Red Cross and \$85 million by Connecticut and Massachusetts.

A goodly portion of this damage, suffering and rehabilitation could have been prevented if the projects authorized decades earlier had been built. A great many worthy projects in the New England area and throughout the Northeastern States had been lying dormant for many years. It required a tropical hurricane and the tremendous floods of 1955 to make the people of that area realize that the projects which had been authorized, urgently needed to be built. The record shows that the few projects which had been built paid for themselves several times over in that one flood.

For example, the nine completed local protection works on the Connecticut River prevented damages of about \$33 million. The total Federal cost of these works was about \$19 million. The Knightsville Reservoir on the Westfield River, built at a cost of \$3.3 million, effected savings of more than three times its cost.

In view of the need for economy in Government today, it was my feeling that the committee should report a conservative bill and at the same time provide some new starts in both planning and construction. I believe that the committee has done just that.

Let me cite a few figures. Last year the appropriation for the Corps of Engineers was \$637,532,500. The budget estimate for 1958 was \$632,130,000. The bill as passed by the House carried \$600,381,800. The committee gave consideration to each request made during the hearings, and interrogated representatives of the Corps of Engineers as to each project. The sum total of all of the individual amounts which the representatives of the Corps of Engineers said they could economically use was \$733,089,100. They pointed out, however, that if all of the amounts requested were approved by the committee, the total might well exceed their overall capability. The committee recommended \$658,625,100. While this represents an increase of \$21,092,600 over the 1956 appropriation, in terms of construction that can be accomplished, the program recommended by the committee represents a level some \$13 million below the 1957 fiscal year.

Since last year the cost of construction has advanced more than 5 percent, and for the first time in fiscal year 1958 Federal agencies are required to pay into the retirement fund 6½ percent of the amounts to be paid for salaries of Federal employees. These items totaled \$34.1 million, as follows: 6½ percent contribution to the retirement fund, \$8.3 million; 5 percent of the \$516.5 million provided for construction, \$25.8 million.

In fiscal year 1957 the corps had a planned program of \$673 million. However, later they were directed to operate under an expenditure limitation established by the Bureau of the Budget of \$630 million. Actual expenditures amounted to \$613 million. This was \$17 million below the limitation, which rep-

resents a slippage in their program. This directive of the Bureau of the Budget necessitated a planned slowdown regardless of the necessity for the project.

I will say that on a large number of projects which the committee considered there were delays in the completion dates. I have no doubt that further restrictions on expenditures will result in additional delays in the completion dates for the projects in this program. The corps testified that the projects that were delayed were projects that provided flood control and navigation benefits. They went on to state that they realized that there is an economic loss by not obtaining those benefits early, but that that loss was considered and accepted. Such an economic loss is one type of loss resulting from a planned slowdown of this program.

Another type of loss was also discussed during the hearings. That is where the engineers have failed to provide adequate funds to keep the contractors operating at the most economical rate during the entire construction year. If a contractor runs out of money, he would have 1 of 3 alternatives: (a) Pull his equipment off a job for use elsewhere and then mobilize it at a later date when additional funds are available; (b) leave his equipment on the job and lay off the crew until funds for the next fiscal year become available; or (c) borrow money at the going interest rate and continue construction. There would be a substantial cost to the contractor under any of the alternatives available to him. If this is the way the Government is going to finance its construction program, contractors have no alternative but to include contingency items in their future estimates in order to protect themselves. There just is no economy in slowing down a construction program. In March the representatives of the corps testified that they had or would run out of funds prior to June 30 on the following projects: Redondo Beach Harbor, Missouri River, Kansas City to the mouth, New York and New Jersey channels; Columbia River at the mouth; Russian River Reservoir; Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir; Sutton Reservoir; Table Rock Reservoir; Ice Harbor lock and dam.

The allocation of sufficient funds to carry forward these projects at an economical rate was not due to any shortage in the appropriation for "Construction, general." The unobligated balance carried forward to fiscal year 1958 in this account was \$91,006,830. I am certain that any hesitation in providing funds for these projects was the direct result of expenditure limitations established by the Bureau of the Budget.

After a discussion of this problem with the Chief of Engineers on the opening day of the hearings, the committee received a few requests for authority to make transfers in excess of the 15 percent which the corps is authorized to make on their own initiative. With respect to the requests received by the committee, the need for the transfers was clearly demonstrated, and they were promptly approved by the committee.

Under date of June 28, 1957, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget

wrote all Cabinet officers and heads of the independent agencies, advising them that in most cases direct obligations should not rise above the level for fiscal year 1957. That directive should not be applied to the civil works program since the level of construction provided for in the bill recommended to the Senate is below the 1957 level. However, if a strict interpretation is used and if that letter means what it says, it would appear that a portion of the funds recommended in this bill will be placed in budgetary reserve by the President and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Since the Director of the Bureau of the Budget does not normally consult me on these matters, I cannot inform any Member of the Senate as to the effect of this letter on any particular project. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert that letter at this point in my remarks.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the letter is ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1957..
The Honorable SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The President has requested that all agencies in the executive branch keep the rates of commitments, obligations, and expenditures for fiscal year 1958 at or below the level for the fiscal year 1957, to the extent feasible, and that I inform you of the necessary procedures for achieving this purpose. This task can best be accomplished by positive action on the part of each agency head. The apportionment and allotment system offers an existing administrative channel for each agency head to accomplish these purposes. Therefore, appropriate action along these lines should be reflected in the initial request for apportionment for 1958 appropriations and in requests for subsequent revisions of apportionments for the civil functions of the Corps of Engineers, as well as in allotment action within the agency, following these guidelines:

1. As a general rule, requests for apportionment and the allotments of funds shall be based upon holding obligations to absolute minimum levels. In most cases direct obligations should not rise above the level for the fiscal year 1957. Exceptions may be made with respect to that portion of appropriations which is for cash payments not controllable by administrative action (certain grants, annuities, indemnities, insurance losses, etc.), and with respect to uncontrollable workload and new legislation specifically endorsed as a part of the President's program. In any case where special circumstances (including those referred to above) prevent the agency from operating at or below the 1957 levels, the agency head shall submit a statement of reasons therefor to accompany the apportionment requests. For all appropriations, however, there should be a critical analysis of all activities, and advantage should be taken of every possibility for reductions; apportionments in all cases should be consistent with allowable sums being used in planning the 1959 budget. The sums available in excess of minimum needs will be placed in reserves for contingencies.

2. In the case of those appropriations that are for major capital outlay and development—construction, procurement, research, etc.—the requests for apportionment and the allotments should reflect the postponement of a significant part of the obligations planned in the Budget for 1958.

3. In general, separate quarterly apportionments and allotments will be made for object class "Of Personal Services." Exceptions will be made on a selective basis where regular apportionments and allotments, or other administrative arrangements, will effectively control the numbers of personnel.

4. Apportionments and allotments shall be revised throughout the year to provide for additional savings. After the close of each of the first three quarters, subsequent apportionments and allotments for operating programs will be reviewed in the light of program progress and costs, and action taken, wherever possible, both to reserve unobligated balances remaining from the quarter just closed and to adjust subsequent quarters' figures to take into account lower rates of obligations actually achieved in the preceding period. Also, those savings which are made a matter of record in public statements on the basis of agency claims of such savings will be specifically identified and reserved.

Sincerely yours,

PERCIVAL BRUNDAGE,

Director.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, for many years, our Presidents have requested the item veto of appropriation bills. The Congress has steadfastly refused to grant them this authority. Today we can take this letter and reduce the appropriations recommended by the Committee to a level of spending suggested in the letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, which, in my opinion, constitutes a veto of appropriations by intimidation. Or we can exercise our constitutional responsibilities as Senators of the United States and appropriate a conservative amount for the development of the water resources of this country.

If the funds are appropriated and then impounded by the administration, the responsibility for continued flooding, breakdown of navigational facilities and brownouts in our great Northwest will be clearly theirs. The added cost to projects because of slow-ups and stops will not be the fault of Congress. If they prefer to request funds for flood fighting, rescue work, and rehabilitation, rather than for flood-control structures, that will be their decision. I prefer a constructive approach.

I have advocated economy in Government and have supported reductions in the budget. This year the Congress has made a fine record in this respect. The Appropriation Committees have considered requests totaling \$55.2 billion and approved \$51.3 billion, a reduction of \$3.9 billion. As pointed out in the committee report, this program has never really had a green light and in my humble judgment the amount recommended by the committee is the minimum that should be provided.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Idaho will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed on page 4, after line 7, before the colon, to insert "," of which \$500,000 shall be made available for the preparation of detailed plans for the Brucés Eddy project on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, recommended for construction in the report of the Chief of Engi-

neers, United States Army, contained in Senate Document No. 51, 84th Congress, 1st session, and the preparation of such plans is hereby authorized."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I am quite sure that the chairman of the subcommittee will accept the amendment, because its objective is to provide funds to enable the Army engineers to initiate engineering plans and studies for this project, which was overwhelmingly approved in the omnibus bill which passed the Senate early in this session.

I was very much interested in the comments made by the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER] concerning the consideration extended by the subcommittee, and particularly by its chairman, to the necessity of developing the full potentialities of the great Columbia River Basin. It has been my privilege to serve for several years as a member of the subcommittee, and to observe resource public works developments in every section of the United States. In view of the fact that Idaho is an upper watershed State in the Columbia Basin, and in view of the fact that comprehensive development of the basin means upstream projects for Idaho, as well as downstream projects for Oregon and Washington, I appreciate very much the sympathetic attitude of the chairman of the subcommittee in recognizing the need of development of some of the projects in the upper watershed, particularly in Idaho.

It is generally admitted that these projects have as great a value in the lower basin as they do in the upper watershed, by virtue of the impounding of flood waters which frequently cause devastating damage in the lower basin. Likewise, the impounding of the flood waters in upstream reservoirs makes possible the firming of the generation of power in all facilities, both Federal and non-Federal, in the lower basin.

Under such circumstances, I am sure the chairman of the subcommittee will accept the amendment, so that the Army engineers can proceed with this very vital engineering study.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, there is no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Idaho.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is now open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on final passage of the bill, so that Senators will know we will have the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, while I rise with a different mission from that of my illustrious predecessors who have spoken in praise of the senior Senator from Louisiana, my appreciation of his services is no less sincere or glowing,

and my personal praise for him is as great as theirs.

I hold in my hand the three volumes of hearings, two of them with relation to the rivers and harbors appropriation and one dealing with reclamation. They total in all some 3,400 pages. They are quite heavy, and I think somewhat dry despite the fact that they deal with water. Merely to listen to the testimony would be a Herculean feat in itself. I know that the Senator from Louisiana was present at every hearing and took all the testimony. I know that for every page of testimony and for every project there must have been at least a dozen telephone calls from the individual Senators concerned, and many conversations. The mere physical labor connected with the preparation of this bill was tremendous. It is a great tribute to the energy and devotion to duty of the Senator from Louisiana.

When I first came to this body I heard the Senator from Louisiana stand on the floor and speak for 13½ hours, and with as much vigor at the end of his speech as at the beginning, rising on his toes at the end of every sentence, and I marvelled at the physical and mental energy of the Senator. I have never ceased to marvel at it since.

I want the Senator to realize that he has my admiration and affection, and I hope he will not think this is diminished by what I have to say in the few minutes I shall now take.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am ready.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am well aware of the pressures and attractions behind this bill. The bill provides for approximately 400 projects under the rivers and harbors section distributed over 41 States, and it has well over 30 projects in 15 States under the reclamation section of the bill. These projects are scattered around all over the country, so that they will please virtually every State and nearly every Congressman and Senator. If there ever was a bipartisan bill and a bill in which there is something for everybody, this is it. Naturally this makes it popular and a great vote-getter.

I am quite well aware that many of these projects are extremely worthy. At great political cost to myself, I have always supported the projects in the Columbia River, because I think there is a great unused power resource there which it is in the national interest to develop.

That is true also, I think, of most of the projects in the tributaries of the Columbia River, although not of every project on these tributaries.

Also, at great political cost to myself, I have supported the projects in the Tennessee Valley, not only the water projects, but what have now become more predominant in the valley, the steam projects.

So I do not think I can be accused of indiscriminate opposition to the projects in the bill. However, there are two very powerful considerations concerning this bill which I believe the Senate and the country should take into account.

The first consideration is that we are in a period of price inflation in many

segments of the economy. Everybody talks about inflation but, as Mark Twain remarked about the weather, nobody does anything about it. The rise in prices is concentrated in the very groups of commodities the demand for which will be increased by the recommended appropriations in this bill.

If we consider the wholesale price index, we find that in April of this year it was 17 percent higher than it was in the base years 1947-49, but that the rise had been dampened down and partially offset by the fall in prices of farm products. Those products had fallen by approximately 10 percent. It was the fall in farm prices which kept the general wholesale index number to as low as 117 in comparison with the 100 base of 1947-49.

However, if we consider structural minerals, which would include, as I understand it, concrete and cement, the prices of these commodities are 34 percent above what they were in the base period 1947-49. Machinery and motor products are up 45 percent. Metals and machinery are no less than 50 percent greater than they were in 1947-49.

The expenditure of an added \$900 million for such projects as are under consideration here will naturally drive up the prices of such commodities still further, and hence intensify the inflation.

The Senate Committee on Finance is holding a very elaborate study of inflation, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board have been subjected to rather lengthy and penetrating questioning as to why they have not been able to check this inflation. I think some of that intellectual effort could also be devoted in the field over which we have some direct control, namely, our appropriations.

I submit, therefore, that we should give more than cursory attention to the bill now before us, which, as I have said, calls for an appropriation of approximately \$900 million, which will be spent for the very commodities where price inflation is strongest. There is no doubt that if this bill goes through—as I am sure it will go through, judging the temper of the Senate—inflation will be increased and the prices of these commodities will rise, which will affect business costs. Ultimately, though indirectly, this sequence will affect the cost of living, because the price structures for industrial and consumer goods are interconnected and interdependent.

Mr. President, if I may venture to intrude a little commonsense into this discussion—and I say that in no sarcastic way—it would seem to me to be simple, elementary commonsense to reduce the volume of such public construction in these times of price inflation and to withhold the work or money for these projects for periods of recession and depression. In such periods the added work would help to offset a slump in private business, and the increase in public works would be a stabilizing force, whereas excessive construction now will simply add to our economic difficulties.

We are virtually all in favor of accelerating public works in periods of recession. That principle is by now fairly

well accepted. Should we not realize that the logical corollary of that principle is to slow down public-works projects in periods of boom and inflation, such as we have now?

Second, we should realize that the benefit-cost ratio for many of these projects is dangerously low. The benefit-cost ratio is, of course, the ratio represented by the estimated benefits divided by the estimated costs. When the 2 are equal the ratio is 1 to 1. If the estimated benefits are twice the estimated costs, then benefit-cost ratio is 2 to 1.

It is well known to us in the Senate, although not so well known in the country, that these ratios, as computed by the Army engineers, nearly always present an unduly favorable picture. The benefits are commonly overstated, and the initial estimates of cost are almost invariably grossly understated.

A few years ago I compared the ultimate costs of a wide variety of Army engineer projects with the initial estimated costs. The study of those projects, many hundreds in number, indicated that the final cost was almost twice what the Army engineers have initially estimated the cost to be. So if we had started with a benefit ratio of 1, doubling the ultimate costs would have produced a final benefit ratio of not far from 0.5 to 1. I know that there are complicating factors, but that is a roughly correct statement.

We have had a recent indication of this tendency of the Army engineers to understate costs. That is, of course, in connection with the St. Lawrence seaway project. The Army engineers estimated that the initial cost of the St. Lawrence seaway, for the projects ultimately carried out by the Army engineers, would amount to \$66 million over a project. This figure was arrived at after deducting some \$21 million which was turned over to Canada and the total did not include interest charges. A few months ago they came forward with a revised estimate of cost, calculated on the same basis, of \$133 million, or almost precisely twice what, a few years ago, they had estimated the cost of the seaway to be to the United States.

This underestimate of the cost of the St. Lawrence seaway will cause a great deal of difficulty, because initially we intended to finance the seaway by means of tolls, when we thought the cost would be \$66 million plus interest. Now we find that it will be \$133 million plus interest. There is a very real question as to whether the estimated traffic can bear the increased tolls. As a result of the miscalculation, which seems to be endemic with the Army engineers, the country is faced with a very grave financial situation. In view of the past record of the Army engineers, I think we can say that their benefit-cost ratios are probably altogether too high, and that the actual ratios, when the projects are finished, will be very much lower than indicated. Nevertheless, if we take the benefit-cost ratios at the very beginning, we get some rather startling results.

With the aid of some very able staff assistants we have studied the benefit-cost ratios on each and every one of the approximately 400 projects in this bill,

and have entered the results on cards which I hold in my hand. The cards are not as bulky as the testimony, but we have gone back through all the sources, not merely in the current hearings, but in hearings of preceding years, and we have made a very thorough analysis of the situation.

First, let me say that there are some 36 Army engineers projects and 6 reclamation projects, or 42 projects in all in this bill calling for appropriations beyond \$24 million, for which no benefit-cost ratio has been computed by either the Army engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation. This does not include projects such as bridges, with respect to which such ratios are not required. We are, however, going "blind" on 42 of these projects, for which no benefit-cost ratios have been computed.

Let us take the rivers and harbors appropriations, or appropriations for what are called the civil functions of the Army. We find that there are 104 projects with respect for which the benefit-cost ratio, on the basis of estimated costs, is less than 1.41 to 1—namely, 1.4 to 1 or below. I am willing to wager that, on the basis of past performances, if we start with a benefit-cost ratio no higher than 1.4 to 1.0 we ultimately wind up in a situation in which the costs will actually exceed the benefits, because the costs are always understated.

For the 104 projects to which I have referred, it is proposed to appropriate for the current year \$177 million; and the ultimate cost, of course, will be an infinitely larger amount. So there are projects totaling \$177 million which are extremely doubtful.

If we turn to the reclamation projects, we find that there are eight projects, with respect to which the benefit-cost ratio is less than 1.41 to 1. The total appropriation requested for these amounts to \$12 million.

If we take the grand total of the extremely doubtful projects, we arrive at a figure of \$213 million, which, it would seem, should not be appropriated. That is about 23 or 24 percent of the total amount recommended by the committee.

This fits in with a rule-of-thumb suggestion which I made earlier in the year, namely, that during this period of price inflation we slow down appropriations for military construction, for roads, and for public works of all kinds, by approximately a quarter, eliminating those projects which are least desirable. Then, if and when a recession should come, we could accelerate construction of these projects, and thus provide a stabilizing force for our economy.

I think it is quite obvious that the bill in its present form is unstabilizing; that it will feed inflation; and that while it has great political attractiveness to Senators and Representatives, the total amounts requested are not in the national interest. Therefore, I think we should consider the bill very carefully.

I had intended to offer an amendment to reduce the figure to be appropriated in this bill by \$200 million. However, I know that in the present temper of the Senate such an amendment could not prevail, because the local forces behind the bill are too strong.

My mind went back to the example which was set us by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], when we were dealing with the military appropriations bill. The senior Senator from Louisiana attacked the bill, and I thought he would propose an amendment restricting the amount. He said, however, that he realized the forces in the Senate were so strong that such an amendment would not carry, and he did not offer it.

Mr. President, I may surprise my friend from Louisiana by saying that in this particular instance I intend to follow his example, and not offer an amendment. I do say, however, that I welcome the rollcall. There may not be many of us who will vote against the bill and a voice tells me that I may stand alone, but the Senator from Illinois will be there. My head is somewhat blooded from the bludgeoning which I have received on the civil-rights bill during these past few days but it is still unbowed; and when the roll is called, I will be on hand, voting "nay."

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared in connection with the public works appropriation bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BUSH

While I am grateful to the Senate Committee on Appropriations for its generous provision of funds for New England flood protection, I am bitterly disappointed by the failure of the House of Representatives to take action necessary to insure the steady forward progress of this essential program.

According to the press, the Speaker of the House, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, has announced that the House will take no action in the present session on S. 497, the omnibus rivers and harbors authorization bill which was approved by the Senate more than 4 months ago, on March 28, 1957.

The Speaker's announcement comes as a cruel blow to the people of Connecticut, and especially to the residents of the cities of Torrington and Winsted, two of the communities which suffered most terribly in the flood disasters of 1955.

S. 497 would authorize the construction of small flood-control dams and reservoirs for the protection of those communities, two on tributaries of the Naugatuck River and one on the Mad River above Winsted.

H. R. 8090, the Public Works Appropriations bill before the Senate today, contains \$100,000 in planning funds for the Hall Meadow Brook Reservoir at Torrington, and \$100,000 in planning funds for the Mad River Reservoir at Winsted.

Unless S. 487 is approved by the House, it is almost a certainty that the House conferees will insist on elimination of these funds because of the rule that authorization of a project must precede the appropriation of funds.

I appeal to the majority leader, Senator LYNDON JOHNSON, and to the Senators who will participate in the conference on the appropriations bill to make every effort to persuade the Speaker to reverse his decision not to bring S. 497 before the House for action before the Congress adjourns.

Unless planning funds are provided this year, the result will be a cruel disappointment to the hopes of people who had every reason to expect the Congress to provide protection against a repetition of the terrible

disasters, they suffered a little less than 2 years ago. Friday, August 19, 1955, lives in the memories of the people of Connecticut and other Northeastern States as the Black Friday of the first of the two worst natural disasters suffered by the region in all recorded history. It would be unthinkable for that sad anniversary to pass without action by the Congress to take every possible step toward completion of the protective system required to prevent a recurrence of such a tragedy.

Although I keenly regret the failure of the House to authorize new and essential flood-protection projects, I believe that the funds provided by the Senate Committee on Appropriations for projects already approved by the Congress are adequate.

The Senate committee has provided more than \$32 million for flood and hurricane protection in New England, almost \$3 million more than was voted by the House.

I am especially pleased by the provision of \$1,200,000 for continuation of the hurricane studies which eventually will lead to protective measures against tidal flooding for communities on our coasts, and of \$3,500,000 for local protection projects not requiring specific authorization.

These small projects, made possible by Public Law 635 of the 84th Congress (the Bush-McCormack Act), are an essential part of the network of flood-protection structures which are required in my State and in many other States. The first of these to be undertaken under the new law in the entire United States is already under construction at Torrington.

I am also pleased by the provision of \$2,900,000 for the Thomaston Dam, the major element in the flood-protective system for Connecticut's Naugatuck Valley, and by the appropriations for dams and reservoirs in Massachusetts and upper New England which will add to the protection of the Connecticut and Thames River Valleys.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONRONEY in the chair). The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

The question is on the passage of the bill. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], are absent on official business.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness.

On this vote, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ].

If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "nay" and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea."

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 85, nays 1, as follows:

YEAS—85

Aiken	Green	Mundt
Allott	Hayden	Murray
Anderson	Hickenlooper	Neuberger
Barrett	Hill	O'Mahoney
Beall	Holland	Pastore
Bennett	Hruska	Potter
Bible	Humphrey	Purtell
Bricker	Ives	Revercomb
Bush	Jackson	Robertson
Butler	Javitz	Russell
Capehart	Jenner	Saltonstall
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Carroll	Johnston, S. C.	Scott
Case, N. J.	Kefauver	Smathers
Case, S. Dak.	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Church	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Clark	Knowland	Sparkman
Cooper	Kuchel	Stennis
Cotton	Langer	Symington
Curtis	Long	Talmadge
Dirksen	Magnuson	Thurmond
Dworshak	Mansfield	Thye
Eastland	Martin, Iowa	Watkins
Ellender	Martin, Pa.	Wiley
Ervin	McClellan	Williams
Flanders	McNamara	Yarborough
Fulbright	Monroney	Young
Goldwater	Morse	
Gore	Morton	

NAYS—1

Douglas

NOT VOTING—9

Bridges	Frear	Malone
Byrd	Hennings	Nealy
Chavez	Lausche	Payne

So the bill (H. R. 8090) was passed.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. KERR, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. THYE, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, and Mr. DWORSHAK conferees on part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 46) relative to proceedings on H. R. 5707, an act for the relief of A. C. Israel Commodity Co., Inc.

The message returned to the Senate, pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 46, the engrossed bill (H. R. 5707) for the relief of A. C. Israel Commodity Co., Inc.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 7349. An act to amend the act regulating the business of executing bonds for compensation in criminal cases in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7450. An act to make the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act Amendments of 1957 applicable to retired former members of the Metropolitan Police force, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police force, the White House Police force, and the United States Secret Service; and to their widows, widowers, and children;

H. R. 7467. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901, with respect to the citizenship and residence qualifications of the directors or trustees of certain companies in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7568. An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to provide that service in the grade of inspector and the grade of private in the Fire Department of the District of Columbia shall be deemed to be service in the same grade for the purpose of longevity increases;

H. R. 7825. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the B'nai Brith Henry Monsky Foundation, in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7863. An act to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act;

H. R. 8079. An act to amend the act of June 20, 1910, by deleting therefrom certain provisions relating to the establishment, deposit, and investment of funds derived from land grants to the States of New Mexico and Arizona; and

H. R. 8918. An act to further amend the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended by the act of October 25, 1951 (65 Stat. 657), to provide for the exchange of lands of the United States as a site for the new Sibley Memorial Hospital; to provide for the transfer of the property of the Hahnemann Hospital of the District of Columbia, formerly the National Homeopathic Association, a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, to the Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School for Deaconesses and Missionaries, including Sibley Memorial Hospital, a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 2217. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to sell certain lands at the McNary lock and dam project, Oregon and Washington, to the port of Walla Walla, Wash.;

H. R. 988. An act to amend the act of March 4, 1933, to extend by 10 years the period prescribed for determining the rates of toll to be charged for use of the bridge across the Missouri River near Rulo, Nebr.;

H. R. 5341. An act for the relief of John K. Farrelly; and

H. J. Res. 342. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to an agreement

or compact between the State of New York and the Government of Canada providing for the continued existence of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 7349. An act to amend the act regulating the business of executing bonds for compensation in criminal cases in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7450. An act to make the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act Amendments of 1957 applicable to retired former members of the Metropolitan Police force, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police force, the White House Police force, and the United States Secret Service; and to their widows, widowers, and children;

H. R. 7467. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901, with respect to the citizenship and residence qualifications of the directors or trustees of certain companies in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7568. An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to provide that service in the grade of inspector and the grade of private in the Fire Department of the District of Columbia shall be deemed to be service in the same grade for the purpose of longevity increases;

H. R. 7825. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the B'nai Brith Henry Monsky Foundation, in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7863. An act to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act; and

H. R. 8918. An act to further amend the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended by the act of October 25, 1951 (65 Stat. 657), to provide for the exchange of lands of the United States as a site for the new Sibley Memorial Hospital; to provide for the transfer of the property of the Hahnemann Hospital of the District of Columbia, formerly the National Homeopathic Association, a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, to the Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School for Deaconesses and Missionaries, including Sibley Memorial Hospital, a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 8079. An act to amend the act of June 20, 1910, by deleting therefrom certain provisions relating to the establishment, deposit, and investment of funds derived from land grants to the States of New Mexico and Arizona; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 9131. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO RETIREMENT OF FORMER MEMBERS OF COAST GUARD RESERVE

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 1446.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONROE in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1446) to amend title 14, United States Code, so

as to provide for retirement of certain former members of the Coast Guard Reserve, which was, on page 2, strike out lines 6 through 8, inclusive, and insert "shall be entitled to receive the same retired pay, only after being placed on the retired list, that he would be entitled to receive had he been retired as a member of the Naval Reserve under the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 instead of being discharged."

Mr. MAGNUSON. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an explanation of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON

The bill as passed by the Senate provided for retirement at the rate of 50 percent of active-duty pay at the time of discharge. The House amendment provides for "the same retired pay, only after being placed on the retired list, that he would be entitled to receive had he been retired as a member of the Naval Reserve under the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 instead of being discharged." House committee staff representatives and the Coast Guard legal officer advise that the House language is to the advantage of those affected by S. 1446 in that it allows them retired pay increases put into effect since the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 went into effect, and thus gives Coast Guard reservists retiring under the bill (S. 1446) absolute equality with naval reservists, which was the original purpose of the bill, anyway. The bill affects only one former coastguardsman as best anyone can tell, although a handful of others may be affected. Treasury Department favorable report is significant. It says: "The small cost of this legislation could easily be absorbed without additional appropriations."

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BARRETT, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Floyd J. Helmick, and sundry other officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the Executive Calendar is in order.

clear plant with a capacity of 40,000 kilowatts—kilowatts, incidentally, for which it has no real need. The Commission's reactor experts have stated that existing technology does not justify undertaking this particular project at this time.

It would be compelled to build this reactor, despite the fact that a group of Florida utility companies, known as the Florida nuclear power group, proposes to build a gas-cooled, natural-uranium reactor for commercial use, with a capacity of 136,000 kilowatts, and have it in operation in 1962.

The Florida reactor is being designed by Dr. Walter Zinn, one of the world's foremost authorities on nuclear reactors who has served as consultant to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Florida reactor has been proposed under the Government's partnership program with industry, in direct response to the AEC's invitation of last January that industry join in the building of this type of power reactor.

Nevertheless, it is now proposed that the Government undertake what would be to a large extent a duplication of effort—and certainly a waste of precious manpower.

The Florida nuclear power group estimates that the cost of its plant will amount to about \$350 per installed kilowatt.

Yet you are being asked now to build a plant of the same general type entirely at the expense of the taxpayer—at a cost of \$1,000 per kilowatt.

This is not sound practice. It is not the prudent way to proceed with the development of nuclear power in the United States.

I am sure you will agree that it is a wasteful and roundabout way to proceed toward our national goal of abundant, safe, and economical nuclear power, and an opportunity to express that disapproval will be given you by my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

(Mr. COLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.

SEC. 101. Authorization: There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Atomic Energy Commission, in accordance with the provisions of section 261 a. (1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the sum of \$259,230,000 for acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, as follows:

(a) Raw materials.—

1. Project 58-a-1, offsite access roads.

(b) Special nuclear materials.—

1. Project 58-b-1, fabrication plant, \$5 million.

2. Project 58-b-2, mechanical production line, Hanford, Wash., \$1,500,000.

3. Project 58-b-3, metal treatment plant, Fernald, Ohio, \$850,000.

4. Project 58-b-4, improvements to production and supporting installations, Hanford, Wash., and Savannah River, S. C., \$10,000,000.

5. Project 58-b-5, additions to scrap plants, various sites, \$1,500,000.

6. Project 58-b-6, additions to gaseous diffusion plants, \$6,600,000.

7. Project 58-b-7, reduction in fire hazards—gaseous diffusion plants, Oak Ridge, Paducah, and Portsmouth, \$12 million.

8. Project 58-b-8, production reactor for special nuclear materials; development, design, and engineering only, \$3 million. The Commission shall proceed with sufficient design work, together with appropriate engineering and development work, necessary for the Commission to begin construction as soon as practicable after authorization by the Congress, of a large scale single or dual purpose reactor for the production of special nuclear materials. The Commission shall submit to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy a report on its design for this project, including cost estimates and schedule of construction, not later than April 1, 1958.

(c) Atomic weapons.—

1. Project 52-c-1, weapons production and development plant \$10 million.

2. Project 58-c-2, weapons special component plant \$6 million.

(d) Atomic weapons.—

1. Project 52-d-1, manufacturing plant expansion, Albuquerque, N. Mex., \$3,325,000.

2. Project 58-d-2, storage site modifications, \$2 million.

3. Project 58-d-3, high explosive development plant, Livermore, Calif., \$2,100,000.

4. Project 58-d-4, engineering and laboratory building, Los Alamos, N. Mex., \$1,013,000.

5. Project 52-d-5, ventilation system replacements, Los Alamos, N. Mex., \$618,000.

6. Project 58-d-6, reclamation foundry, shop, and warehouse, Sandia Base, N. Mex., \$308,000.

7. Project 58-d-7, reactor, area III, Sandia Base, N. Mex., \$2,900,000.

8. Project 58-d-8, base construction, Nevada test site, \$350,000.

9. Project 58-d-9, base construction, Eniwetok Proving Ground, \$7,917,000.

(e) Reactor development.—

1. Project 58-e-1, power reactor development acceleration project, \$11,500,000.

2. Project 58-e-2, Puerto Rico power reactor.

3. Project 58-e-3, fuels technology center, Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois, \$10 million.

4. Project 58-e-4, modifications and additions, aircraft nuclear propulsion ground test plant, area No. 1, National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho, \$8 million.

5. Project 58-e-5, test installations for classified project, \$9 million.

6. Project 58-e-6, project Sherwood plant, \$7,750,000.

7. Project 58-e-7, waste calcination system, National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho, \$4 million.

8. Project 58-e-8, hot cells, \$3,500,000.

9. Project 52-e-9, high temperature test installation, Bettis plant, Pennsylvania, \$3 million.

10. Project 58-e-10, destroyer reactor development plant, \$750,000.

11. Project 58-e-11, sodium reactor experiment (SRE) modification, Santa Susana, California, \$4,700,000.

12. Project 58-e-12, liquid metal fuel reactor experiment (LMFRE), \$17,500,000.

13. Project 58-e-13, Argonne boiling reactor (ARBOR), National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho, \$8,500,000.

14. Project 58-e-14, natural uranium, graphite moderated, gas cooled, power reactor prototype designed for the production of approximately 40,000 electrical kilowatts, \$40 million.

15. Project 58-e-15, plutonium recycle experimental reactor designed for the production of 15,000 electrical kilowatt equivalent, \$15 million.

(f) Reactor development.—

1. Project 58-f-1, waste storage tanks, National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho, \$3,700,000.

2. Project 58-f-2, hot pilot plant, \$2 million.

3. Project 58-f-3, land acquisition, National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho, \$1 million.

(g) Physical research.—

1. Project 58-g-1, accelerator improvements, University of California Radiation Laboratory, California, \$875,000.

(h) Physical research.—

1. Project 58-h-1, reactor improvements, Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois, \$380,000.

(i) Biology and medicine.—

1. Project 58-i-1, mammalian radiation injury and recovery area, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, \$475,000.

(j) Training, education, and information.—

1. Project 58-j-1, nuclear training project, Regional Nuclear Training Center, Puerto Rico, \$2,500,000.

(k) Community.—

1. Project 58-k-1, schools, Los Alamos, N. Mex., \$965,000.

2. Project 58-k-2, housing modifications, Los Alamos, N. Mex., \$1 million.

3. Project 58-k-3, additional water well, Los Alamos, N. Mex., \$138,000.

(l) General plant projects: \$26,016,000.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DELANEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8996) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. CANNON, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. FOGARTY, Mr. RILEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. JENSEN, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, Mr. TABER, Mr. FENTON, and Mr. BUDGE.

HOURLY OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

TO AMEND AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 959), to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm, and for other purposes, with House amendments, insist on the amendments of the House and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT]?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. COOLEY, Mr. POAGE, Mr. GRANT, Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, and Mr. HILL.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday next week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

COMPULSORY INSPECTION OF POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, be removed as a conferee on the bill S. 1747 and that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] be appointed in his stead.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the change of conferees.

FOR YOUTH FITNESS

(Mr. HUDDLESTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, it appears that children's play habits, like everything else, have changed in recent years. Healthful recreational games like hopscotch and blindman's buff have given way to such dubious indoor diversions as Man From Mars and Superman. What has happened, it seems is that pastimes of mere amusement have completely replaced the wholesome muscle-building variety of games. Undoubtedly, the advent of television has drawn the children indoors from the health-giving exercises of the playground.

This is one of the worst problems brought about by the progressive urbanization of American living conditions. The victims are our children, although they now fail to realize the ill effects. They suffer physically because they lack the exercise which outdoor play affords.

Children are encouraged to play in the parlor when they should be working out in the gymnasium. The immediate result is that this generation of children is growing flabby, falling far below normal standards in physical fitness. They are becoming, in effect, softies. Exercise builds stout bodies and insures bountiful health. Without proper exercise, youth can suffer now as well as later.

There is a common belief that children, if given the opportunity to play, will adequately exercise themselves. The changing times in which we live is turning this concept into fallacy. Our conveniences of life are by eliminating the need for ordinary physical activity contributing to a physical and moral softening of young generations. Within the last few years, there has been a change in the attitude of many children regarding their play habits. As youngsters, we used to play and play hard because we had rather play than do anything else. With automation and pushbutton gadgets, there is greater need for exercise today. However, there are so many constant attractions nowadays that some children actually do not want to play. They had rather watch television or go to the movies.

Without an outlet for his excess energies, the youth may seek daring and out of the ordinary escapes. Instead of wholesome play, he may turn to gang warfare, crimes of violence, or other delinquent activities. It is far easier to provide for proper recreation than it is to cope with juvenile delinquents. Yet, delinquency is increasing in incidence every year. It is considered a symptom of many deep-seated causes, a principal one of which is a lack of recreational activities.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that we awaken to the fact that more attention must be given to our children's physical education. Unless we achieve youth fitness today, we cannot have national fitness in the years to come. Already, the President has designated a group of outstanding citizens to study this alarming situation. The President's Council on Youth Fitness has expressed concern over the ill effects of soft-living habits on this generation of children. The Council, together with a Citizens Advisory Committee, is out to find effective methods to achieve physical fitness in today's youth.

Pending before the House Committee on Education and Labor is a bill which I have introduced to boost fitness and to thwart delinquency. My bill, H. R. 7875, would establish the Civic Health through Athletic and Mental Proficiency Society, the initial letters of which spell CHAMPS. This legislation would reward youngsters who are champs in their fields, either culturally or physically. Specifically, the bill provides for a series of local, district, State and national awards upon the attainment of certain standards.

By encouraging wholesome leisure time activities through cultural pursuits and physical achievements, this program would contribute significantly to the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The

program would direct the excess energy of youth into sound channels conducive to absorbing excess time and energy while, at the same time, stimulating the minds and bodies of the younger generation toward more intensive physical prowess and cultural progress. Physical fitness, it is pointed out, complements moral and mental fitness.

While this legislation will by no means eliminate juvenile delinquency, it attacks the problem from a positive angle. By offering an appealing program for participation, it will undoubtedly provide an effective delinquency countermeasure. It stands to reason that boys and girls' participation in this program, whether in the cultural or physical fields or both, will be a deterrent against delinquency. What is more, it is safe to assume that these children in turn will oppose any delinquency on the part of their young friends.

One of the most significant features of this legislation is the provision that each participant achieving certain goals be rewarded. This form of honor, I strongly believe, is far more desirable than that of direct competition against each other. This is the type of system the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts employ in awarding their much-sought merit badges.

Mass participation is to be desired without undue emphasis on those who are physically or intellectually gifted. For this reason, a program designed to reach the boy or girl with ordinary physical and cultural abilities must not overly concentrate on competition. In our time, there is entirely too much stress placed on winning the game, rather than in the sport of playing the game. In emphasizing character-building activities, this program cannot further magnify the victor and accentuate in youth the sole desire to win no matter how the game is played. The principal objective of this program, therefore, is to build strong bodies and sound minds and not to create a generation of literary geniuses or super-athletes.

Competitive sports still have an important place in our physical education system. Team activities teach sportsmanship and spread the glory of winning over the entire team, rather than heap all the praise on one individual. Too much importance is placed on team sports, however, and not enough on the healthful solo exercises of the gymnasium. It is significant that cadets at the United States Military Academy, whose physical fitness is a virtual necessity, are all required to box. The benefit comes in the participation.

The legislation which I have introduced provides for a fairly flexible youth program. It is national in scope to afford uniformity in achievement standards and goals. However, there is no Federal control, as the program's administration is purely local. In drafting this bill, it was my intention to restrict the activities of the Federal Government as much as possible, yet allowing for nationwide participation. For this reason, the bill provides for the appointment of a State chairman and a chairman for each congressional district, who would have

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 12, 1957
For actions of August 9 & 10, 1957
85th-1st, Nos. 143 & 144

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to transfer certain work under Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC. Sens. Thurmond and Aiken commended rural development program. Sen. Humphrey criticized Secretary for not appearing before Senate committee studying alleged transfer of REA loan functions. House passed classified employee pay raise bill. House received conference report on public works appropriation bill.

HOUSE - August 9

- 1. MONOPOLIES; MEAT PACKERS.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 9020, to transfer certain work under the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission (H. Rept. 1048). p. 13024
- 2. PERSONNEL.** Passed, 329 to 58, as reported, H.R. 2462, to increase the basic rates of compensation for Federal classified employees. pp. 12995-13018
Rejected the following amendments:
By Rep. Cederberg, 71 to 110, to provide for a pay raise of 7½ percent instead of 11 percent. pp. 13011-15
By Rep. Murray, 114 to 126, to strike out the provisions providing pay raises for legislative and judicial employees. pp. 13015-16
- 3. APPROPRIATIONS.** Received the conference report on H.R. 8090, the public works appropriation bill for the Departments of the Army and Interior (H. Rept. 1049). pp. 12991-95
- 4. CENSUS.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H.R. 7911, to amend various sections of the U.S. Code entitled "Census" (H. Rept. 1043). p. 13024

5. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendment H.R. 8429, to extend the time in which grants may be made to the States for vocational rehabilitation program expansion (H. Rept. 1045). p. 13024
6. EGG PRICES. Rep. Knutson urged an increase in the price of eggs. pp. 13021-22
7. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Multer criticized recent increases in interest rates. pp. 12996-97
8. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6701, to grant the consent of Congress to the Tenn. River Basin water pollution control compact (H. Rept. 1044). p. 13024
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following legislative program for the coming week: the conference report on S. 2130, the mutual security authorization bill; the conference report on H.R. 8090, the public works appropriation bill; H.R. 469, the textile fiber products labeling bill; and S. 1383, the freight forwarders bill. p. 13018
10. ADJOURNED until Tues., Aug. 13. p. 13023

SENATE - August 9

11. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sens. Thurmond and Aiken commended the operation of the Rural development program, and Sen. Thurmond inserted a magazine article: "Rural Development--One Farm Program That Works." pp. 12952-3
12. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey criticized the Secretary for not appearing before the Government Operations Committee hearing on the alleged transfer of certain REA loan allocating authority from REA to the Office of the Secretary. Sens. Carroll and Mansfield concurred. pp. 12953-4
Passed with amendments, by a vote of 61 to 20, S. 1869, to permit the TVA to finance its power program with proceeds from revenue bonds (pp. 12900-50). Adopted a modified amendment of Sen. Cotton to require that future TVA contracts for the sale of power would contain an agreement to restrict the sale of power within certain boundaries to communities now receiving TVA power (pp. 12933-5).
13. RECLAMATION. A Subcommittee ordered reported to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee the following bills:
S. 145 and S. 2089, with amendment, authorizing construction of a re-regulating reservoir at Burns Creek, Idaho;
S. 2037, without amendment, authorizing performance of protection work between Yuma Project and Boulder Dam. p. D759
Passed with amendments S. 2120, authorizing construction of the Mercedes Division of the Lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project. pp. 12960-1
14. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1086, granting Congressional consent to a Bear River compact (S. Rept. 843). p. 12885
Agreed to print as S. Doc. 58 a review of the report on the Rio Grande and tributaries at Socorro, N. Mex.. p. 12886

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

AUGUST 9, 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee of Conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8090]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 12.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$449,398,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$60,715,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$116,736,223; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 23, and 24.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
JOHN J. RILEY,
JOE L. EVINS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
DON MAGNUSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
ROBT. S. KERR,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
EDWARD J. THYE,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for the civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$10,779,600 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,900,000 as proposed by the House.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$449,398,500 instead of \$470,-040,500 as proposed by the Senate, and \$422,186,800 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that the funds appropriated under this item shall be allocated as set forth in the following tabulation:

State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		Conference allowance	
	Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning
Alaska:				
Dry Pass.....	\$874, 000		\$874, 000	
Gastineau Channel.....		\$50, 000		\$50, 000
Ketchikan Harbor.....	1, 900, 000		1, 900, 000	
Kodiak Harbor.....	1, 440, 000		1, 440, 000	
Alabama:				
Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia		150, 000		150, 000
Fort Gaines lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia.....	6, 600, 000		6, 600, 000	
Jackson lock and dam.....	1, 700, 000		1, 700, 000	
Paint Rock River.....		30, 000		30, 000
Warrior lock and dam.....	2, 000, 000		2, 000, 000	
Arizona:				
Painted Rock Reservoir.....	3, 165, 000		3, 165, 000	
Whitlow Ranch Reservoir.....		147, 000	300, 000	147, 000
Arkansas:				
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (bank stabilization).....		50, 000		100, 000
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (emergency bank stabilization and channel rectification) ²	1, 300, 000		1, 500, 000	
Beaver Reservoir.....		250, 000		250, 000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (addition of units 5 and 6).....	110, 000		110, 000	

State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		Conference allowance	
	Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning
Arkansas—Continued				
Calion	\$210,000		\$210,000	
Dardanelle lock and dam	800,000		1,400,000	
DeGray Reservoir				\$50,000
Greers Ferry Reservoir	1,700,000		1,700,000	
Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La.		\$150,000		150,000
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas	300,000		750,000	
Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo.	17,000,000		17,000,000	
Walnut Bayou			200,000	
California:				
American River levees	1,900,000		1,900,000	
Black Butte Reservoir		179,000		179,000
Carbon Canyon Dam and channel	800,000		800,000	
Devil, East Twin, Warm, and Lytle Creeks	1,150,000		1,150,000	
Los Angeles County drainage area	18,100,000		18,100,000	
Lower San Joaquin River and tributaries	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Middle Creek	300,000		300,000	
Mill Creek levees				50,000
New Melones Reservoir		186,000		186,000
Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor	600,000		600,000	
Redondo Beach Harbor	2,620,000		2,620,000	
Riverside	1,430,000		1,230,000	
Russian River Reservoir	5,000,000		5,000,000	
Sacramento River	3,000,000		3,000,000	
Sacramento River (deepwater ship channel)	2,815,000		2,815,000	
Sacramento River major and minor tributaries (active units)	700,000		700,000	
San Antonio and Clinco Creeks	3,400,000		3,400,000	
San Diego River and Mission Bay	1,100,000		1,100,000	
San Jacinto River and Bautista Creek				80,000
San Joaquin River, Stockton deepwater channel	600,000		600,000	
San Lorenzo Creek	1,000,000		1,000,000	
San Lorenzo River	1,200,000		1,200,000	
Santa Clara River		50,000		50,000
Santa Maria River		75,000		75,000
Success Reservoir	5,000,000		5,000,000	
Terminus Reservoir	2,500,000		2,500,000	
Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada. (See Nevada.)				
Connecticut: Thomaston Reservoir	2,900,000		2,900,000	
Delaware: Inland waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md.: Summit Bridge	1,200,000		1,200,000	
Florida:				
Central and southern Florida	5,500,000		5,500,000	
Horseshoe Cove			244,000	
Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami	1,150,000		1,150,000	
St. Augustine Harbor	600,000		600,000	
Tampa Harbor: 30-, 34-, and 36-foot channels	2,250,000		2,250,000	
Georgia:				
Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia. (See Alabama.)				
Fort Gaines lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia. (See Alabama.)				
Hartwell Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.				
Savannah River below Augusta	835,000		835,000	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu Harbor		50,000		50,000
Kawaihae Harbor	2,450,000		2,450,000	
Idaho:				
Bruces Eddy Reservoir				500,000
Columbia River local protection: Weiser River		70,000		70,000
Illinois:				
Alton		97,000		97,000
Carlyle Reservoir		65,000	250,000	65,000
East St. Louis and vicinity	800,000		800,000	
Hunt and Lima Lake Drainage District		85,000		85,000
Illinois Waterway, Calumet-Sag: Channel—part I	6,000,000		6,000,000	
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.: Rectification of damages	65,000		65,000	
Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, Ill. and Mo.: Regulating works	\$500,000		\$500,000	
New Harmony Bridge, Ill. and Ind.	405,000		405,000	
Wabash railroad bridges at Meredosia and Valley City	350,000		350,000	
Wilson, Wenkel, and Prairie du Pont Drainage and Levee District	600,000		600,000	
Wood River Drainage and Levee District	550,000		550,000	

State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		Conference allowance	
	Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning
Indiana:				
Lock and dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky. (See Kentucky.)				
Mansfield Reservoir	1,600,000		1,600,000	
Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio	9,500,000		9,500,000	
New Harmony Bridge, Ill. and Ind. (See Illinois.)				
Iowa:				
Coralville Reservoir	900,000		900,000	
Iowa River-Flint Creek Levee District No. 16		50,000		50,000
Little Sioux River	2,000,000		2,000,000	
Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri	3,300,000		3,650,000	
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa. (See Nebraska.)				
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa:				
Kansas City to Omaha	3,300,000		3,300,000	
Omaha to Sioux City	6,600,000		6,600,000	
Muscatine	470,000		320,000	
Muscatine Island Levee District and Muscatine-Louisa County Drainage District No. 13		75,000		75,000
Rathbun Reservoir		100,000		
Red Rock Reservoir		225,000		100,000
Upper Iowa River	400,000		400,000	
Kansas:				
Abilene	400,000		400,000	
Council Grove Reservoir		125,000		125,000
Elk City (Table Mound) Reservoir		85,000		85,000
Milford Reservoir				50,000
Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. (See Iowa.)				
Ottawa	500,000		500,000	
Perry Reservoir				50,000
Pomona Reservoir		145,000		145,000
Salina	500,000		500,000	
Strawn Reservoir		125,000		125,000
Topeka	1,500,000		1,500,000	
Toronto Reservoir	4,700,000		4,700,000	
Tuttle Creek Reservoir	10,000,000		10,000,000	
Wichita and Valley Center	830,000		830,000	
Wilson Reservoir		50,000		50,000
Kentucky:				
Barkley Dam (lower Cumberland lock and dam), Ky. and Tenn.	5,000,000		5,000,000	
Buckhorn Reservoir	1,900,000		1,900,000	
Catlettsburg	2,000,000		2,000,000	
Greenup locks and dam, Kentucky and Ohio	13,500,000		13,500,000	
Lock and dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky	4,000,000		4,000,000	
Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. (See Indiana.)				
New Richmond lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio		175,000	825,000	175,000
Nolin Reservoir		138,000		138,000
No. 2 Barren Reservoir		50,000		50,000
Rough River Reservoir and channels	3,000,000		3,000,000	
Louisiana:				
Amite River and tributaries	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway: Plaquemine-Morgan City alternate route	3,500,000		3,500,000	
Mississippi River, Baton Rouge to Gulf of Mexico		240,000		240,000
Mississippi River—Gulf outlet		375,000	625,000	375,000
Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La. (See Arkansas.)				
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Ark., La., and Tex. (See Arkansas.)				
Maryland:				
Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va.	2,000,000		2,000,000	
Inland Waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md. (See Delaware.)				

State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		Conference allowance	
	Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning
Massachusetts:				
Adams.....	\$1, 120, 000		\$1, 120, 000	
Barre Falls Reservoir.....	376, 000		376, 000	
Boston Harbor: Extension to 40-foot anchorage.....	1, 000, 000		1, 000, 000	
Buffumville Reservoir.....	1, 117, 000		1, 117, 000	
East Brimfield Reservoir.....	1, 500, 000		1, 500, 000	
Fall River Harbor.....	900, 000		900, 000	
Hoddes Village Reservoir.....	1, 860, 000		1, 860, 000	
Mystic River: 35-foot channel.....	550, 000		550, 000	
North Adams.....	3, 697, 000		3, 697, 000	
West Hill Reservoir.....		\$50, 000		\$50, 000
Westville Reservoir.....		100, 000		100, 000
Weymouth Fore River.....	1, 350, 000		1, 350, 000	
Worcester.....	1, 500, 000		1, 500, 000	
Michigan:				
Battle Creek.....	2, 000, 000		2, 000, 000	
Cheboygan River and Harbor.....	50, 000		50, 000	
Great Lakes connecting channels.....	13, 000, 000		13, 000, 000	
Harrisville Harbor.....	100, 000		100, 000	
Houghton-Hancock Bridge.....	300, 000		300, 000	
Manistique Harbor.....			150, 000	
Saginaw River.....	475, 000		475, 000	
St. Marys River, improvement of south canal.....	500, 000		500, 000	
Whitefish Point Harbor.....	130, 000		130, 000	
Minnesota:				
Grand Marais Harbor.....				18, 500
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., rectification of damages. (See Illinois.)				
St. Anthony Falls.....	550, 000		550, 000	
Missouri:				
Bear Creek Reservoir.....		90, 000		90, 000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Arkansas.)				
Canton.....	100, 000			
Cape Girardeau (reach No. 2 only).....	1, 300, 000		1, 300, 000	
Des Moines and Mississippi Levee District No. 1.....				
Fabius River Drainage District.....		65, 000		65, 000
Mississippi River between Ohio River and Missouri River, Ill. and Mo. (See Illinois.)				
Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and lock and dam 26, Illinois and Missouri (dam 27). (See Illinois.)				
Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth.....	4, 000, 000		5, 000, 000	
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa. (See Iowa.)				
Pomme de Terre Reservoir.....	2, 000, 000		2, 000, 000	
St. Louis.....		649, 000		649, 000
Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Arkansas.)				
Montana:				
Fort Peck Dam (second powerplant).....	3, 000, 000		3, 000, 000	
Miles City.....		56, 000		56, 000
Nebraska:				
Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. (See Iowa.)				
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa (including Miners Bend), Iowa, Nebr., and S. Dak.....	1, 400, 000		1, 700, 000	
Nevada:				
Mathews Canyon Reservoir.....	463, 000		463, 000	
Pine Canyon Reservoir.....	678, 000		678, 000	
Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada.....		50, 000		50, 000
New Hampshire:				
Hopkinton-Everett Reservoir.....			100, 000	500, 000
Otter Brook Reservoir.....	2, 000, 000		2, 000, 000	
New Jersey:				
Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton (40-foot project), N. J. and Pa.....	9, 000, 000		9, 000, 000	
New York and New Jersey Channels, N. Y. and N. J.....	5, 200, 000		5, 200, 000	
Staten Island Rapid Transit bridge, New York and New Jersey. (See New York.)				
New Mexico:				
Abiquiu Reservoir.....	2, 450, 000		2, 450, 000	
Albuquerque.....	750, 000		750, 000	
Artesia.....	545, 000		545, 000	
Los Esteros-Alamogordo Reservoirs.....		120, 000		120, 000
Two Rivers Reservoir.....		70, 000		70, 000

State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		Conference allowance	
	Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning
New York:				
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N. Y. (See Pennsylvania.)				
Barcelona Harbor	\$210,000		\$210,000	
Endicott, Johnson City, and Vestal	1,400,000		1,400,000	
Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway: Depth of 12 feet through locks	190,000		190,000	
Jones Inlet	305,000		305,000	
New York and New Jersey Channels, N. Y. and N. J. (See New Jersey.)				
Oswego Harbor, detached breakwaters	400,000		400,000	
Statens Island Rapid Transit bridge, New York and New Jersey	1,700,000		1,700,000	
Wellsville	150,000		150,000	
North Carolina:				
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Masonboro Inlet	306,000		306,000	
Wilkesboro Reservoir		\$160,000		\$160,000
North Dakota:				
Garrison Reservoir	4,500,000		4,500,000	
Lower Heart River	200,000		200,000	
Ohio:				
Ashtabula Harbor	1,500,000		1,500,000	
Edillon Reservoir	4,000,000		4,000,000	
Greenup lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)				
Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. (See Indiana.)				
New Cumberland locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia	4,500,000		4,500,000	
New Richmond lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)				
Pike Island lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia		50,000		50,000
Roseville	500,000		500,000	
Toledo Harbor (removal of center dike)	146,000		146,000	
Oklahoma:				
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma. (See Arkansas.)				
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla. (See Texas.)				
Enid				60,000
Eufaula Reservoir	5,200,000		5,200,000	
Keystone Reservoir	3,100,000		3,100,000	
Oologah Reservoir	6,800,000		6,800,000	
Oregon:				
Amazon Creek	446,000		446,000	
Blue River Reservoir		100,000		100,000
Chetco River	200,000		200,000	
Columbia River at mouth, Oregon and Washington	1,150,000		1,150,000	
Columbia River local protection:				
Malheur River				25,000
Umatilla River		16,000		16,000
Cougar Reservoir	6,570,000		6,570,000	
Fall Creek Reservoir				150,000
Green Peter Reservoir		225,000		225,000
Hills Creek Reservoir	4,800,000		4,800,000	
Holley Reservoir		100,000		100,000
John Day lock and dam, Oregon and Washington. (See Washington.)				
Lower Columbia River at new locations:				
Clatskanie River area				15,000
Lower Columbia River bank protection		40,000		40,000
Lower Columbia River improvement to existing works: Multnomah Drainage District No. 1	500,000		500,000	
Pendleton	400,000		400,000	
Rogue River Harbor at Gold Beach		21,000		21,000
The Dalles Dam, Ore. and Wash.	19,000,000		19,000,000	
Willamette River bank protection	300,000		450,000	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N. Y.	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Allentown	350,000		350,000	
Bear Creek Reservoir	2,200,000		2,200,000	
Bethlehem		100,000		100,000
Bradford	500,000		500,000	
Curwensville Reservoir		50,000		50,000
Dam 8, Monongahela River	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton. (See New Jersey.)				

State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		Conference allowance	
	Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning
Pennsylvania—Continued				
Dyeberry Reservoir.....	\$2,000,000		\$1,500,000	
Kettle Creek Reservoir.....		\$215,000		\$215,000
Maxwell lock and dam, Monongahela River.....		50,000		50,000
Prompton Reservoir.....	1,700,000		1,000,000	
Stillwater Reservoir.....	2,000,000		2,000,000	
Rhode Island: Woonsocket.....	1,750,000		1,750,000	
South Dakota:				
Big Bend Reservoir.....		300,000		300,000
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nehr., to Sioux City, Iowa (including Miners Bend) Iowa, Nehr. and S. Dak. (See Nebraska.)				
Oahe Reservoir.....	27,500,000		27,000,000	
Sioux Falls.....	1,200,000		1,200,000	
Tennessee:				
Barkley Dam, Ky. and Tenn. (See Kentucky.)				
Cheatham lock and dam.....	1,375,000		1,375,000	
Lake City.....	340,000		340,000	
Memphis, Wolf River and Nonconnah Creek.....	330,000		330,000	
Old Hickory lock and dam.....	704,000		704,000	
Texas:				
Brazos Island Harbor.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Buffalo Bayou.....	2,900,000		2,900,000	
Cooper Reservoir and Channel.....		275,000	225,000	275,000
Corpus Christi Bridge.....	1,400,000		1,400,000	
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.:				
(a) Highway bridge at Willis site.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	
(b) Additional recreation facilities.....			235,000	
Ferrells Bridge Reservoir.....	3,294,000		3,294,000	
Galveston seawall.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, Fla., and the Mexican Border (Galveston District):				
Guadalupe River channel to Victoria.....			248,000	
Realigned route vicinity of Aransas Pass.....			890,000	
Houston ship channel.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Lampasas Channel improvement.....				30,000
Lampasas Reservoir.....				100,000
McGee Bend Dam.....			500,000	
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway: 36-foot channel.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Proctor Reservoir.....		100,000		100,000
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. (See Arkansas.)				
Sabine-Neches Waterway.....	980,000		980,000	
San Antonio Channel.....	500,000		500,000	
Waco Reservoir.....		150,000		150,000
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	300,000		300,000	
Vermont:				
Ball Mountain Reservoir.....	1,300,000		1,300,000	
East Barre Reservoir (modification).....	600,000		600,000	
North Hartland Reservoir.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	
North Springfield Reservoir.....	1,300,000		1,300,000	
Townshend Reservoir.....	1,200,000		1,400,000	
Virginia:				
Norfolk Harbor: Widening 40-foot channel.....	1,750,000		1,750,000	
Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line R.R. bridge.....	300,000		300,000	
Pound Reservoir.....				100,000
Waterway, coast of Virginia, Chesapeake Bay to Chincoteague Bay.....	352,000		600,000	
Washington:				
Bellingham Harbor.....	1,078,000		1,078,000	
Blaine Harbor.....	355,000		355,000	
Chief Joseph Dam.....	4,800,000		4,800,000	
Colfax.....		136,000		136,000
Columbia River at Baker Bay.....	531,000		531,000	
Columbia River at the mouth, Oregon and Washington. (See Oregon.)				
Columbia River local protection: Lower Cowlitz River.....		10,000		10,000
Eagle Gorge Reservoir.....	8,000,000		8,000,000	
Everett Harbor and Snohomish River.....	316,000		316,000	
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River:				
(a) West Haven Breakwater Extension.....	291,000		291,000	
(b) Bay City channel, West Haven Cove, breakwater and Point Chehalis levee.....	125,000		125,000	
Ice Harbor lock and dam.....	18,500,000		18,500,000	
Interstate bridge, Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash. (See Oregon.)				
John Day lock and dam, Oregon and Washington.....			1,000,000	

State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		Conference allowance	
	Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning
Washington—Continued				
Lower Columbia River levees at new locations:				
Washougal area.....		\$32,000		\$32,000
Lower Monumental lock and dam.....		200,000		500,000
Port Angeles Harbor.....	\$396,000		\$396,000	
Shilshole Bay.....	1,780,000		1,780,000	
The Dalles Dam, Oreg. and Wash. (See Oregon.)				
Willapa River and Harbor and Naselle River.....	555,000		555,000	
West Virginia:				
Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va. (See Maryland.)				
Hildebrand lock and dam.....	5,300,000		5,300,000	
New Cumberland lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia. (See Ohio.)				
Opekiska lock and dam.....				100,000
Pike Island lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia. (See Ohio.)				
Summersville Reservoir.....		225,000		225,000
Sutton Reservoir.....	8,000,000		8,000,000	
Wyoming: Sheridan.....	200,000		200,000	
Local protection projects not requiring specific legislation.....	3,000,000		3,500,000	
Emergency bank protection.....	400,000		400,000	
Snagging and clearing.....	600,000		600,000	
Projects deferred for restudy.....		3,000		3,000
Small authorized projects.....	3,000,000		4,000,000	
Dredging projects (planning).....		50,000		50,000
Reduction for anticipated savings and slippages.....	-14,000,000		-29,000,000	
Total.....	444,655,000	7,500,000	438,295,000	9,503,500
Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program (Fish and Wildlife Service).....	1,600,000		1,600,000	
Total, construction, general.....	446,255,000	7,500,000	439,895,000	9,503,500
	(453,755,000)		(449,398,500)	

Amendment No. 3: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8: Inserts the words "Construction, general" in the language proviso of the House prohibiting the use of funds for other than bank stabilization on the "Missouri River, Kansas City to the mouth" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Increased the amount available for construction of small authorized projects from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Red River levees below Denison Dam.—The conferees are in agreement that the Corps of Engineers has too narrowly and conservatively interpreted their authority for bank stabilization works on the Red River, and that they should prosecute the bank protection works with due regard to comprehensive future losses of farmlands, levees, and permanent alinement of the river.

Missouri River, Omaha to Sioux City, Iowa.—The conferees agree with the Corps of Engineers that a cutoff at the DeSoto-Bertrand Bend on the Missouri River is feasible. Therefore, the conferees direct the engineers to proceed with the cutoff above described, on approval of the proposed refuge by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans.—The conferees agree to remove the Senate restriction placed on the Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kans., in 1952 to the effect that the dam was to be operated as a dry dam without either power or conservation features in order that the Corps of Engineers may proceed on the basis of providing adequate conservation storage.

Abiquiu Dam, N. Mex.—The conferees agree to the inclusion of an uncontrolled outlet.

Fargo, N. Dak.—The conferees are in agreement that the Corps of Engineers should initiate construction on the Fargo, N. Dak., local protection project, using available funds, as soon as the conditions of local cooperation have been fulfilled.

Lower Monumental Dam, Wash.—The conferees agree that funds appropriated to the Lower Monumental Dam shall not be utilized for determining the location of Little Goose Dam.

Canton, Mo.—The Corps is directed by the conferees to credit against the local contribution requirements a sum equal to the total cost of the improvements contributing to the project which have already been constructed by the city of Canton.

Columbia River fish sanctuary program.—As indicated in the Senate report, it is directed that the Fish and Wildlife Service allocate \$125,000 for studies of salmon and sport fishery in Idaho.

Investigations costs.—The conferees are in agreement that the Corps of Engineers need not include in the total costs of projects the costs of general investigations in the budget tables and justifications for fiscal year 1959. However, the conferees believe that this question should be studied during the coming year to determine the appropriate manner in which to reflect such costs in the budgetary presentation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$103,850,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$98,870,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that up to \$120,000 of the funds budgeted for hatchery operations may be utilized during fiscal year 1958 by the Fish and Wildlife Service for initiation of studies to correct disease and nutritional deficiencies at program hatcheries. Should additional research be required in fiscal year 1959, the Fish and Wildlife Service is directed to budget for these studies as part of their regular research program.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$60,715,000 instead of \$62,480,000 as proposed by the Senate, and \$58,950,000 as proposed by the House. The reduction below the Senate figure is to be applied proportionately to the increases shown in the Senate Report for Channel Improvement, Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, and the Atchafalaya Basin.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 12: Authorizes replacement of 150 passenger-motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 247 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14: Appropriate \$5,932,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House and provide that of this amount \$5,182,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,800,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees are in agreement that the transfers between projects and units of projects are to be limited to 15 percent of the amount allotted in the justifications to the project receiving the transferred funds. No projects or units of projects budgeted in the investigation stage are to be moved into advance planning. No funds are to be used on any project or unit of a project not itemized in the budget justifications for the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated. In addition the Bureau of Reclamation is directed to submit to the Committees on Appropriations quarterly reports showing all transfers made in the general investigations item for the preceding 3 months.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$116,736,223 instead of \$113,046,223 as proposed by the House and \$120,386,223 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the funds appropriated under this item shall be allocated as set forth in the following tabulation:

State and project	Budget estimate, 1958	Conference allowance
Arizona: Gila project.....	\$869,000	\$869,000
Arizona-California-Nevada: Parker-Davis project.....	792,000	792,000
California:		
Central Valley project:		
Less Trinity River division.....	8,038,400	8,038,400
Trinity River division.....	17,107,600	17,107,600
Santa Maria project.....	5,627,000	5,627,000
Solano project.....	3,672,000	3,672,000
Ventura River project.....	12,000,000	12,000,000
Colorado:		
Collbran project.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Colorado-Big Thompson project.....	549,000	549,000
Idaho:		
Little Wood River project.....	400,000	400,000
Michaud Flats project.....	1,297,000	1,297,000
Minidoka project, North Side pumping division.....	1,465,000	1,465,000
Palisades project.....	1,500,000	1,500,000
Montana-North Dakota: Fort Peck project.....	645,000	645,000
New Mexico: Middle Rio Grande project.....	3,758,000	3,758,000
Oklahoma: Washita Basin project.....	3,500,000	3,500,000
Oregon:		
Crooked River project.....	850,000	850,000
Rogue River project, Talent division.....	6,041,000	6,041,000
Wapinitia project.....	400,000	400,000
Utah:		
Provo River project.....	574,000	574,000
Weber Basin project.....	6,500,000	6,500,000
Washington:		
Chief Joseph Dam project, Foster Creek division.....	1,138,000	1,138,000
Columbia Basin project.....	13,850,000	13,850,000
Yakima project, Roza division.....	697,000	697,000
Wyoming:		
Eden project.....	875,000	875,000
Shoshone project.....	544,000	544,000
Drainage and minor construction program.....	893,000	893,000
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....	3,530,000	3,530,000
Loan program—distributions systems.....	7,700,000	
Subtotal (exclusive of MRB).....	106,812,000	99,112,000
Missouri River Basin project:		
Ainsworth unit, Nebraska.....	1,100,000	
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.....	1,471,000	1,471,000
Cedar Bluff unit, Kansas.....	50,000	50,000
Farwell unit, Nebraska.....	750,000	
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	3,260,000	3,260,000
Glendo unit, Wyoming.....	9,951,000	9,951,000
Helena Valley unit, Montana.....	4,500,000	4,500,000
Kirwin unit, Kansas.....	1,435,000	1,435,000
Owl Creek unit, Wyoming.....	1,100,000	1,100,000
Sargent unit, Nebraska.....	313,000	313,000
Shoshone extensions unit, Wyoming.....	500,000	
Transmission division, various States.....	8,000,000	8,000,000
Webster unit, Kansas.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Drainage and minor construction, total.....	791,000	791,000
Missouri River Basin investigations.....	3,000,000	2,750,000
Other Department of Interior agencies, total.....	3,125,000	3,125,000
Subtotal, Missouri River Basin.....	40,346,000	37,746,000
Grand total, construction and rehabilitation.....	147,158,000	136,858,000
Less carryover.....	-11,500,000	-20,121,777
Total appropriation.....	135,658,000	116,736,223

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement. The motion to be offered will insert Senate language waiving the land-certification provision on class 6 lands of the Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District. The conferees wish to make it clear that the action in this instance shall not be construed as establishing a precedent in the future handling of similar cases.

Amendment No. 17: Strikes language inserted by the House providing for annual partial payments on loan contracts for distribution systems. The conferees agree that the loan program should be submitted under a separate appropriation item.

Yellowtail unit, Wyoming.—The conferees agree that unobligated balances on the Yellowtail unit, Wyoming, shall not be available to cover the costs involved in matters pertaining to the acquisition of the site.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Amendment No. 18: Provides that \$22,740,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$22,860,000 as proposed by the House.

Colorado River and front-work levee system.—As indicated in the Senate report, not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for emergency dredging and channel rectification in the vicinity of Yuma, Ariz.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$4,164,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 20: Substitutes the word "expended" for "extended" as proposed by the Senate.

Cost-type budget.—The conferees are in agreement that future budget estimates for all of the programs contained in the bill shall be submitted on an obligational basis instead of on the so-called cost-type basis by the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$22,038,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$19,879,000 as proposed by the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 22: Strikes out language proposed by the House providing for the replacement of 18 passenger motor vehicles.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

The conferees are in agreement that available funds should be used for the construction of the Bentonville transmission facility.

CONTINUING FUND

Amendment No. 23: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 24: Reported in disagreement.

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DON MAGNUSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

○

Bentley
Berry
Betts
Blatnik
Blitch
Boggs
Boland
Bolton
Bonner
Bosch
Bow
Boykin
Boyle
Breeding
Brooks, La.
Brooks, Tex.
Broomfield
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Mo.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Budge
Burdick
Burleson
Bush
Byrne, Ill.
Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Canfield
Cannon
Carnahan
Carrigg
Cederberg
Celler
Chamberlain
Chelf
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Christopher
Chudoff
Church
Clark
Clevenger
Coad
Coffin
Cole
Colmer
Cooley
Cooper
Corbett
Coudert
Cramer
Cretella
Cunningham, Iowa
Cunningham, Nebr.
Curtin
Curtis, Mass.
Davis, Ga.
Dawson, Ill.
Dawson, Utah
Delaney
Dellay
Dempsey
Dennison
Derounian
Devereux
Dies
Diggs
Dingell
Dixon
Dollinger
Donohue
Dooley
Dorn, N. Y.
Dorn, S. C.
Dowdy
Doyle
Durham
Dwyer
Eberharter
Edmondson
Elliott
Engle
Evins
Falion
Farbstein
Fascell
Feighan
Fenton
Fino
Fisher
Flynt
Fogarty
Forand
Ford
Forrester
Fountain
Frazier
Frelinghuysen
Fulton
Garmatz
Gary

Gathings
Gavin
George
Gordon
Granahan
Grant
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Gregory
Griffin
Griffiths
Gross
Gubser
Gwinn
Hagen
Hale
Haley
Halleck
Harden
Hardy
Harris
Harrison, Nebr.
Harrison, Va.
Harvey
Haskell
Hays, Ark.
Healey
Hébert
Hemphill
Henderson
Hernon
Heseltan
Hill
Hoeyen
Hoffman
Hollfield
Holland
Holmes
Holt
Horan
Hosmer
Huddleston
Hull
Hyde
Ikard
Jackson
James
Jarman
Jenkins
Jensen
Johansen
Johnson
Jonas
Jones, Mo.
Judd
Karsten
Kean
Kearns
Keating
Keeney
Kelly, N. Y.
Keogh
Kilday
Kilgore
King
Kirwan
Kitchin
Kluczynski
Knox
Knutson
Laird
Landrum
Lane
Lanham
Lankford
Latham
LeCompte
Lennon
Lesinski
Lipscomb
Long
Loser
McCarthy
McConnell
McCormack
McCulloch
McDonough
McFall
McGovern
McGregor
McIntire
McIntosh
McMillan
McVey
Macdonald
Mack, Ill.
Mack, Wash.
Madden
Mahon
Marshall
Martin
Matthews
May
Meador

Merrow
Metcaif
Michel
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Mills
Minshall
Montoya
Moore
Morano
Morris
Morrison
Moss
Moulder
Multer
Mumma
Murray
Nicholson
Nimtz
Norblad
Norrell
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Minn.
O'Konski
O'Neill
Osmer
Ostertag
Passman
Patman
Patterson
Pelly
Perkins
Pfost
Phillips
Pillcher
Pillion
Poage
Poff
Polk
Price
Prouty
Rabaut
Radwan
Rains
Ray
Reece, Tenn.
Rees, Kans.
Reuss
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.
Riehlman
Riley
Rivers
Roberts
Robeson, Va.
Robison, Ky.
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Rogers, Tex.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Rutherford
Sadlak
St. George
Saund
Schenck
Scherer
Schwengel
Scott, N. C.
Scott, Pa.
Scrivner
Scudder
Seely-Brown
Selden
Sheehan
Shelley
Sheppard
Sieminski
Sikes
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Sisk
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Spence
Springer
Stauffer
Steed
Sullivan
Taber
Talle
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Teller
Tewes
Thomas

Thompson, La.
Thompson, N. J.
Thompson, Tex.
Thomson, Wyo.
Thornberry
Tollefson
Trimble
Tuck
Udall
Ullman
Utt
Vanik
Van Zandt

Vorys
Vursell
Wainwright
Walter
Watts
Weaver
Westland
Wharton
Whitener
Whitten
Widnall
Wier
Wigglesworth

Williams, Miss.
Williams, N. Y.
Willis
Wilson, Ind.
Winstead
Withrow
Wolverton
Wright
Yates
Young
Younger
Zablocki
Zelenko

NAYS—14

Bailey
Bray
Byrd
Coilier
Denton

Flood
Gray
Jennings
Jones, Ala.
Kee

Morgan
Natcher
Saylor
Staggers

NOT VOTING—36

Abernethy
Anfuso
Beamer
Bolling
Brownson
Buckley
Curtis, Mo.
Dague
Davis, Tenn.
Friedel
Hays, Ohio
Hess

Hiestand
Hillings
Holtzman
Kearney
Kelley, Pa.
Kilburn
Krueger
Machrowicz
Magnuson
Mailliard
Mason
Miller, N. Y.

Neal
Porter
Powell
Preston
Reed
Santangelo
Shuford
Siler
Taylor
Van Pelt
Vinson
Wilson, Calif.

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Machrowicz against.

Mr. Hess for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Hiestand for, with Mr. Preston against.

Mr. Beamer for, with Mr. Friedel against.

Mr. Brownson for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Neal for, with Mr. Anfuso against.

Mr. Siler for, with Mr. Bolling of Missouri against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Powell against.

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Porter against.

Mr. Van Pelt for, with Mr. Santangelo against.

Mr. Curtis of Missouri for, with Mr. Shuford against.

Mr. Krueger for, with Mr. Holtzman against.

Mr. Mailliard for, with Mr. Hays of Ohio against.

Mr. Hillings for, with Mr. Davis of Tennessee against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Miller of New York.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. Kilburn.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to correct the section numbers in the bill H. R. 8996 just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on H. R. 8090, the public-works appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1049)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 12.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$449,398,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$60,715,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$116,736,223"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 23, and 24.

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DON MAGNUSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
ROBERT S. KERR,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
EDWARD J. THYE,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for the civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Rivers and harbors and flood control

General Investigations

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$10,779,600 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,900,000 as proposed by the House.

Construction, general

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$449,398,-500 instead of \$470,040,500 as proposed by the

Senate, and \$422,186,800 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that the funds appropriated under this item shall

be allocated as set forth in the following tabulation:

State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1953		Conference allowance		State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1953		Conference allowance	
	Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning		Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning
Alaska:					Hawaii:				
Dry Pass.....	\$874,000		\$874,000		Honolulu Harbor.....		\$50,000		\$50,000
Gastineau Channel.....		\$50,000		\$50,000	Kaunaloa Harbor.....	\$2,450,000		\$2,450,000	
Ketchikan Harbor.....	1,900,000		1,900,000		Idaho:				
Kodiak Harbor.....	1,440,000		1,440,000		Brucers Eddy Reservoir.....				500,000
Alabama:					Columbia River local protection:				
Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia.....		150,000		150,000	Weiser River.....		70,000		70,000
Fort Gaines lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia.....	6,600,000		6,600,000		Illinois:				
Jackson lock and dam.....	1,700,000		1,700,000		Alton.....		97,000		97,000
Paint Rock River.....		30,000		30,000	Carlyle Reservoir.....		65,000	250,000	65,000
Warrior lock and dam.....	2,000,000		2,000,000		East St. Louis and vicinity.....	800,000		800,000	
Arizona:					Hunt and Lima Lake Drainage District.....		85,000		85,000
Painted Rock Reservoir.....	3,165,000		3,165,000		Illinois Waterway, Calumet-Sag Channel—part 1.....	6,000,000		6,000,000	
Whitlow Ranch Reservoir.....		147,000	300,000	147,000	Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.: Rectification of damages.....	65,000		65,000	
Arkansas:					Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, Ill. and Mo.: Regulating works.....	500,000		500,000	
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (bank stabilization).....		50,000		100,000	New Harmony Bridge, Ill. and Ind.....	405,000		405,000	
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (emergency bank stabilization and channel rectification).....	1,300,000		1,500,000		Wabash railroad bridges at Meredosia and Valley City.....	350,000		350,000	
Beaver Reservoir.....		250,000		250,000	Wilson, Wenkel, and Prairie du Pont Drainage and Levee District.....	600,000		600,000	
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (addition of units 5 and 6).....	110,000		110,000		Wood River Drainage and Levee District.....	550,000		550,000	
Calion.....	210,000		210,000		Indiana:				
Dardanelle lock and dam.....	800,000		1,400,000		Lock and dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky. (See Kentucky.).....				
DeGray Reservoir.....				50,000	Mansfield Reservoir.....	1,600,000		1,600,000	
Greers Ferry Reservoir.....	1,700,000		1,700,000		Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.....	9,500,000		9,500,000	
Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La.....		150,000		150,000	New Harmony Bridge, Ill. and Ind. (See Illinois.).....				
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.....	300,000		750,000		Iowa:				
Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo.....	17,000,000		17,000,000		Coralville Reservoir.....	900,000		900,000	
Walnut Bayou.....			200,000		Iowa River-Flint Creek Levee District No. 16.....		50,000		50,000
California:					Little Sioux River.....	2,000,000		2,000,000	
American River levees.....	1,900,000		1,900,000		Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri.....	3,300,000		3,650,000	
Black Butte Reservoir.....		179,000		179,000	Missouri River, Kearsers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa. (See Nebraska.).....				
Carbon Canyon Dam and channel.....	800,000		800,000		Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa: Kansas City to Omaha.....	3,300,000		3,300,000	
Devil, East Twin, Warm, and Lytle Creeks.....	1,150,000		1,150,000		Omaha to Sioux City.....	6,600,000		6,600,000	
Los Angeles County drainage area.....	18,100,000		18,100,000		Muscataine.....	470,000		320,000	
Lower San Joaquin River and tributaries.....	1,000,000		1,000,000		Muscataine Island Levee District and Muscatine-Louisiana County Drainage District No. 13.....		75,000		75,000
Middle Creek.....	300,000		300,000		Rathbun Reservoir.....		100,000		100,000
Mill Creek levees.....				50,000	Red Rock Reservoir.....		225,000		100,000
New Melones Reservoir.....		186,000		186,000	Upper Iowa River.....	400,000		400,000	
Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor.....	600,000		600,000		Kansas:				
Redondo Beach Harbor.....	2,620,000		2,620,000		Abilene.....				
Riverside.....	1,430,000		1,230,000		Council Grove Reservoir.....		125,000		125,000
Russian River Reservoir.....	5,000,000		5,000,000		Elk City (Table Mound) Reservoir.....		85,000		85,000
Sacramento River.....	3,000,000		3,000,000		Millford Reservoir.....				50,000
Sacramento River (deep-water ship channel).....	2,815,000		2,815,000		Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. (See Iowa).....				
Sacramento River major and minor tributaries (active units).....	700,000		700,000		Ottawa.....	500,000		500,000	
San Antonio and Chino Creeks.....	3,400,000		3,400,000		Perry Reservoir.....				50,000
San Diego River and Mission Bay.....	1,100,000		1,100,000		Pomona Reservoir.....		145,000		145,000
San Jacinto River and Bautista Creek.....				80,000	Salina.....	500,000		500,000	
San Joaquin River, Stockton deep-water channel.....	600,000		600,000		Strawn Reservoir.....		125,000		125,000
San Lorenzo Creek.....	1,000,000		1,000,000		Topoka.....	1,500,000		1,500,000	
San Lorenzo River.....	1,200,000		1,200,000		Toronto Reservoir.....	4,700,000		4,700,000	
Santa Clara River.....		50,000		50,000	Tuttle Creek Reservoir.....	10,000,000		10,000,000	
Santa Maria River.....		75,000		75,000	Wichita and Valley Center.....	830,000		830,000	
Success Reservoir.....	5,000,000		5,000,000		Wilson Reservoir.....		50,000		50,000
Terminus Reservoir.....	2,500,000		2,500,000		Kentucky:				
Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada. (See Nevada.).....					Barkley Dam (Lower Cumberland lock and dam), Ky. and Tenn.....	5,000,000		5,000,000	
Connecticut: Thomaston Reservoir.....	2,900,000		2,900,000		Buckhorn Reservoir.....	1,900,000		1,900,000	
Delaware:					Catlettsburg.....	2,000,000		2,000,000	
Inland waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md.: Summit Bridge.....	1,200,000		1,200,000		Greenup locks and dam, Kentucky and Ohio.....	13,500,000		13,500,000	
Florida:					Lock and dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky.....	4,000,000		4,000,000	
Central and southern Florida.....	5,500,000		5,500,000		Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. (See Indiana.).....				
Horseshoe Cove.....			244,000		New Richmond lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio.....		175,000	825,000	175,000
Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami.....	1,150,000		1,150,000		Nolin Reservoir.....		138,000		138,000
St. Augustine Harbor.....	600,000		600,000		No. 2 Barren Reservoir.....		50,000		50,000
Tampa Harbor: 30-, 34-, and 36-foot channels.....	2,250,000		2,250,000		Rough River Reservoir and channels.....	3,000,000		3,000,000	
Georgia:									
Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia. (See Alabama.).....									
Fort Gaines lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia. (See Alabama.).....									
Hartwell Reservoir, Ga. and S. O.....									
Savannah River below Augusta.....	835,000		835,000						

State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		Conference allowance		State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		Conference allowance	
	Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning		Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning
Louisiana:					New Mexico:				
Amite River and tributaries.....	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000		Abiquiu Reservoir.....	\$2,450,000		\$2,450,000	
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway:					Albuquerque.....	750,000		750,000	
Plaquemine-Morgan City alternate route.....	3,500,000		3,500,000		Artesia.....	545,000		545,000	
Mississippi River, Baton Rouge to Gulf of Mexico.....		\$240,000		\$240,000	Los Esteros-Alamogordo Reservoirs.....		\$120,000		\$120,000
Mississippi River—Gulf outlet.....		375,000	625,000	375,000	Two Rivers Reservoir.....		70,000		70,000
Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La. (See Arkansas.)					New York:				
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. (See Arkansas.)					Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N. Y. (See Pennsylvania.)	210,000		210,000	
Maryland:					Barcelona Harbor.....				
Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va.	2,000,000		2,000,000		Endicott, Johnson City, and Vestal.....	1,400,000		1,400,000	
Inland Waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md. (See Delaware.)					Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway: Depth of 13 feet through locks.....	190,000		190,000	
Massachusetts:					Jones Inlet.....	305,000		305,000	
Adams.....	1,120,000		1,120,000		New York and New Jersey Channels, N. Y. and N. J. (See New Jersey.)				
Barre Falls Reservoir.....	376,000		376,000		Oswego Harbor, detached breakwaters.....	400,000		400,000	
Boston Harbor: Extension to 40-foot anchorage.....	1,000,000		1,000,000		Staten Island Rapid Transit Bridge, N. Y. and N. J.....	1,700,000		1,700,000	
Buffumville Reservoir.....	1,117,000		1,117,000		Wellsville.....	150,000		150,000	
East Brimfield Reservoir.....	1,500,000		1,500,000		North Carolina:				
Fall River Harbor.....	900,000		900,000		Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Masonboro Inlet.....	306,000		306,000	
Hodges Village Reservoir.....	1,860,000		1,860,000		Wilkesboro Reservoir.....		160,000		160,000
Mystic River: 35-foot channel.....	550,000		550,000		North Dakota:				
North Adams.....	3,697,000		3,697,000		Garrison Reservoir.....	4,500,000		4,500,000	
West Hill Reservoir.....		50,000		50,000	Lower Heart River.....	200,000		200,000	
Westville Reservoir.....		100,000		100,000	Ohio:				
Weymouth Fore River.....	1,350,000		1,350,000		Ashtabula Harbor.....	1,500,000		1,500,000	
Worcester.....	1,500,000		1,500,000		Dillon Reservoir.....	4,000,000		4,000,000	
Michigan:					Greenup lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)				
Battle Creek.....	2,000,000		2,000,000		Markland, locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. (See Indiana.)				
Cheboygan River and Harbor.....	50,000		50,000		New Cumberland locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia.....	4,500,000		4,500,000	
Great Lakes connecting channels.....	13,000,000		13,000,000		New Richmond lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)				
Harrisville Harbor.....	100,000		100,000		Pike Island lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia.....		50,000		50,000
Houghton-Hancock Bridge.....	300,000		300,000		Roseville.....	500,000		500,000	
Manistique Harbor.....					Toledo Harbor (removal of center dike).....	146,000		146,000	
Saginaw River.....	475,000		475,000		Oklahoma:				
St. Marys River, improvement of south canal.....	500,000		500,000		Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma. (See Arkansas.)				
Whitefish Point Harbor.....	130,000		130,000		Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla. (See Texas.)				60,000
Minnesota:					Enid.....				
Grand Marais Harbor.....				13,500	Eufaula Reservoir.....	5,200,000		5,200,000	
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., rectification of damages. (See Illinois.)					Keystone Reservoir.....	3,100,000		3,100,000	
St. Anthony Falls.....	550,000		550,000		Oologah Reservoir.....	6,800,000		6,800,000	
Missouri:					Oregon:				
Bear Creek Reservoir.....		90,000		90,000	Amazon Creek.....	446,000		446,000	
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Arkansas.)					Blue River Reservoir.....		100,000		100,000
Canton.....	100,000				Cbeteo River.....	200,000		200,000	
Cape Girardeau (reach No. 2 only).....	1,300,000		1,300,000		Columbia River at mouth, Oregon and Washington.....	1,150,000		1,150,000	
Des Moines and Mississippi Levee District No. 1.....		65,000		65,000	Columbia River local protection: Malheur River.....				25,000
Fabius River Drainage District.....					Umatilla River.....		16,000		16,000
Mississippi River between Ohio River and Missouri River, Ill. and Mo. (See Illinois.)					Congar Reservoir.....	6,570,000		6,570,000	
Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and lock and dam 26, Illinois and Missouri (dam 27). (See Illinois.)					Fall Creek Reservoir.....				150,000
Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth.....	4,000,000		5,000,000		Green Peter Reservoir.....		225,000		225,000
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa. (See Iowa.)					Hills Creek Reservoir.....	4,800,000		4,800,000	
Pomme de Terre Reservoir.....	2,000,000		2,000,000		Holley Reservoir.....		100,000		100,000
St. Louis.....		649,000		649,000	John Day lock and dam, Oregon and Washington. (See Washington.)				
Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Arkansas.)					Lower Columbia River at new locations: Clatskanie River area.....				15,000
Montana:					Lower Columbia River bank protection.....		40,000		40,000
Fort Peck Dam (second power-plant).....	3,000,000		3,000,000		Lower Columbia River improvement to existing works: Multnomah Drainage District No. 1.....	500,000		500,000	
Miles City.....		56,000		56,000	Pendleton.....	400,000		400,000	
Nebraska:					Rogue River Harbor at Gold Beach.....		21,000		21,000
Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. (See Iowa.)					The Dalles Dam, Ore. and Wash.....	19,000,000		19,000,000	
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa (including Miners Bend), Iowa, Nebr., and S. Dak.....	1,400,000		1,700,000		Willamette River bank protection.....	300,000		450,000	
Nevada:					Pennsylvania:				
Mathews Canyon Reservoir.....	463,000		463,000		Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N. Y.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Pine Canyon Reservoir.....	678,000		678,000		Allentown.....	350,000		350,000	
Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada.....		50,000		50,000	Bear Creek Reservoir.....	2,200,000		2,200,000	
New Hampshire:					Bethlehem.....		100,000		100,000
Hopkinton-Everett Reservoir.....			100,000	560,000	Bradford.....	500,000		500,000	
Otter Brook Reservoir.....	2,000,000		2,000,000		Curwensville Reservoir.....		50,000		50,000
New Jersey:					Dam 8, Monongahela River.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton (40-foot project), N. J. and Pa.....	9,000,000		9,000,000		Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton. (See New Jersey.)				
New York and New Jersey Channels, N. Y. and N. J.....	5,200,000		5,200,000		Dyberry Reservoir.....	2,000,000		1,500,000	
Staten Island Rapid Transit Bridge, New York and New Jersey. (See New York.)					Kettle Creek Reservoir.....		215,000		215,000
					Maxwell lock and dam, Monongahela River.....		50,000		50,000
					Prompton Reservoir.....	1,700,000		1,000,000	
					Stillwater Reservoir.....	2,000,000		2,000,000	

State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		Conference allowance		State and project	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		Conference allowance	
	Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning		Construction	Planning	Construction	Planning
Rhode Island: Woonsocket.....	\$1,750,000	-----	\$1,750,000	-----	Virginia—Continued				
South Dakota:					Waterway, coast of Virginia, Chesapeake Bay to Chincoteague Bay.....	\$352,000	-----	\$600,000	-----
Big Bend Reservoir.....	-----	\$300,000	-----	\$300,000	Washington:				
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa (including Miners Bend) Iowa, Nebr. and S. Dak. (See Nebraska.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	Bellingham Harbor.....	1,078,000	-----	1,078,000	-----
Oahe Reservoir.....	27,500,000	-----	27,000,000	-----	Blaine Harbor.....	355,000	-----	355,000	-----
Sioux Falls.....	1,200,000	-----	1,200,000	-----	Chief Joseph Dam.....	4,800,000	-----	4,800,000	-----
Tennessee:					Colfax.....	-----	\$136,000	-----	\$136,000
Barkley Dam, Ky. and Tenn. (See Kentucky.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	Columbia River at Baker Bay.....	531,000	-----	531,000	-----
Cheatham lock and dam.....	1,375,000	-----	1,375,000	-----	Columbia River at the mouth, Oregon and Washington. (See Oregon.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lake City.....	340,000	-----	340,000	-----	Columbia River local protection: Lower Cowlitz River.....	-----	10,000	-----	10,000
Memphis, Wolf River and Nonconah Creek.....	330,000	-----	330,000	-----	Eagle Gorge Reservoir.....	8,000,000	-----	8,000,000	-----
Old Hickory lock and dam.....	704,000	-----	704,000	-----	Everett Harbor and Snohomish River.....	316,000	-----	316,000	-----
Texas:					Grays Harbor and Chehalis River: (a) West Haven breakwater extension.....	291,000	-----	291,000	-----
Brazos Island Harbor.....	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	-----	(b) Bay City channel, West Haven Cove, breakwater and Point Chehalis levee.....	125,000	-----	125,000	-----
Buffalo Bayou.....	2,900,000	-----	2,900,000	-----	Ice Harbor lock and dam.....	18,500,000	-----	18,500,000	-----
Cooper Reservoir and Channel.....	-----	275,000	225,000	275,000	Interstate bridge, Columbia River, Ore. and Wash. (See Oregon.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Corpus Christi Bridge.....	1,400,000	-----	1,400,000	-----	John Day lock and dam, Oregon and Washington.....	-----	-----	1,000,000	-----
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.:					Lower Columbia River levees at new locations: Washougal area.....	-----	32,000	-----	32,000
(a) Highway bridge at Willis site.....	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	-----	Lower Monumental lock and dam.....	-----	200,000	-----	500,000
(b) Additional recreation facilities.....	-----	-----	235,000	-----	Port Angeles Harbor.....	396,000	-----	396,000	-----
Ferrells Bridge Reservoir.....	3,294,000	-----	3,294,000	-----	Shilshole Bay.....	1,780,000	-----	1,780,000	-----
Galveston seawall.....	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	-----	The Dalles Dam, Ore. and Wash. (See Oregon.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, Fla., and the Mexican border (Galveston District):					Willapa River and Harbor and Naselle River.....	555,000	-----	555,000	-----
Guadalupe River channel to Victoria.....	-----	-----	248,000	-----	West Virginia:				
Realigned route vicinity of Aransas Pass.....	-----	-----	890,000	-----	Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va. (See Maryland.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Houston ship channel.....	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	-----	Hildebrand lock and dam.....	5,300,000	-----	5,300,000	-----
Lampasas Channel improvement.....	-----	-----	-----	30,000	New Cumberland lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia. (See Ohio.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lampasas Reservoir.....	-----	-----	-----	100,000	Opokiska lock and dam.....	-----	-----	-----	100,000
McGee Bend Dam.....	-----	-----	500,000	-----	Pike Island lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia. (See Ohio.)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway: 36-foot channel.....	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	-----	Summersville Reservoir.....	225,000	-----	225,000	-----
Proctor Reservoir.....	-----	100,000	-----	100,000	Sutton Reservoir.....	8,000,000	-----	8,000,000	-----
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Ark., La. and Tex. (See Arkansas.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	Wyoming: Sheridan.....	200,000	-----	200,000	-----
Sahine-Neehes Waterway.....	980,000	-----	980,000	-----	Local protection projects not requiring specific legislation.....	3,000,000	-----	3,500,000	-----
San Antonio Channel.....	500,000	-----	500,000	-----	Emergency bank protection.....	400,000	-----	400,000	-----
Waco Reservoir II.....	-----	150,000	-----	150,000	Snagging and clearing.....	600,000	-----	600,000	-----
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	300,000	-----	300,000	-----	Projects deferred for restudy.....	-----	3,000	-----	3,000
Vermont:					Small authorized projects.....	3,000,000	-----	4,000,000	-----
Ball Mountain Reservoir.....	1,300,000	-----	1,300,000	-----	Dredging projects (planning).....	-----	50,000	-----	50,000
East Barre Reservoir (modification).....	600,000	-----	600,000	-----	Reduction for anticipated savings and slippages.....	-14,000,000	-----	-29,000,000	-----
North Hartland Reservoir.....	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	-----	Total.....	444,655,000	7,500,000	438,295,000	9,503,500
North Springfield Reservoir.....	1,300,000	-----	1,300,000	-----	Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program (Fish and Wildlife Service).....	1,600,000	-----	1,600,000	-----
Townshend Reservoir.....	1,200,000	-----	1,400,000	-----	Total, construction, general.....	446,255,000	7,500,000	439,895,000	9,503,500
Virginia:						(463,755,000)		(449,398,500)	
Norfolk Harbor: Widening 40-foot channel.....	1,750,000	-----	1,750,000	-----					
Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line R.R. bridge.....	300,000	-----	300,000	-----					
Pound Reservoir.....	-----	-----	-----	100,000					

Amendment No. 3: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8: Inserts the words "Construction, general" in the language proviso of the House prohibiting the use of funds for other than bank stabilization on the "Missouri River, Kansas City to the mouth" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Increases the amount available for construction of small authorized projects from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Red River levees below Denison Dam: The conferees are in agreement that the Corps of Engineers has too narrowly and conservatively interpreted their authority for bank stabilization works on the Red River, and that they should prosecute the bank protection

works with due regard to comprehensive future losses of farm lands, levees, and permanent alignment of the river.

Missouri River, Omaha to Sioux City, Iowa: The conferees agree with the Corps of Engineers that a cutoff at the DeSoto-Bertrand Bend on the Missouri River is feasible. Therefore, the conferees direct the engineers to proceed with the cutoff above described, on approval of the proposed refuge by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kansas: The conferees agree to remove the Senate restriction placed on the Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kansas, in 1952 to the effect that the dam was to be operated as a dry dam without either power or conservation features in order that the Corps of Engineers may proceed on the basis of providing adequate conservation storage.

Abiquil Dam, New Mexico: The conferees agree to the inclusion of an uncontrolled outlet.

Fargo, N. Dak.: The conferees are in agreement that the Corps of Engineers should initiate construction on the Fargo, N. Dak.,

local protection project, using available funds, as soon as the conditions of local cooperation have been fulfilled.

Lower Monumental Dam, Washington: The conferees agree that funds appropriated to the Lower Monumental Dam shall not be utilized for determining the location of Little Goose Dam.

Canton, Mo.: The corps is directed by the conferees to credit against the local contribution requirements a sum equal to the total cost of the improvements contributing to the project which have already been constructed by the city of Canton.

Columbia River fish sanctuary program: As indicated in the Senate report, it is directed that the Fish and Wildlife Service allocate \$125,000 for studies of salmon and sport fishery in Idaho.

Investigations costs: The conferees are in agreement that the Corps of Engineers need not include in the total costs of projects the costs of general investigations in the budget tables and justifications for fiscal year 1959. However, the conferees believe that this question should be studied during the com-

ing year to determine the appropriate manner in which to reflect such costs in the budgetary presentation.

Operation and maintenance, general

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$103,850,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$98,870,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that up to \$120,000 of the funds budgeted for hatchery operations may be utilized during fiscal year 1958 by the Fish and Wildlife Service for initiation of studies to correct disease and nutritional deficiencies at program hatcheries. Should additional research be required in fiscal year 1959, the Fish and Wildlife Service is directed to budget for these studies as part of their regular research program.

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$60,715,000 instead of \$62,480,000 as proposed by the Senate, and \$58,950,000 as proposed by the House.

The reduction below the Senate figure is to be applied proportionately to the increases shown in the Senate report for channel improvement, Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, and the Atchafalaya Basin.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 12: Authorizes replacement of 150 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 247 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

General Investigations

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14: Appropriates \$5,932,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed by the House and provide that of this amount \$5,182,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,800,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees are in agreement that the transfers between projects and units of projects are to be limited to 15 percent of the amount allotted in the justifications to the project receiving the transferred funds. No projects or units of projects budgeted in the investigation stage are to be moved into advance planning. No funds are to be used on any project or unit of a project not itemized in the budget justifications for the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated. In addition the Bureau of Reclamation is directed to submit to the Committees on Appropriations quarterly reports showing all transfers made in the general investigations item for the preceding 3 months.

Construction and rehabilitation

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$116,736,223 instead of \$113,046,223 as proposed by the House and \$120,386,223 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the funds appropriated under this item shall be allocated as set forth in the following tabulation:

State and project	Budget estimate 1958	Conference allowance
Arizona: Gila project.....	\$869,000	\$869,000
Arizona-California-Nevada: Parker-Davis project.....	792,000	792,000
California:		
Central Valley project:		
Less Trinity River division.....	8,038,400	8,038,400
Trinity River division.....	17,107,600	17,107,600
Santa Maria project.....	5,627,000	5,627,000
Solano project.....	3,672,000	3,672,000
Ventura River project.....	12,000,000	12,000,000
Colorado:		
Colbran project.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Colorado-Big Thompson project.....	549,000	549,000

State and project	Budget estimate 1958	Conference allowance
Idaho:		
Little Wood River project.....	\$400,000	\$400,000
Michand Flats project.....	1,297,000	1,297,000
Minidoka project, North Side pumping division.....	1,465,000	1,465,000
Palladas project.....	1,500,000	1,500,000
Montana-North Dakota: Fort Peck project.....	645,000	645,000
New Mexico: Middle Rio Grande project.....	3,758,000	3,758,000
Oklahoma: Washita Basin project.....	3,500,000	3,500,000
Oregon:		
Crooked River project.....	850,000	850,000
Rogue River project, Talent division.....	6,041,000	6,041,000
Wapinitia project.....	400,000	400,000
Utah:		
Provo River project.....	574,000	574,000
Weber Basin project.....	6,500,000	6,500,000
Washington:		
Chief Joseph Dam project, Foster Creek division.....	1,138,000	1,138,000
Columbia Basin project.....	13,850,000	13,850,000
Yakima project, Roza division.....	697,000	697,000
Wyoming:		
Eden project.....	875,000	875,000
Shoshone project.....	544,000	544,000
Drainage and minor construction program.....	893,000	893,000
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....	3,530,000	3,530,000
Loan program—distribution systems.....	7,700,000	-----
Subtotal (exclusive of MRB).....	106,812,000	99,112,000
Missouri River Basin project.....		
Ainsworth unit, Nebraska.....	1,100,000	-----
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.....	1,471,000	1,471,000
Cedar Bluffs unit, Kansas.....	50,000	50,000
Farwell unit, Nebraska.....	750,000	-----
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	3,260,000	3,260,000
Glendo unit, Wyoming.....	9,951,000	9,951,000
Helena Valley unit, Montana.....	4,500,000	4,500,000
Kirwin unit, Kansas.....	1,435,000	1,435,000
Owl Creek unit, Wyoming.....	1,100,000	1,100,000
Sargent unit, Nebraska.....	313,000	313,000
Shoshone extensions unit, Wyoming.....	500,000	-----
Transmission division, various States.....	8,000,000	8,000,000
Webster unit, Kansas.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Drainage and minor construction, total.....	791,000	791,000
Missouri River Basin investigations.....	3,000,000	2,750,000
Other Department of Interior agencies, total.....	3,125,000	3,125,000
Subtotal, Missouri River Basin.....	40,346,000	37,746,000
Grand total, construction and rehabilitation.....	147,158,000	136,858,000
Less carryover.....	-11,500,000	-20,121,777
Total appropriation.....	135,658,000	116,736,223

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement. The motion to be offered will insert Senate language waiving the land-certification provision on class 6 lands of the Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District. The conferees wish to make it clear that the action in this instance shall not be construed as establishing a precedent in the future handling of similar cases.

Amendment No. 17: Strikes language inserted by the House providing for annual partial payments on loan contracts for distribution systems. The conferees agree that the loan program should be submitted under a separate appropriation item.

Yellowtail unit, Wyoming: The conferees agree that unobligated balances on the Yellowtail unit, Wyoming, shall not be available to cover the costs involved in matters pertaining to the acquisition of the site.

Operation and maintenance

Amendment No. 18: Provides that \$22,740,000 shall be derived from the reclamation

fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$22,860,000 as proposed by the House.

Colorado River and front work levee system: As indicated in the Senate report, not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for emergency dredging and channel rectification in the vicinity of Yuma, Arizona.

General administrative expenses

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$4,164,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 20: Substitutes the word "expended" for "extended" as proposed by the Senate.

Cost-type budget: The conferees are in agreement that future budget estimates for all of the programs contained in the bill shall be submitted on an obligational basis instead of on the so-called cost-type basis by the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior.

Bonneville Power Administration

Construction

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$22,038,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$19,879,000 as proposed by the House.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 22: Strike out language proposed by the House providing for the replacement of 18 passenger motor vehicles.

Southwestern Power Administration

Construction

The conferees are in agreement that available funds should be used for the construction of the Bentonville transmission facility.

Continuing fund

Amendment No. 23: Reported in disagreement.

General provisions, Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 24: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
JOHN J. RILEY,
JOE L. EVINS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
DON MAGNUSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday last, on rollcall No. 177, there were five Members of the House who were unavoidably detained in conference with the Senate on the mutual security bill. They were the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GORDON], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MORGAN], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CARNAHAN], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS], and myself. I should like the RECORD to show that was the reason for the absence of those five Members on that rollcall.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY ADJUSTMENT

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 393 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that

the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2462) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the amendment recommended by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service now printed in the bill. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] and yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 393 makes in order the consideration of H. R. 2462, the Federal employees' salary adjustment bill. The resolution provides for an open rule, 2 hours of general debate on the bill, and waives points of order against the committee amendment now in the bill.

The amendment referred to strikes all after the enacting clause of H. R. 2462 and substitutes an 11-percent salary increase for approximately 968,000 classified, judicial, and legislative employees of the Government, subject to certain limitations. The increase would be effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after September 1, 1957.

The limitations provide that no salary will be increased more than \$1,000, that no salary will be increased in excess of the present maximum salary rate, which is \$16,000, and no one now receiving this present maximum will receive an increase. The average annual increase will amount to \$518.51.

The bill requires the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to provide by regulation for the absorption by the agencies in the executive branch of most of the increases in compensation provided for in the bill within the limits of existing appropriations for the fiscal year. However, it is estimated that the direct payroll cost of this proposed increase will amount to \$503 million.

Since there is considerable controversy concerning this bill and its effect on the Government's fiscal policy and the national economy, the Rules Committee has provided adequate time for the Members to fully discuss the measure.

I urge the adoption of House Resolution 393 so the House may proceed to the consideration of H. R. 2462.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, the pending rule will bring before the House H. R. 2462 for consideration.

This bill is known as the Federal Employees Salary Adjustment Act. The purpose of this bill is to adjust the rates of basic compensation for certain officers and employee of the Federal Government.

The general effect of this bill, if adopted in the form recommended by the committee, is to provide an 11 percent salary increase for classified, judicial, and legislative employees of the Federal Government subject to some limitations as follows: First, no salary will be increased by more than \$1,000 a year; second, no salary will be increased to an amount in excess of \$16,000 a year—the existing maximum salary rate provided by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended—which was recently raised from \$14,800 to \$16,000 a year; and third, no present salary of \$16,000 or more will receive any increase. The average salary increase for classified employees will be \$518.51 per annum.

The committee conducted complete hearings with respect to adjustments in the compensation of classified Federal employees. Witnesses representing nine major-employee organizations, members of the Civil Service Commission, representatives of the Bureau of the Budget, and a number of Members of Congress appeared and testified. Every witness except those from the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget strongly urged substantial upward adjustment in the compensation of these employees, and presented persuasive evidence in support of such adjustments.

In my opinion, Federal employees made out a conclusive case for immediate and substantial salary increases. Since July 1, 1951, classified Federal employees have received only 1 basic salary increase of 7½ percent, which was generally effective March 1, 1955. That salary increase failed by a considerable margin at that time to bring the compensation of these employees abreast of the rise in the cost of living and of salary increases granted other employees in private business and industry. They have lagged behind increases in the cost of living since the World War II period.

Since 1952, the average hourly straight-time earnings of employees in manufacturing industries have increased 18.5 percent. The 7½-percent increase granted classified Federal employees during the same period suffers badly in comparison. On this basis alone the 11-percent increase provided for in this bill is amply justified.

As the report of the committee further points out, the continued and accelerated upward spiral in the cost of living is a major factor in the consideration of the salary adjustments provided by this bill. Worse still, the rate of increase is rising, not falling. From every indication the cost of living will continue to rise in the foreseeable future. In the light of such conditions, an immediate and substantial pay adjustment for Federal classified employees is imperative. They are finding it more and more difficult, with their incomes lagging so far behind the increase in the cost of living, to make ends meet and to purchase the commodities they must have to maintain themselves and their families in a reasonable standard of living. This situation is bound to have a damaging effect on the employees' morale and, consequently, on the effectiveness of the performance of their duties for the Government.

Inadequate compensation was given as the primary reason for the high turn-

over of Federal employees—particularly in the scientific, engineering, and technical fields of Government activity which are essential to the maintenance of a strong national defense. Turnover rates of 25 percent a year and higher were cited, with instance after instance of trained and highly capable employees leaving Federal employment to accept higher paid positions in private industry.

The cost of recruiting and training new employees and bringing them up, through the necessary period of service, to the standard of production of those they replace is a tremendous item of expense which well could outweigh a large part of the direct payroll cost of the 11-percent salary increase provided by this bill. The Hoover Commission has found that it costs \$3,000 merely to recruit and train a new Federal employee up to a reasonable standard. This is aside from the undoubted delays and impediments to progress in carrying out essential Federal programs which result from high employee turnover. Improved morale, which would result from adequate pay scales, likewise, would be of major benefit to the Government.

Nor does the oft-repeated charge that a Federal classified pay raise will, in some remote way, contribute to inflation justify denial of the salary adjustment provided by this bill. The cost of this legislation is a little over two-thirds of 1 percent of our \$71.8 billion budget—a very small portion. If we can afford to spend billions of dollars to aid the peoples of other nations, we certainly can afford the comparatively small cost of deserved recognition of our own Federal employees in the form of adequate pay adjustments.

Furthermore, we should never forget that Federal employees are bound to continue to work, regardless of inadequacy of the pay schedule. They do not have the right to enforce their demands by a strike. They are patriotically bound to continue to work in order that the business of government may go on unimpeded. They are therefore entitled to have the sympathetic consideration of Congress to the end that they may be justly and adequately treated in the matter of wages.

I am strongly in support of the bill that is to be brought before the House upon the adoption of the pending rule.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on this side there is no opposition to the rule.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

TALK MAY BE CHEAP, BUT DOUBLE-TALK IS MOST EXPENSIVE

(Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, when Secretary Humphrey raised the interest rate on Government bonds as his last official act, I told this House that that

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of

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August 13, 1957
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on mutual security authorization bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on public works appropriation bill. Senate passed temporary appropriations measure for August. Sen. Morse inserted Farmers' Union telegram opposing Paarlberg nomination. Conferees agreed to file conference report on poultry inspection bill. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to suspend payments on loans in disaster areas.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2130, the mutual security authorization bill. pp. 13204-6, 13213-21, 13287-328
2. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8090, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13329-41, 13230-7
3. TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 426, to provide appropriations for Aug. 1957 pending enactment of the regular appropriations for certain agencies. This measure will now be sent to the President. p. 13191
4. NOMINATION. Sen. Morse inserted a telegram from James G. Patton, of the Farmers Union, opposing the nomination of Don Paarlberg as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. p. 13190

5. PERSONNEL. Began debate on S. 2127, to amend the Federal Employees' Life Insurance Act of 1954 so as to limit reductions in the face value of policies after retirement. pp. 13191-5
Several Senators spoke in favor of pay raises for Federal employees. Sen. Humphrey claimed the administration has encouraged inflation, through increased interest rates, and should not object to pay raises from the inflation standpoint. He suggested that the administration had caused reductions in farm income. He gave increased food processing costs as a reason for Government pay raises. pp. 13195-201
6. LAND WITHDRAWALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5538, to provide that withdrawals, reservations, or restrictions of more than 5,000 acres of public lands for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress (S. Rept. 857). p. 13173
7. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Murray inserted several resolutions from the N. Dak. Assn. of Rural Electric Cooperatives. pp. 13172-3
8. TRANSPORTATION. The report of the Small Business Committee on "Mergers and Possible Growth of Concentration in the Trucking Industry" was presented. p. 13178
9. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Schoeppel inserted an editorial favoring the nomination of A. R. Jones to the TVA Board. p. 13182

HOUSE

10. POULTRY INSPECTION. The Conferees agreed to file a conference report on S. 1747, to provide for the compulsory inspection by this Department of poultry and poultry products. p. D774
11. TRANSPORTATION. The conferees agreed to file a conference report on S. 939, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide that reduced rate agreements for the movement of government freight or passengers shall apply only in time of war or national emergency, and to finalize contracts made between the government and common carriers. p. D774
12. FARM LOANS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported H.R. 8934, to make available to farmers in disaster areas a one-year suspension of payments of principal and interest on loans obtained from this Department. p. D772
Received a Peach Growers Cooperative Assoc. petition favoring the enactment of this legislation. p. 13286
13. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment S. 497, the rivers and harbors and flood control bill (H. Rept. 1122). p. 13283
14. WATER UTILIZATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 8465, to grant the consent of Congress to the Klamath River Basin compact between the States of Calif. and Ore. (H. Rept. 1130). p. 13284
15. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Bureau of the Budget watershed work plans for the Caney Creek watershed, Ark., the Sandy Creek watershed, Okla., the Lacamas Creek tributaries watershed, Wash., and the Sulphur Creek watershed, Tex.; to Agriculture Committee. p. 13283

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJ. JOHN P. RUPPERT

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1562) for the relief of Maj. John P. Ruppert, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "the Treasury" and insert "Defense."

Page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike out "any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated" and insert "funds currently available to the Department of the Army."

Page 2, line 8, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. LIDIE KAMMAUF

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1864) for the relief of Mrs. Lidie Kammauf, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 6, strike out "upon" and insert "under."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT D. MILLER

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2045) for the relief of Robert D. Miller, of Juneau, Alaska, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LT. COL. EMERY A. COOK

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2950) for the relief of Lt. Col. Emery A. Cook, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 14 and 15, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOWARD S. GAY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3281) for the relief of Howard S. Gay, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 11, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OSWALD N. SMITH

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4023) for the relief of Oswald N. Smith, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS BRAINARD

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4154) for the relief of the legal guardian of Thomas Brainard, a minor, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 2, strike out "10 percent thereof" and insert "\$500."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. EMMA HANKEL

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5627) for the relief of Mrs. Emma Hankel, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 12, and page 2, line 1, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. BLANCHE HOUSER

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2049) for the relief of Mrs. Blanche Houser, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 3, strike out "and" and insert "to."

Line 9, after "act" insert "as made applicable to employees of the Civil Works Administration."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREDERICK REDMOND

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1672) for the relief of the legal guardian of Frederick Redmond, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2401 (b) of title 28, United States Code, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment on the tort claims of Frederick Redmond, an infant, and

Ruth Redmond, his mother and natural guardian, of Staten Island, Richmond County, N. Y., against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained on March 16, 1945, allegedly as a result of the negligence of a driver of a United States mail truck.

"Sec. 2. Suit upon such claims may be instituted hereunder not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this act: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LILLIAN SCHLOSSBERG

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3440) for the relief of Lillian Schlossberg, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2401 (b) of title 28, United States Code, jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment on the tort claim of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Schlossberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., arising out of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle on December 8, 1945, in the vicinity of Canal Street and West Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"Sec. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted hereunder not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this act: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Schlossberg."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM V. STEPP, JR.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2973) for the relief of the estate of William V. Stepp, Jr., with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. LANE, FORRESTER, and BURDICK.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the conference report.

The Clerk read the conference report. (For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 9, 1957.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the conference report on the ground that it carries appropriations not authorized by law. In support of the point of order, Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the conference report and the statement in connection therewith. On page 4, the Success Reservoir is carried at \$5 million and the Terminus Reservoir at \$2,500,000. The two together are more or less in the same project. They had only \$500,000 available at the time the bill was in the House, and there has been no authorization bill passed since that time. At the time the bill was in the House, the committee said:

Success and Terminus Reservoirs, Calif.: The current basin monetary authorization would be exceeded by \$6,882,000 if the budget estimates of \$7,500,000 were allowed for these two projects. The committee has allowed \$618,000, the balance remaining in the present monetary authorization. Of this amount \$518,000 is for Success Reservoir and \$100,000 is for Terminus Reservoir. The Corps of Engineers is directed to proceed with these two projects up to the limit of the budget estimates, using available unobligated funds, should legislation be enacted increasing the monetary limitation to an amount equal to or in excess of the total of the budget estimates.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, I call attention to page 15 of the bill and the change of language in the sentence beginning on line 20 in amendment No. 20 on line 21 which changes existing law and, therefore, I make a point of order against that language where the word "extended" is changed to "expended."

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, upon those grounds I make the point of order against the conference report.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. On the basis of that same argument, would not the gentleman include the sums for the Bruce Eddy in the sum of \$500,000? The Committee on Public Works unanimously voted not to authorize this project in the pending bill.

Mr. TABER. The situation there is that that item is not included in the conference report. It has been reported back in disagreement. Therefore, I cannot make a point of order against an item which was not agreed to in the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the point of order would have been good had it been presented at the time the bill first came up for consideration in the House. But, this is an amendment of the other body, which has been added to the bill as a Senate amendment, and, having been brought back in technical disagreement is not subject to the point of order.

Furthermore, Senate amendment No. 4, on page 5, to which the gentleman refers, is not an appropriation but precludes use of funds for items in the appropriation unless or until authorized.

Accordingly, the point of order that it is not authorized does not lie.

With reference to the further point of order on page 3, line 21, it will be noted that the effect of this change is limited to projects "authorized by law," as provided in line 22, page 3.

And, even if that were not true, the item to which the gentleman refers is not legislation, but merely a correction of a typographical error.

I submit, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that the points of order are not well taken.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, the question is with reference to the parliamentary situation on the point of order. I understand the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] made a point of order as to a particular item. What is the parliamentary situation?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will pass on that as soon as the gentlemen have concluded their discussion.

Mr. TABER. I have no further comments, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] makes a point of order on two items set forth in the statement of the managers on the part of the House. It appears to the Chair that the report of the conference committee stays within the amount of the two Houses. The language on page 3 specifies that the appropriation can only be used for projects authorized by law. Therefore, the Chair must overrule the point of order.

On amendment No. 20, page 15, it would seem to the Chair that that is simply a correction of a typographical error. So that the Chair overrules that point of order.

The gentleman from Missouri is recognized on the conference report.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this bill was exhaustively discussed and debated at the time it passed the House and there is little need of further exposition. After passage by the Senate it was sent

to conference, and the managers on the part of the House and the Senate, in one sitting, reached complete agreement on every item in the bill. Both the Senate and House are in complete agreement on the pending report.

There are seven items in technical disagreement which will come up for separate votes following disposition of the conference report.

I might say that as compared with the 1957 appropriation of \$867,494,000, the appropriation for the current year, the estimate sent to us by the Bureau of the Budget for the fiscal year 1958, was, in round numbers, \$10 million in excess of the figures for 1957. Of the amount requested in the budget, \$876 million, the House bill approved \$814 million, a cut of over \$62 million from the budget estimates.

The Senate, however, increased the bill received from the House and provided \$884,151,323, an increase of \$43,281,300.

In conference the managers on the part of the House and Senate, after full and free conference, agreed to the bill which is before us in this report, carrying \$858,094,323, a decrease of \$26,057,000 below the Senate bill. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], asked me to yield. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Did I understand the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations to say that the conference report before the House comes with complete and unanimous agreement of all the conferees?

Mr. CANNON. No; the gentleman could not have understood me to say that, because I did not say it.

I said that the managers on the part of the House and the managers on the part of the Senate reached a complete agreement on every item in the bill.

Mr. JENSEN. I thought the gentleman said that.

Mr. CANNON. I did not say it was unanimous by every Member of the House or by every Senator. We do not vote individually in a conference; the vote is by Houses, the House and the Senate voting as units. The agreement between House and Senate managers was complete and final on every item in the bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Now, Mr. Speaker, you see here another example of just how little the House minority Members are considered when we mark up a bill in conference. Here again we are told by the chairman of the full committee that a complete agreement was reached, when the facts are that not a single minority Member of the House signed the conference report because in that conference little attention was paid to the minority Members of the House.

The gentleman from Missouri, chairman of the full committee, and some other majority members sat at the head of the table; and the table is about 30 feet long with about 30 of us around it—I am just trying to give you a word picture of it—and the House Republican Members were down in Dixieland, the southern end of the table. Now, of course, we were pleased to be in Dixieland, because we have great respect for

the "Dixiecrats"; but in this instance we did not appreciate it very much because we did not know what was going on up north, we had to pound the table to find out what they had done after they had agreed on a half-dozen matters of difference between the House and the Senate. That was the procedure.

When they were all through the minority Members of the House and, in fact, very few members of the conference committee knew exactly what was in the bill. Consequently the minority Members of the House could not properly sign that conference report because we did not know what we were signing. Why? As I said, because we did not have full knowledge of what was in the bill at the end of the conference. I have learned to be cautious about signing anything that I had not read or did not know much about and there are a lot of Members of this House who have taken the same position. So, Mr. Speaker, this conference report does not come to the floor of the House in complete agreement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the situation which the gentleman describes is a very familiar one.

Mr. JENSEN. It happens all the time.

Mr. CANNON. Yes, Mr. Speaker; when we were in the minority, they paid no attention whatever to any Member of the minority. In the 83d Congress, I sat at the same end of the same table and was completely ignored.

Mr. JENSEN. We never treated you like you treat us.

Mr. CANNON. Of course not. You treated me worse. I had no opportunity to get an item in the bill, but at this conference you put in this conference report and in this bill, by the unanimous vote of all Republican conferees, an item that was neither budgeted nor authorized by law. It adds \$131 million to the bill and has not even been surveyed.

The gentleman says they did not know what was in the bill. Why, Mr. Speaker, that is nothing new. Over there they vote every day without having even read the bill and sometimes when they have read it they do not know, as the gentleman well says, what they are voting on.

It is a chronic situation, Mr. Speaker, over on that side of the aisle.

I must concede, however, Mr. Speaker, that they knew exactly what they were voting on when all of them voted unanimously in the conference to put in the Bruce's Eddy appropriation of \$131 million for a power dam on the Columbia River. They put it in over my protest. And in voting it in they voted for socialistic public power against private enterprise. No other construction can be put on it. And they knew what they were doing, the gentleman from Iowa's protest to the contrary notwithstanding, because I pointedly called their attention to it at the time. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] can testify to that fact.

And they are still supporting it here on the floor this morning.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not

present. I think other Members ought to hear this discussion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and eight Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 190]

Adair	Hess	Miller, Calif.
Alger	Hiestand	Miller, N. Y.
Andresen,	Hillings	Morgan
August H.	Holtzman	Neal
Anfuso	Kilburn	Norblad
Barden	Krueger	Powell
Beamer	Lesinski	Preston
Bolling,	Long	Prouty
Boykin	Loser	Riehlman
Brownson	McConnell	Robson, Ky.
Buckley	McCormack	Scherer
Dague	McGregor	Sieminski
Dawson, Ill.	Macdonald	Siler
Evins	Mailliard	Taylor
George	Mason	Williams, N. Y.
Harvey	Meador	
Hays, Ohio	Morrow	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 380 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the House conferees went over to the other body and they yielded on almost every important item involved, and on many items which have been in controversy for years and years. It was absolutely impossible for the minority Members to keep track of what was going on and how it was going on. Some of the things included in this conference report are such things as a million dollars extra for the John Day project of \$350 million in the State of Washington. That, to my mind, is a very extravagant and expensive project and one that we ought not to be getting into. The whole report to me is an abomination. I was not happy with the bill, as it came from the House committee, because it was too big and I am less happy now with the bill today because it is bigger. It is bigger by \$48 million and that amount to me is a considerable item. I do not believe these things are justified. Therefore, when the time comes for a vote on this bill, I am going to vote against it and against the whole conference report. I do not believe we ought to have a conference where the minority Members are not given an opportunity to have anything to say or to even know what is going on because we might just as well not be there at all as to have anything of that kind. The only way we can make any progress in a legislative way is by having a conference where everybody has an opportunity, and in this case we did not have such an opportunity.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have already voiced my objection to the manner in which the minority Members of the House were treated at the conference. It was shameful treatment and unbecoming any Member of Congress or any number of Members of Congress to treat their colleagues in the manner in which we were treated at that conference.

In regard to the bill, most of the items in this bill are justified. Most of the projects for which funds are provided in this bill are good projects. I do object to a number of the changes in the amounts above the House figure.

When the conference was concluded most of the conferees did not know about a number of decisions made by the few. We now know exactly what is in the bill, after reading it, part of which I do not like. However, I shall not oppose the entire bill on final passage.

Mr. Speaker, as every Member knows I have been a staunch supporter of soil and moisture conservation as well as needed flood control. I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that the conferees did not see fit to include funds for two irrigation projects in the State of Nebraska, for certainly as irrigation projects go, those two projects are as good and in many respects better than some of the irrigation projects for which Congress has appropriated money over the years.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. KIRWAN. If the gentleman is sorry they are not in the bill, why did not the gentleman see that they were in the bill when we marked up the bill?

Mr. JENSEN. I tried to.

Mr. KIRWAN. Oh, the gentleman did not do any such thing. The record is there. The project was out when we marked up the bill. The gentleman said they were good projects, but the gentleman never raised his voice to put them back in.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman mean in the House bill?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. JENSEN. I said I hoped the project would be included in the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. There is no place in the record where the gentleman made a motion or said anything about putting the projects back in the bill. Not one place.

Mr. JENSEN. Well, I knew it would be hopeless. I did not offer a motion in committee because I knew it would be defeated.

Mr. KIRWAN. Last Friday when a motion was made to put in \$500,000 for Bruce Eddy, to start a \$131 million project, you won, did you not?

Mr. JENSEN. We won that vote, yes, and we lost in conference.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has expired.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] have been very much to the point in the handling of the conference report that is before us this afternoon. As many Members of the House know, the reservoir program for Kansas has been highly controversial for 20 years.

The controversy over Tuttle Creek Reservoir was known over the Middle West and had repercussions affecting former Members of this House. Nevertheless opposition was no less marked to the two projects included in this bill today for which planning money is being appropriated, Milford and Perry Reservoir.

I have been opposed to these projects for many years for personal and ideological reasons. I am not opposing them this afternoon for two reasons. In the first place, from a legislative standpoint there is little I could do in the way of offering opposition to them inasmuch as those items are not in disagreement between the Senate and House bill. In the second place, the State of Kansas through the State legislature and through the present Governor, have taken an official stand on endorsing these two reservoirs.

I do feel, however, since these projects were in my district, one of them affecting my own home and my own community, it would seem as a simple matter of congressional courtesy the chairman of the committee might have conferred with me as to the inclusion of these projects in the conference report. Neither project was in the budget submitted by the President nor in the bill as passed by the House. As a matter of fact, there was virtually no testimony favoring these projects in the hearings before the Subcommittee on Public Works of the House Appropriations Committee. Rather than to further oppose these projects here today, I am reconciled to the fact that they are to eventually be built.

As I have done previously in the well of this House, I would like to point out a few of the gross inequities that exist in the present policy of the Corps of Army Engineers affecting the displaced persons by these projects. Although this policy is administered by the Corps of Army Engineers, it has been established by Congress and by the administrative department of the Government. In the administration of this policy by the Corps of Army Engineers, there is much to be desired.

This is not simply a matter of speculation as I have seen these inequities demonstrated in the land acquisition policy for a reservoir now under construction, also in my district, the Tuttle Creek Dam.

Since it is the policy of Kansas and the Congress that these projects are to be built, it would appear to me that Congress should reconsider its present policy of arbitrarily and in some cases ruthlessly, displacing the persons and property owners in the reservoir area.

One problem for the displaced persons is the policy adopted by this administration of acquiring certain lands in easement rather than in fee.

This policy has been in the main unacceptable to the displaced landowners. My comments are based on my personal observations as to the application of this policy in the acquisition of land for the Tuttle Creek project, and will work very similar to other projects I referred to previously, Milford and Perry.

I am asking, Mr. Speaker, that a copy of my letter of April 30, 1957, to Secre-

tary Brucker asking that this policy be modified in the case of Tuttle Creek Dam, be made a part of the Record at this point. I will quote only significant parts from it, as these paragraphs describe the inequities of the policy as it applies to this project.

Because of the rough terrain in the upper reaches of the reservoir area, under the easement policy landowners being displaced are having their productive land taken from them and left with isolated and fragmentary tracts to which they have no access. This prevents the displaced landowner from an opportunity to transplant his operation to a new and separate location. Since he cannot liquidate his capital investment, he cannot afford to move, but yet under the easement policy he is left with land not sufficient, and in some instances inaccessible, to support his necessary operation.

In my opinion, it was not the intent of the Congress to grant Federal agencies authorization to formulate land acquisition policies which would create such gross inequities, as outlined herein. Further, I do not believe Congress intended any programs which would result in contingent benefits to the Federal Government at the enormous expense of a few individuals.

The policy may have merit for some projects and be acceptable to the affected persons. Possibly this would be true where a reservoir area was rolling; however, the perimeter of this reservoir is intercepted by feeder creeks and draws at frequent intervals thereby isolating certain tracts of land.

These are not big landowners like the Texas example referred to previously, but small farmers in the main, who are being dispossessed from the most productive portion of their land, in many cases from their improvements, and yet cannot liquidate their investment sufficiently to relocate. In other words, they cannot have the use of their land and yet cannot leave it.

There have been two basic reasons offered to justify the policy, first, to reduce the cost of the land to the Government, and, second, to allow the land to remain on the local tax rolls.

Without question it does reduce the initial cost to the Government, in fact in the project the Corps has estimated it will reduce the cost in the neighborhood of 40 percent. This would appear to be reasonable as the 60 percent of the cost of the fee purchase falls midway between the 73-percent estimate of the easement cost by the committee staff, and 55-percent estimate made by the corps. Since the Government will also be denied the portion of the revenue from rentals, the long-range advantage of the Government is doubtful.

It would appear to me that the policy would result in the loss of revenue to local taxing units, particularly schools. When land was purchased in fee, the local taxing units received 75 percent of the lease money. Under the easement policy, there would be no lease return from the land under the 5-year line. The land above the 5-year line, although on the tax rolls, should be reduced in assessment in the percent that the easement bears to the full value of the land. A landowner would have every right to expect this.

In the Tuttle Creek project, I want to also emphasize the nature of the terrain and the lack of access by the landowner

to various fragments of land owned by him, not acquired by the corps. You will recall that I mentioned this problem in my letter to the Secretary of the Army. At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make the Secretary's reply of June 10, 1957, to my letter of April 30, 1957, asking for modification of the policy, a part of this record. Some modification has been granted and I will quote the paragraphs describing this modification:

(a) In general, fee title will be acquired to land lying below the 1094 contour, as blocked out, and flowage easements will be acquired in the areas between the 1094 contour as blocked out, and the 1140 contour.

(b) Where landowners wish to have the Government acquire fee title to land below the 1140 contour rather than flowage easements, due to changes in normal farm operations arising from the Government's planned operation of the project, negotiation with owners on that basis is authorized, if it is to the financial advantage of the Government, consideration being given to severance damage, loss of access, isolation of small areas, and public relations.

(c) Where a landowner wishes to retain title to his land and it is to the financial advantage of the Government, a flowage easement will be acquired which will grant the right to permanently inundate the land to the 1094 contour, with the right to occasionally overflow the land between the 1094 and the 1140 contours.

That would appear to be an acceptable solution to the problem until you read the following paragraph:

The above stated acquisition authorization contemplates that the desires of the landowners, as to the estate to be acquired, will receive every practicable consideration. However, the Government cannot accede to the desires of some owners to buy them out. Where the Government cannot accept an owner's proposal at an agreed price, condemnation proceedings will be limited to the lands actually required for project purposes.

In other words, apparently for public relations sake they say they will buy out isolated tracts, but at the same time concede they want to buy them at less than value as they will not condemn such tracts.

Earlier in the hearings the committee expressed interest in public access and control of the conservation pool waterline. Here is a case where the landowners want to make it available to the corps and they are unwilling to take it for what the court will establish as fair value.

I can see no reason why the policy could not be optional between the 5-year line and the project line. In the upper reaches where the land would not be inundated frequently and the conservation pool waterline several miles downstream, it is likely that most of the owners would prefer the easement policy and much land left in private ownership. Nearer the dam, it is probable that most owners would prefer to sell in fee, as their land would be dissected by draws and feeder creeks. This would provide any needed access mentioned earlier and also provide additional recreational facilities.

In this way the displaced persons are given some degree of consideration and it would appear that the public interest would be enhanced.

Another alternative that is not original, I think is worthy of mention and would provide essentially the same ownership pattern. From the dam, proceed upstream from the dam site to a point on the streambank where the 5-year flood line rests. At this point establish a line across the valley at right angles to the stream. From this point to the dam itself, acquire all land in the project-in-fee; from this point upstream to the top of the project line, acquire under easement.

I feel this plan would solve most of the valid objections by landowners, as well as meet the objections of Members of Congress to the lessening of the public interest that may occur under the present policy.

If the Congress does complete a study on the land-acquisition policy, I would invite your attention to the many appraisal problems. Earlier in the hearings testimony showed for one project the cost of the fee was 164 percent of the appraisal. Why should a citizen sacrifice 20 percent of the value of his land to defend it against the right of eminent domain? For large and valuable tracts of land or other property, maybe there is no other way. However, for the old folks that own a small cottage or a small farm, it does not seem necessary to confound their natural frustration at having to move, by forcing them into court to get a reasonable value for their home. There should be a better procedure.

It would seem to me as a matter of equity special consideration must be given to older persons living on a fixed income in these small towns that are to be inundated. Many of these persons are retired farmers, or retired on social-security benefits and are past the age of supplementing their income. In many cases they have sacrificed to acquire and to pay for a house possibly worth \$2,000 or \$2,500. Although it is a modest house, it is sufficient for their needs and they are very comfortable. When the corps comes in to acquire property under the present policy, they take the house by negotiation or threat of condemnation, for a value as mentioned above, and where can the displaced person replace the property on the present market for \$2,000?

If it was the intent of Congress to acquire property strictly on its appraised value, as it exists between a willing buyer and a willing seller, for the public interests, it would seem to me that the public has a responsibility to help these displaced persons become relocated in circumstances similar, or at least as good as they were situated before the advent of the public-works project. These are the kind of questions that no Member of Congress seems to have the answers to, and there is little public concern as to the future welfare of these persons. I also feel that there is a public responsibility for business losses incurred to businessmen in a town that is within a reservoir area, particularly when the town is surrendering its corporate identity. The only defense that has been suggested for not recognizing business losses

is the fact that it is difficult to appraise, therefore it is not compensable. That theory has been a result of many court decisions and Congress has not elected to legislate counter to judicial findings. Think, if you will, of a businessman who has spent 30 years developing a profitable business in a reservoir area, many times operating in facilities of moderate value. When a public-works project inundates the location of his business and his trade territory he is merely compensated for the moderate value of his real estate. The good will and confidence he has worked hard to establish throughout his lifetime is confiscated. For a young man it is not difficult for him to start again. For a man past middle age, he faces a critical challenge to suddenly find himself confronted with the necessity of reestablishing his business relations in an entirely new community.

These are just a few of the inequities that displaced persons must face. I can understand the desire of promotional groups from downstream urging the construction of each and every project. Those same groups have no concern, nor do they feel any responsibility for the persons that must sacrifice virtually all of their possessions. If it is in the public interest for Congress only to make public compensation to the degree now recognized for property taken, possibly consideration should be given to added compensation for displaced property owners to be paid by the benefiting areas. The Corps of Army Engineers have discussed such a proposal with me in some detail, and I think it would be most illuminating to this body, particularly to the Public Works Committee, which originally authorizes these projects.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I wish my good friends over there could get together. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] says he is going to vote against everything in the bill. On the other hand, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] says it is a fair bill.

Apparently the only item on which they are wholeheartedly in accord is the delectable item of \$131 million for a high dam, unsurveyed, unbudgeted and unauthorized by law, for the generation of socialistic power, the Bruce Eddy Dam in Idaho.

I shall give them an opportunity to take a sober second thought on that by asking for a record vote when the item is reached following disposition of the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 144, noes 33.

So the conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 4, insert "of which \$500,000 shall be made available

for the preparation of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy project on the north fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, recommended for construction in the report of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, contained in Senate Document No. 51, 84th Congress, 1st session, and the preparation of such plans is hereby authorized."

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I urge the defeat of that section of the public works appropriation bill, 1958, which appropriates \$500,000 for the Bruces Eddy project in Idaho.

In addition to violating the established procedures of the Congress, the move to gain appropriations for the unauthorized Bruces Eddy Dam would represent a flagrant abuse of all known principles of wise river development.

The Bruces Eddy Dam on the north fork of the Clearwater River is a grave threat to fish, wildlife, and wilderness values. Until the reports of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on these resources are completed and made available to Congress, no start should be made on this project.

From its hundreds of miles of dashing mountain streams to its snowcapped alpine peaks, every acre of the Clearwater's back country is an outdoor man's paradise. Thousands of elk, mule, and whitetail deer, herds of mountain goats and remnant bands of bighorn sheep, black bear, coyote, cougar and many other animals of the northern Rocky Mountains are still to be found living here under natural conditions. Nowhere in the United States can one find a richer combination of vast primitive areas and abounding wildlife. Thousands of people who have visited here recognize this as one of our country's last frontiers where wilderness living can be enjoyed at its very best.

Bruces Eddy would flood out 49 miles of the north fork of the Clearwater River, in the very heart of this area. Proposed as a flood control and hydroelectric facility, the fluctuating water levels and silt-covered shorelines of its reservoir would destroy forever the great beauty of one of the most scenic mountain canyons and magnificent trout streams of the West.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has stated:

The program of dam construction, as proposed by the Corps of Engineers for the Clearwater River drainage, would most certainly block and annihilate all runs of salmon and steelhead above the point of construction. In fact, it might well be that the salmon and steelhead will be almost completely annihilated from the entire Clearwater River drainage since there is only a very small portion of the river below the proposed dam sites that is suitable for spawning purposes.

These remarks were made in reference to Bruces Eddy and its companion project which is proposed for the middle fork of the Clearwater River at the Penny Cliffs site. The official reports remove all doubt as to the fate of the fisheries with the proposed river development by continuing:

If dams are constructed on the forks of the Clearwater River, it can be anticipated that the resultant impoundments will be of little value as fish-producing waters. In fact, from experience with similar impoundments

in Idaho, it can be anticipated that the reservoirs will produce less fishing than that portion of the inundated river presently provides.

In 1955 over 42,000 trout were taken by anglers on the North Fork of the Clearwater. Of these, 60 percent were spawned by steelhead, which would be completely destroyed by the 570-foot Bruces Eddy Dam because there is no practical method for passing sea-run fish over an obstruction of this vast height.

The big game herds of the Clearwater country are world famous. Its elk, numbering over 25,000, make up what is probably the largest herd in the world. People come from every State to see and hunt these animals, and the herd provides 10 percent of the total hunter take within the United States. In 1954, more than 4,700 elk were taken by over 15,000 hunters.

The herd of elk on the Clearwater can possibly be sustained under careful management, but only if the present critical winter ranges are not excessively restricted. If dams are built, thousands of acres of low valley ranges, where the animals now concentrate during the hard winters, may be flooded out. Natural migration routes may be seriously obstructed, or made into death traps for animals that venture out on the treacherous winter ice which will cover the reservoirs. Recognizing that the results of the current Fish and Wildlife Service study of big game distribution on the North Fork of the Clearwater should be in hand before final consideration is given to the authorization of Bruces Eddy, the House Public Works Committee has wisely postponed final consideration of this project and it has been deleted from the omnibus rivers and harbors authorization bill, S. 497. Now we face an attempt to gain appropriations for this unauthorized dam which is made without any regard for the position taken by the House committee.

Opposition to proposals for the Bruces Eddy Dam has been registered by all of the national and regional conservation organizations. At the State level, the Idaho Wildlife Federation, representing both the organizations within the Clearwater drainage and those from other sections of the State, has offered strong protests to both the private company and the Corps of Engineers plan for building these high dams on the Clearwater. Other groups which have expressed their opposition to Bruces Eddy Dam include the Idaho Outdoor Association, the Oregon Wildlife Federation, the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., the National Wildlife Federation, the Wilderness Society, the Wildlife Management Institute, the National Parks Association, the Sierra Club, the National Hikers and Campers Association, the National Audubon Society, Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Sport Fishing Institute, and the Outdoor Writers Association of America. Each of these groups has urged postponement of authorization of this project until wildlife studies are completed.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, the Oregon State Game and Fish Commissions have stated that the Bruces Eddy Dam may have serious effects on wildlife. These agencies have urged that the biological investigations, now underway, be completed before the authorization of this project is considered. Such studies would serve to demonstrate the effects of these dams on fish and game, and the million of dollars of income that accrue from recreational uses of this wilderness. Once destroyed, these values will be lost forever.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON) there were—ayes 70, noes 87.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 23, nays 363, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 191]

YEAS—23

Andrews	Fenton	Natcher
Boland	Gregory	O'Hara, Minn.
Bow	Jarman	Patterson
Budge	Jensen	Perkins
Burdick	Kirwan	Pfost
Chenoweth	LeCompte	Rogers, Mass.
Clevenger	Morrow	Taber
Dooley	Miller, Nebr.	

NAYS—363

Abbitt	Boykin	Curtin
Abernethy	Boyle	Curtis, Mass.
Adair	Bray	Dague
Addonizio	Breeding	Davis, Ga.
Albert	Brooks, La.	Davis, Tenn.
Alexander	Brooks, Tex.	Dawson, Utah
Allen, Calif.	Broomfield	Delaney
Allen, Ill.	Brown, Ga.	Dellay
Andersen,	Brown, Mo.	Dempsey
H. Carl	Brown, Ohio	Dennison
Anderson,	Broyhill	Denton
Mont.	Burleson	Derounian
Arends	Bush	Devereux
Ashley	Byrd	Dies
Ashmore	Byrne, Ill.	Diggs
Aspinall	Byrne, Pa.	Dingell
Auchincloss	Byrnes, Wis.	Dixon
Avery	Canfield	Dollinger
Ayres	Cannon	Donohue
Bailey	Carnahan	Dorn, N. Y.
Baker	Carrigg	Dorn, S. C.
Baldwin	Cederberg	Dowdy
Baring	Celler	Doyle
Barrett	Chamberlain	Durham
Bass, N. H.	Chelf	Dwyer
Bass, Tenn.	Chipperfield	Eberharter
Bates	Christopher	Edmondson
Baumhart	Chudoff	Elliott
Becker	Church	Engle
Beckworth	Clark	Fallon
Belcher	Coad	Farbstain
Bennett, Fla.	Coffin	Fascell
Bennett, Mich.	Cole	Feighan
Bentley	Colmer	Fino
Berry	Cooley	Fisher
Betts	Cooper	Flood
Blatnik	Corbett	Flynt
Blitch	Cramer	Fogarty
Boggs	Cretella	Forand
Bolling	Cunningham,	Ford
Bolton	Iowa	Forrester
Bonner	Cunningham,	Fountain
Bosch	Nebr.	Frazier

Frelinghuysen	Lankford	Rooney
Friedel	Latham	Roosevelt
Fulton	Lennon	Rutherford
Garmatz	Lipscomb	Sadlak
Gary	McCarthy	Santangelo
Gathings	McCulloch	St. George
Gavin	McDonough	Saund
Gordon	McFall	Saylor
Granahan	McGovern	Schenck
Grant	McIntire	Schwengel
Gray	McIntosh	Scott, N. C.
Green, Oreg.	McMillan	Scrivner
Green, Pa.	McVey	Seudder
Griffin	Machrowicz	Seely-Brown
Griffiths	Mack, Ill.	Selden
Gross	Mack, Wash.	Sheehan
Gubser	Madden	Shuford
Gwinn	Magnuson	Sieminski
Hagen	Mahon	Sikes
Hale	Marshall	Simpson, Ill.
Haley	Martin	Simpson, Pa.
Halleck	Matthews	Sisk
Harden	May	Smith, Calif.
Hardy	Meador	Smith, Kans.
Harris	Metcalf	Smith, Miss.
Harrison, Nebr.	Michel	Smith, Wis.
Harrison, Va.	Miller, Calif.	Spence
Harvey	Miller, Md.	Springer
Haskell	Miller, N. Y.	Staggers
Hays, Ark.	Mills	Stauffer
Healey	Minshall	Steed
Hébert	Montoya	Sullivan
Hemphill	Moore	Talle
Henderson	Morano	Teague, Calif.
Herlong	Morris	Teague, Tex.
Heselton	Morrison	Teller
Hill	Moss	Tewes
Hoeven	Moulder	Thomas
Hoffman	Multer	Thompson, La.
Hollifield	Mumma	Thompson, N. J.
Holland	Murray	Thompson, Tex.
Holmes	Nicholson	Thomson, Wyo.
Holt	Nimtz	Thornberry
Horan	Norrell	Tollefson
Hosmer	O'Brien, Ill.	Trimble
Huddleston	O'Brien, N. Y.	Udall
Hull	O'Hara, Ill.	Ullman
Hyde	O'Konski	Utt
Ikard	Osmers	Vanik
Jackson	Ostertag	Van Pelt
James	Passman	Van Zandt
Jenkins	Patman	Vinson
Jennings	Pelly	Vorrs
Johansen	Philbin	Vursell
Johnson	Pilcher	Wainwright
Jonas	Pillion	Walter
Jones, Ala.	Poage	Watts
Jones, Mo.	Poff	Weaver
Judd	Polk	Westland
Karsten	Porter	Wharton
Kean	Price	Whitener
Kearney	Prouty	Whitten
Kearns	Rabaut	Widnall
Keating	Radwan	Wier
Kee	Rains	Wigglesworth
Keeney	Ray	Williams, Miss.
Kelley, Pa.	Reece, Tenn.	Willis
Kelly, N. Y.	Reed	Wilson, Calif.
Keogh	Rees, Kans.	Wilson, Ind.
Kilday	Reuss	Winstead
Kilgore	Rhodes, Ariz.	Winthrow
Kling	Rhodes, Pa.	Wolverton
Kitchin	Riley	Wright
Kluczynski	Rivers	Yates
Knox	Roberts	Young
Knutson	Robeson, Va.	Younger
Laird	Rodino	Zablocki
Landrum	Rogers, Colo.	Zelenko
Lane	Rogers, Fla.	
Lanham	Rogers, Tex.	

NOT VOTING—46

Alger	Hiestand	Norblad
Andresen,	Hillings	O'Neill
August H.	Holtzman	Powell
Anfuso	Kilburn	Preston
Barden	Krueger	Riehman
Beamer	Lesinski	Robison, Ky.
Brownson	Long	Scherer
Buckley	Loser	Scott, Pa.
Collier	McConnell	Shelley
Coudert	McCormack	Sheppard
Curtis, Mo.	McGregor	Siler
Dawson, Ill.	Macdonald	Smith, Va.
Evins	Mailliard	Taylor
George	Mason	Tuck
Hays, Ohio	Morgan	Williams, N. Y.
Hess	Neal	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Anfuso with Mr. McConnell.
Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Bolling with Mr. Siler.
Mr. Holtzman with Mr. Hess.
Mr. Preston with Mr. Hiestand.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Beamer.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Evins with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Collier.
Mr. McCormack with Mr. Krueger.
Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Alger.
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Scherer.
Mr. Dawson of Illinois with Mr. Norblad.
Mr. Barden with Mr. McGregor.
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. August H. Andresen.
Mr. Long with Mr. Riehman.
Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Brownson.
Mr. Loser with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Curtis of Missouri.
Mr. Tuck with Mr. Hillings.

Messrs. ASPINALL, BROOKS of Louisiana, CHELF, KEARNS, CORBETT, CUNNINGHAM of Iowa, DAWSON of UTAH, and DIXON changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 3, since it was so overwhelmingly rejected by the vote just had.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4. Page 5, line 3, insert "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for projects which are authorized by a law limiting the amount to be appropriated therefor, except as may be within the limits of the amount now or hereafter authorized to be appropriated."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5. On page 5, line 7, insert "Provided further, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 of the funds herein or hereafter provided for the Plaquemine-Morgan City alternate route shall be available for the construction of a four-lane, high-level, fixed bridge on Louisiana State Highway No. 1 (formerly Route 168) over the extension of the Plaquemine-Morgan City route of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in West Baton Rouge Parish, La."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is an appropriation that is not authorized by law, and it provides for a different type of thing than was provided for in the law. I do not believe, so long as we have established a rule not to take up any projects except those that are now authorized, that we should go on with this one.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, may I say in response to what the gentleman from New York has said, that this is an appropriation for a bridge on an arterial

highway. Recently, due to an increase in the appropriation for highways and corresponding readjustments in requirements, it became necessary to widen the highways, and, of course, widen the bridges, in order to conform to this new order. That is all there is to this proposition. The bridge is already authorized and, of course, when the highway is widened the bridges must be widened.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. The original authorization was for a 2-lane bridge, and the law calls for a 4-lane bridge?

Mr. CANNON. That is correct. A wider highway requires a wider bridge.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER), there were—ayes 105, noes 99.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6, page 5, line 15, insert "Provided further, That the Secretary of the Army shall advance to the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission out of funds herein or hereafter appropriated for the Garrison project, North Dakota, 50 percent of the cost, but not to exceed \$40,000, for the construction of works to improve the productivity and fertility of Government-owned lands within the Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota, formerly part of the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District, subject, however, to a mutual agreement being reached by the Chief of Engineers, the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, and the lessees using the land for the full repayment of the funds advanced by the Federal Government within a period of 10 years."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 7, page 6, line 2, insert "Provided further, That the contribution by local interests toward construction of the Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir, Texas, as required by Public Law 160, 84th Congress, may be made in 2 equal installments of 50 percent each, payable on January 1, 1958, and September 1, 1958, and that title to the proportionate share of the water supply storage authorized in said reservoir shall pass to such local interests upon completion of each of the separate payments."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 16: Page 10, line 24, insert "Provided further, That any portion of this or prior appropriations available for the construction of extensions to the distribution system of the Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District may be expended without regard to the land certification requirement under this heading in the Interior Depart-

ment Appropriation Act, 1953 (60 Stat. 445), after the execution and approval of a contract which obligates the entire district to repay the cost of such facilities."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 23: Page 19, line 14, strike out all of line 14 through line 19, and insert "Provided, That in addition to the amount authorized to be made available from the continuing fund, fiscal year 1954 (67 Stat. 262) and fiscal year 1956 (69 Stat. 356), there shall be made available from the continuing funds amounts sufficient to liquidate claims payable under lease-purchase contracts with generating and transmission cooperatives. *Provided*, That the unexpended balance made available from the continuing fund for the fiscal years 1954 (67 Stat. 262) and 1956 (69 Stat. 356) shall be available to liquidate claims payable for the fiscal year 1954 under lease-purchase contracts with generating and transmission cooperatives as certified by the Comptroller General of the United States: *Provided further*, That any deficiency in those funds for payment of such claims may be paid out of the continuing fund."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 24: Page 21, strike out lines 15 to 19 inclusive, and insert "After July 31, 1957, the salaries of the Administrator of the Southeastern Power Administration and the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration shall be in grade GS-17 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained in section 505 of said act; and the salary of the Administrative Assistant Secretary shall be the same as the salary of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "After August 31, 1957, the position of Administrator of the Southeastern Power Administration shall be in grade GS-18 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitation contained in section 505 of said act; the salary of the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration shall be the same as the salary of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, so long as held by the present incumbent; and the salary of the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior shall be the same as the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is another of those increases in salary individually by legislation, and I can see no

reason why the House of Representatives should pass on this sort of thing without its going to the Committee on Civil Service. It seems to me we ought not to do it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in response, may I say to the gentleman that the House itself has already passed on it.

Furthermore, the amendment here reduces the salary of one of the participants included in the House bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill, and that all those Members having remarks relating to the Bruce Eddy project have leave to extend their remarks at the point at which the vote was taken on that motion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, the people of Massachusetts and New Hampshire are pleased and encouraged by the action of the conference committee on Public Works Appropriation to earmark \$600,000 for the beginning of a project to control the Merrimack River and prevent the recurrence of damaging floods.

This project was authorized as far back as June 28, 1938.

The necessary appropriations to make a start on this project were sidetracked by a number of factors, including the preliminary requirement of working out a formula between the two States involved. The Merrimack River flood control compact has been approved by the Legislatures of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and has been signed by the President.

Further delays would only increase the cost of a project that must be constructed to control the Merrimack River which is described by engineers as "potentially the most dangerous flood site in Massachusetts today."

The New England division of the United States Army Engineers estimates that, if the disastrous floods of 1936 and 1938 were to spill over the banks of the Merrimack today, the damage in Massachusetts alone would exceed \$140 million. New Hampshire would suffer damages of \$74 million.

Eventual completion of the \$34 million flood control dam and reservoir at Hopkinton-Everett in New Hampshire, plus other control measures, will eliminate 85 percent of the danger to New Hampshire, and 70 percent of the threat to Massachusetts.

A mere \$50,000 was provided for advance planning in fiscal 1957.

Now that the compact has been approved and signed, a further appropriation of \$600,000 is needed so that the Engineers may get on with their vital work. Of this sum, \$500,000 is allocated for planning, and \$100,000 for land acquisition.

Massachusetts, as the major beneficiary downstream, has already approved, through the compact, the payment of 70 percent of the tax losses to New Hampshire, for properties to be flooded in the reservoir area.

The New England division, Corps of Engineers, was unable to include a request for funds to proceed with the project in fiscal 1958, until the compact was approved. Therefore, no budget estimate was sent to Congress. Since the compact has been signed (early this calendar year) we ask for House approval of this item to avoid further delay.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has included this item in its approval of H. R. 8090, the public works appropriation bill for 1958. So has the joint public works appropriations conference committee.

At last, after many disappointments, and anxious postponements, protection for the hundreds of thousands of people and the many important economic activities of this industrial river valley nears the construction stage.

My own home city depends upon this river to provide filtered drinking water for its inhabitants. Every community along its banks depends upon it as the source of its industrial water supply. Without adequate reservoirs and protective works, this river can turn from a helpful friend to a destructive enemy. It has done so in the past, and will threaten us again in the future with loss of life and property, until the Hopkinton-Everett project is completed.

We are grateful that this Congress realizes our danger and is taking the initial steps to provide us with the necessary flood-control works.

The Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts and New Hampshire have worked hard for this appropriation, but none more so than Representative EDWARD P. BOLAND, of the Second Massachusetts District, and Mrs. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS. The comprehensive knowledge and the diligent study that he brings to his work as a member of the Appropriations Committee did much to convince others of the need and the soundness of this project.

We want to express our thanks to Chairman CLARENCE CANNON, and to the ranking minority member, JOHN TABER, of the House Appropriations Committee.

Our appreciation is extended to the conferees: Senators ELLENDER, HAYDEN, RUSSELL, McCLELLAN, ROBERTSON, HILL, MAGNUSON, HOLLAND, KERR, KNOWLAND, SALTONSTALL, YOUNG, THYE, MUNDT, SMITH of Maine, and DWORSHAK; and on the House side: Representatives CANNON, RABAUT, KIRWAN, FOGARTY, RILEY, EVINS, BOLAND, MAGNUSON, JENSEN, ANDERSON, TABER, FENTON, and BUDGE.

This is the first solid step toward implementation of a project that has waited a long time for its turn.

As it is endorsed by the United States Army Engineers, and is recognized by the Congress as one of the projected public works now in a position of top priority, the people along the length of the Merrimack River Valley begin to see in the distance the end of their anxiety.

For them I wish to voice their gratitude for the understanding and cooperation all along the line that their problem has received from this first session of the 85th Congress.

DISPOSAL OF FEDERALLY OWNED PROPERTY AT OBSOLESCENT CANALIZED WATERWAYS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON].

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1520) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of federally owned property at obsolescent canalized waterways and for other purposes," with a House amendment thereto, insist on the amendment of the House and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman taken this up with the ranking minority member of the committee?

Mr. FALLON. Yes. He is in Ohio today.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. BLATNIK, FALLON, DAVIS of Tennessee, MACK of Washington, and SCUDDER.

POSTAL RATE READJUSTMENT AND POLICY

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THORNBERRY] is recognized.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call the resolution (H. Res. 394) providing for the consideration of H. R. 5836, a bill to readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for the determination of postal rates, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5836) to readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for the determination of postal rates, and for other purposes. After general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 394 makes in order the

consideration of H. R. 5836, the postal rate readjustment and policy bill. The resolution provides for an open rule and 2 hours of general debate on the bill.

This bill is similar to the bill, H. R. 11380, which passed the House during the last Congress.

As pointed out in the report of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, "the Congress is faced with a most urgent decision in this question of postal rate increased."

Many of us have been concerned with the fact that the President's budget of 71.8 billion was excessive and have made effective efforts to reduce it substantially. Yet I must point out that the President's budget, even as high as it was, anticipated the passage of some postal rate increase legislation. In fact, this huge budget will be increased by over half a billion dollars unless this legislation is passed.

This legislation proposes an increase in postal revenues by about \$527.5 million. Therefore, you can see that this bill is just as important a part of the fiscal program of the Government as any cuts of a comparable amount which we have made in the President's budget during this session of Congress.

The House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in its report states that—

Unless the Congress enacts rate increases now, the deficit in the next fiscal year will be at least \$651 million, and goes on to call our attention to the rather sobering fact that if postal costs and revenues maintain a continuing relationship over the next few years, the annual deficit will be more than \$1 billion.

It is our responsibility to deal with this staggering problem. I realize that it is not an easy one but we cannot in the interest of the taxpayers ignore it.

There are those of us who would prefer that the increases in each category be made on a more proportionate basis. This is an open rule and permits germane amendments at any point, and the opportunity is presented for us to change each of the increases as our wisdom tells us is proper and wise for the people we try to serve.

In order that the House may consider, discuss and amend this bill on its merits, I urge adoption of this resolution so that the House may proceed to the consideration of H. R. 5836 for which ample time has been provided.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown] and at this time I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, as a reading of the rule will indicate, this resolution makes in order consideration of the bill, H. R. 5836, which is a bill to readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for the determination of postal rates. The resolution provides for 2 hours of general debate. This bill, H. R. 5836, is similar to a bill which the House passed last year.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time on this side.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas has ably described the purpose of House Resolution 394, which makes in order the consideration of the bill, H. R. 5836, a bill to increase postal rates and charges.

I have no further requests for time on this side.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5836) to readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for the determination of postal rates, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 5836, with Mr. HERLONG in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

(Mr. MURRAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, the Members of the House today face a most urgent decision on the question of adjustments in postal rates if we are to avoid an increase of more than \$650 million in the record peacetime budget of \$71.8 billion.

Never has any legislation before your Committee on Post Office and Civil Service received more careful, deliberate, or extended consideration than the recurring problem of our tremendous postal deficit and the establishment of postal rates which will provide revenues adequate to maintain efficient postal service and a reasonable relationship between postal incomes and postal expenses.

Your Post Office and Civil Service Committee has held 21 days of hearings on this legislation, H. R. 5836, a bill to readjust postal rates, in this Congress. We heard 114 witnesses, including representatives of all major groups of mail users, members of the President's Cabinet, many Members of Congress, and other authorities on postal and budgetary matters. Every witness acknowledged the need for increases in the postal rates, although many users felt that the increases should be applied to anyone but themselves. The committee in the last Congress gave extended consideration to a similar postal rate bill which the House of Representatives passed by a substantial majority.

The results of our committee deliberations are set forth in the committee report. I believe this report clearly demonstrates the urgent need, and convincingly points up the complete justification, for the increases recommended in first-, second-, and third-class mail rates.

I introduced this bill on the basis of the proposal of the Postmaster General in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives dated March 7, 1957. The reported bill is identical to the Postmaster General's proposal, with the exception of three minor revisions made by the amendments in the reported bill which do not relate to the proposed rate adjustments.

This bill as reported would increase postal revenues by \$462 million for the first year and by \$527 million each year after all of the increases are in effect. This first year revenue increase however, is based on an effective date of July 1, 1957, and will be reduced to \$360 million because of the necessity to change the effective date to October 1, 1957. Without the \$462 million increase, the postal deficit for the current fiscal year is estimated to be \$651 million.

This bill is the same, except in 3 respects, as the postal rate adjustment bill approved by a majority of 52 votes by the House last year. First, it increases the rates on postcards and postal cards from 2 cents to 3 cents. Second, it increases second-class pound rates on that portion of publications sent outside the county of publication by 60 percent, in 4 equal 15-percent increments, applied to both reading and advertising matter, compared to a 30-percent increase on reading matter and 120-percent increase on advertising matter in 5 increments under last year's bill. And it increases the minimum piece rate on bulk third-class mailings in 2 increments, to 2 cents on the effective date and to 2.5 cents July 1, 1959, compared to the single increase to 2 cents in last year's bill.

A deficit of approximately \$5 billion, representing the difference between revenues and costs, has accumulated in postal operations over the last 10 years. This is primarily due to increased labor, transportation, and other costs without corresponding increases in postal rates. This deficit has a direct relationship to the overall budget. If this Congress fails to act on a postal rate increase bill, the result will be an increase in the net amount that the Congress must appropriate in the fiscal year 1958. In other words, this failure to act would negate a large segment of the reductions made by the Congress in the \$71.8 billion budget.

This bill is a nonpartisan, nonpolitical measure which is in the best interest of our country and will go a long way toward eliminating the huge annual deficit of the postal service. As an indication of its nonpartisan nature, former Postmasters General James A. Farley and Jesse M. Donaldson both testified in favor of the increases in 1956 and submitted statements this year recommending the postal rate adjustments contained in this bill.

The heart of this bill is the 1-cent increase on first-class letter mail. This increase will return \$315 million a year in increased revenues. If the first-class letter rate is left at 3 cents, it would not be equitable to raise postal cards to 3 cents, individual mailings of third-class to 3 cents, or bulk mailings of third-class to 2½ cents. These raises represent

most of the increased revenues remaining in the bill.

Postal rates should be increased at this time in line with the recommendations of our committee. Never has a stronger or more convincing case been made for these increases.

The rate on first-class letter mail is increased from 3 cents to 4 cents an ounce. The rates on postal cards, each portion of double post cards and private mailing cards, and the rate on drop letters, are increased from 2 cents to 3 cents each. The rate on domestic airmail is increased from 6 cents to 7 cents an ounce and the rate on airmail post cards from 4 cents to 5 cents each. These increases represent \$365.8 million in additional revenue per year.

In second-class mail, the pound rates applicable to that portion of publications addressed for delivery outside of the county of publication will be increased in 4 annual increments of 15 percent each year. The increase does not apply to any issue of a newspaper with a press run of 5,000 copies or less. The minimum charge on these publications is increased from one-eighth cent to one-quarter cent per piece. These increases do not apply to publications of nonprofit religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, veteran's, or fraternal organizations or associations.

The transient rate—publications having second-class entry mailed by other than publishers or as sample copies in excess of 10 percent allowance—is increased from the present rate of 2 cents for the first 2 ounces and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces, to 2 cents for the first 2 ounces and 1½ cents for each additional 2 ounces. These increases in second-class mail will bring in increased revenue in the amount of \$33 million a year.

Controlled circulation publications are increased from 10 cents—for those not over 8 ounces—and 11 cents—for those over 8 ounces—to 12 cents per pound regardless of the weight of individual issues. The minimum charge of 1 cent per piece is not changed. These rates will remain in effect on controlled circulation publications until changed by the Congress. Incidentally, controlled circulation publications consist of magazines which are similar to second-class magazines except they do not have subscription lists.

Third-class mail, as the Members know, consists primarily of printed matter and small packages of merchandise weighing less than 8 ounces. The principal increase in this class of mail is on the matter mailed in bulk under regulations established by the Postmaster General.

I know that many Members have received considerable correspondence with respect to this class of mail and objections on the part of patrons to what they call cluttering up the mail with an inordinate amount of this advertising matter. A few years ago this class of mail went at the minimum rate of 1 cent per piece. In 1951 we raised it to 1½ cents per piece. In this bill we raise it to 2 cents until July 1, 1959, when it

will go to 2½ cents. In other words, a few years ago a thousand pieces of this type of mail could be sent for \$10. When all of these increases are in effect, it will be \$25, or a 250 percent increase. I mention this because many people are of the view that we are not raising this class of mail sufficiently. In my judgment, it will be increased substantially if this bill is enacted.

The individual mailings of third-class mail are presently going for 2 cents for the first 2 ounces. These will be raised to 3 cents for the first 2 ounces. There is an increase for the permit to use third-class mail from \$10 a year to \$20 a year and an increase in the charge for odd-sized pieces of third-class mail from 3 cents to 5 cents apiece.

The total increased revenue from third-class, after all the increases are in effect, will be \$128 million a year.

In fourth-class mail there is an increase proposed for books, from the present rate of 8 cents for the first pound and 4 cents on each additional pound—up to 70 pounds—to 10 cents on the first pound and 5 cents on each additional pound. While this rate is increased, it will not materially improve the financial situation of the Post Office Department because we are, at the same time, authorizing a number of other items such as manuscripts, tests, and certain other materials to go at this rate. The Department estimates that the lower revenue on this material, which presently goes through the mail at first-class rates, will offset the increased revenue from the higher rates on books. The broadened category was urged by many of the colleges and universities who also are interested in the book rate. While it was felt that the categories going under the book rate could not be increased without some rate adjustment, we did work out what I believe is a fair compromise.

The first-class letter rate increase, as I have indicated, is the very heart of this bill. It accounts for \$314 million of the increased revenue. This rate has not been raised since 1932 when it was raised on a temporary basis. This temporary rate was continued periodically but was made permanent in 1947 by legislation coming from our committee. Incidentally, it was made permanent by a procedure which required unanimous consent of the House.

Since 1945, when costs began to rise, there has been an increased cost to the postal service of \$1,860,000,000. Much of this was for salary increases—and they were deserved increases—to postal employees. The sender of first-class letters has not been called upon to pay one single bit in increased rates to meet this increased cost. Even in this bill we are proposing only a 33⅓-percent increase.

After this bill is enacted, virtually every other class of mail will have received increases ranging from 100 to 300 percent.

There are those who say that first-class mail is showing a profit. They are in error. In the first place, they use figures that are outdated. They are quoting cost figures that are nearly 3 years old. In the fiscal year which began July 1 the Post Office Department

body toward this committee, as well as to achieve some measure of progress toward the fulfillment of its stated purpose; and I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be appropriately referred in order that the action which it proposes may be considered diligently and, I hope, approvingly by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 184) to establish a procedure for committees in considering proposed legislation relating to Federal grants-in-aid to the States, submitted by Mr. GOLDWATER, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Whereas the continued existence of strong and self-reliant States and the decentralization of power are essential to the maintenance of our Federal system of government; and

Whereas the President of the United States in addressing the annual conference of the State governors in June 1957, declared that "slowly at first, but in recent times more and more rapidly, the pendulum of power has swung from our States to the Federal Government," and also quoted a distinguished scholar who recently counseled "that in the measurable future, if present trends continue, the States are sure to degenerate into powerless satellites of the National Government in Washington"; and

Whereas the President of the United States has called upon the governors of the States to establish a joint task force for the purpose of seeking ways by which the States can regain and preserve their traditional rights; and

Whereas the President of the United States pointed out in the same speech how Federal intervention and expansion into areas traditionally reserved to the States has come about largely through new or expanded Federal grants-in-aid; and

Whereas, in the year 1948, the executive committees of the governors' conference meeting with Representatives of both Houses of Congress in an effort to reverse the expansion of Federal activities at the expense of the States agreed to reduce Federal grants-in-aid for the fiscal year 1950 by at least 20 percent but despite this agreement Federal aid reached a new record \$2,269 million in 1950 and has been growing rapidly since that time; and

Whereas the 83d Congress, in establishing a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, declared that "the activity of the Federal Government has been extended into many fields which under our constitutional system, may be the primary interest and obligation of the several States and the subdivisions thereof," and included among the duties of the Commission a study of the justification of Federal aid in the various fields; and

Whereas the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, in its report to the President and the Congress, recommended that in the case of proposed Federal grants-in-aid "a healthy safeguard here is for Congress to consult representatives of State governments—those with overall responsibility as well as heads of functional agencies—on the need for and the form of national participation"; and

Whereas a number of Federal grants-in-aid to the States have been enacted or expanded without consulting the governments of the States; and

Whereas the amount of grants-in-aid has grown from \$2,657 million in 1954 to \$5,502 million as proposed for the fiscal year 1958; and

Whereas an expansion of Federal grants-in-aid at such a rapid rate and without due consultation of the States as to the need and justification for such action, poses the threat that within not many years the Federal Government will bear the major financial responsibility for and will control most or all government activities thereby relegating the States to a mere shadow existence; and

Whereas it behooves Congress to give consideration to the recommendations of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and to exercise caution before authorizing further expansion of Federal aid to the States, particularly while a task force proposed by the President of the United States is investigating how this dangerous trend toward centralization of governmental power can be reversed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That before any standing committee of the Senate reports any bill which enlarges an existing program of Federal grants-in-aid to the States, or their subdivisions, or establishes a new program of grants-in-aid, the committee shall transmit copies of such bill to the Governors of the several States and to the presiding officers of both Houses of the several State legislatures, and to the chairmen of the legislative councils in those States where such continuing legislative bodies exist, for their respective opinions as to (1) whether such Federal aid is necessary because the particular service, function, or activity is essential and the States are unable to finance it, and (2) whether the States favor such aid being made available to them, either in the form of the bill transmitted to them, or with any amendments they may desire to suggest.

SEC. 2. Within a reasonable time after the transmission of any bill to the States by a standing committee of the Senate as hereinabove provided, the committee shall tabulate the replies received from the various States and, after consideration thereof, may report to the Senate any such bill, either with or without amendment, as the committee in its judgment, may determine. Such bill shall be accompanied by a report, which shall contain the replies received by the committee together with its recommendations.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, briefly, this resolution, if agreed to, would require that any committee considering a bill calling for new or modified Federal grants-in-aid to the States, ascertain from the Governors and legislative officers of the 48 States "their respective opinions as to first, whether such Federal aid is necessary because the particular service, function, or activity is essential and the States are unable to finance it; and, second, whether the States favor such aid being made available to them."

Following the receipt of such advice and counsel, the committee may report the bill itself to the Senate, either with or without amendment, along with a report containing the replies received from the States and its own recommendations.

Mr. President, I shall not comment further at this time on this proposal, but I urge my colleagues to consider carefully its possible benefits, as well as the opportunity which it provides for this body to reaffirm its belief in those principles of limited, economical government, and the preservation of the basic, individual liberties of all Americans.

If each of us will take a realistic and sincere attitude toward this problem of our growing Federal bureaucracy, I feel

certain that it can be resolved for the betterment of the United States—its citizens of today and those who are to come.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8090) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 9, 1957, p. 12991, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, is it in order for questions to be asked about the report?

Mr. ELLENDER. Certainly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, the question of agreeing to the report is debatable.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement which I submit. The statement outlines the action of the conferees on this measure.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ELLENDER

Considering that all legislation must be the result of adjusting the differences in a bill as passed by the two Houses of Congress, I consider the result of this conference as very satisfactory to the Senate conferees, and the report was signed by a majority of the Senate conferees. There was some compromising with reference to the Senate amendments, but that is the purpose of a conference.

The conference report provides an appropriation of \$858,094,323, which is \$26,057,000 below the amount approved by the Senate, and \$43,281,300 above the amount approved by the House.

Attached is a summary of the bill, showing how the money is to be distributed between titles I and II. Title I covers civil functions, Department of the Army. Title II covers certain agencies of the Department of the Interior.

Public works appropriation bill, fiscal year 1958—Bill summary

	Budget estimates, 1958	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
TITLE I.—CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
Quartermaster Corps, cemeterial expenses.....	\$6,775,000	\$6,815,000	\$6,815,000	\$6,815,000
Corps of Engineers:				
General investigations.....	8,900,000	8,900,000	10,779,600	10,779,600
Construction.....	453,755,000	422,186,800	470,040,500	449,398,500
Operation and maintenance.....	99,000,000	98,870,000	103,850,000	103,850,000
General expenses.....	11,350,000	11,350,000	11,350,000	11,350,000
Mississippi River and tributaries.....	59,000,000	58,950,000	62,480,000	60,715,000
Niagara remedial work.....				
St. Lawrence Joint Board of Engineers.....	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Total, Corps of Engineers.....	632,130,000	600,381,800	658,625,100	636,218,100
Total, title I.....	638,905,000	607,196,800	665,440,100	643,033,100
TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Bureau of Reclamation:				
General investigations.....	5,932,000	4,500,000	5,932,000	5,932,000
Construction and rehabilitation.....	135,658,000	113,046,223	120,386,223	116,736,223
Operation and maintenance.....	28,338,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000
General administrative expenses.....	4,242,000	4,000,000	4,164,000	4,164,000
Upper Colorado River Basin fund.....	25,142,000	25,142,000	25,142,000	25,142,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	199,312,000	174,688,223	183,624,223	179,974,223
Office of the Secretary, Southeastern Power Administration, operation and maintenance.....	1,939,000	1,939,000	1,939,000	1,939,000
Southwestern Power Administration:				
Construction.....	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000
Operation and maintenance.....	1,045,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Continuing fund.....	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
Total, Southwestern Power Administration.....	2,525,000	2,480,000	2,480,000	2,480,000
Bonneville Power Administration:				
Construction.....	25,142,000	19,879,000	22,038,000	22,038,000
Operation and maintenance.....	8,630,000	8,630,000	8,630,000	8,630,000
Total, Bonneville Power Administration.....	33,772,000	28,509,000	30,668,000	30,668,000
Total, title II.....	237,548,000	207,616,223	218,711,223	215,061,223
Grand total.....	876,453,000	814,813,023	884,151,323	858,094,323

With respect to title I, the amount approved for cemeterial expenses of the Quartermaster Corps by both the House and Senate was \$6,815,000, so this item was not in conference. Proceeding to the Corps of Engineers, the conference bill provides \$636,218,100 which is \$22,407,000 below the

amount approved by the Senate and \$35,-836,300 more than the amount approved by the House.

On general investigations, the House agreed to the Senate amount.

On "construction, general," the conferees agreed on \$449,398,500, which is \$20,642,000

below the amount approved by the Senate and \$27,211,700 above the amount allowed by the House.

I append a tabulation showing a breakdown of the construction and planning items as passed by the Senate, and as agreed to in conference.

Corps of Engineers, construction, general, fiscal year 1958

Construction, general, State, and project (1)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Senate allowance		Conference allowance	
	Construction (2)	Planning (3)	Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
Alaska:								
Dry Pass.....	\$874,000			\$23,900	\$874,000		\$874,000	
Gastineau Channel.....		\$50,000		50,000		\$50,000		\$50,000
Ketchikan Harbor.....	1,900,000		1,900,000		1,900,000		1,900,000	
Kodiak Harbor.....	1,440,000		1,440,000		1,440,000		1,440,000	
Rocky Pass in Keku Strait.....	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)	
Alabama:								
Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia.....		150,000		150,000		150,000		150,000
Fort Gaines lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia.....	6,600,000		6,600,000		6,600,000		6,600,000	
Jackson lock and dam.....	1,700,000		1,700,000		1,700,000		1,700,000	
Millers Ferry lock and dam.....						75,000		
Paint Rock River.....		30,000		30,000		30,000		30,000
Warrior lock and dam.....	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
Arizona:								
Camelsback Reservoir 2.....						100,000		
Painted Rock Reservoir.....	3,165,000		2,841,000		3,165,000		3,165,000	
Whitlow Ranch Reservoir.....		147,000		147,000	300,000	147,000	300,000	147,000
Arkansas:								
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (general studies).....						225,000		
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (bank stabilization).....		50,000		50,000		100,000		100,000
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (emergency bank stabilization and channel rectification).....	1,300,000		1,300,000		1,500,000		1,500,000	
Beaver Reservoir.....		250,000		250,000		250,000		250,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (addition of units 5 and 6).....	110,000		110,000		110,000		110,000	
Callion.....	210,000		210,000		210,000		210,000	
Dardanelle lock and dam.....	800,000		800,000		1,400,000		1,400,000	
DeGray Reservoir.....						50,000		50,000
Greers Ferry Reservoir.....	1,700,000		1,700,000		1,700,000		1,700,000	
Manice Bayou.....	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)	
Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La.....		150,000		150,000		150,000		150,000
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Ark., La., and Tex.....	300,000		300,000		750,000		750,000	
Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo.....	17,000,000		17,000,000		17,000,000		17,000,000	
Walnut Bayou.....					200,000		200,000	

Footnotes at end of table.

Corps of Engineers, construction, general, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Construction, general, State, and project (1)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Senate allowance		Conference allowance	
	Construction (2)	Planning (3)	Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
California:								
American River levees.....	\$1,900,000		\$1,900,000		\$1,900,000		\$1,900,000	
Black Butte Reservoir.....		\$179,000		\$179,000		\$179,000		\$179,000
Carbon Canyon Dam and Channel.....	800,000		800,000		800,000		800,000	
Devil, East Twin, Warm, and Lytle Creeks.....	1,150,000		1,150,000		1,150,000		1,150,000	
Hogan Reservoir.....					250,000			
Los Angeles County drainage area.....	18,100,000		16,215,000		18,100,000		18,100,000	
Lower San Joaquin River and tributaries.....	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
Middle Creek.....	300,000				300,000		300,000	
Mill Creek levees.....						50,000		50,000
New Melones Reservoir.....		186,000				186,000		186,000
Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor.....	600,000		600,000		600,000		600,000	
Redondo Beach Harbor.....	2,620,000		2,620,000		2,620,000		2,620,000	
Riverside.....	1,430,000		1,230,000		1,230,000		1,230,000	
Russian River Reservoir.....	5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000	
Sacramento River.....	3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000	
Sacramento River (deepwater ship channel).....	2,815,000		2,815,000		2,815,000		2,815,000	
Sacramento River major and minor tributaries (active units).....	700,000		700,000		700,000		700,000	
San Antonio and Chino Creeks.....	3,400,000		2,721,100		3,400,000		3,400,000	
San Diego River and Mission Bay.....	1,100,000		1,100,000		1,100,000		1,100,000	
San Jacinto River and Bautista Creek.....						80,000		80,000
San Joaquin River, Stockton deepwater channel.....	600,000		600,000		600,000		600,000	
San Lorenzo Creek.....	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
San Lorenzo River.....	1,200,000		1,200,000		1,200,000		1,200,000	
Santa Clara River.....		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
Santa Maria River.....		75,000		75,000		75,000		75,000
Success Reservoir.....	5,000,000		518,000		5,000,000		5,000,000	
Terminus Reservoir.....	2,500,000		100,000		2,500,000		2,500,000	
Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada. (See Nevada.)								
Connecticut:								
Hall Meadow Brook Reservoir ²						100,000		
Mad River Reservoir ²						100,000		
Thomaston Reservoir.....	2,900,000		2,900,000		2,900,000		2,900,000	
Delaware: Inland waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md.: Summit Bridge.....	1,200,000		1,200,000		1,200,000		1,200,000	
Florida:								
Central and southern Florida.....	5,500,000		5,226,000		5,500,000		5,500,000	
Horseshoe Cove.....					244,000		244,000	
Intracoastal Waterway, Caloosahatchee River to Anclote River.....						135,000		
Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami.....	1,150,000				1,150,000		1,150,000	
St. Augustine Harbor.....	600,000		600,000		600,000		600,000	
Tampa Harbor: 30-, 34-, and 36-foot channels.....	2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000	
Georgia:								
Columbia lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia. (See Alabama.)								
Fort Gaines lock and dam, Alabama and Georgia. (See Alabama.)								
Savannah River below Augusta.....	835,000		835,000		835,000		835,000	
Hawaii:								
Honolulu Harbor.....		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
Kawaihae Harbor.....	2,450,000		2,450,000		2,450,000		2,450,000	
Idaho:								
Bruces Eddy Reservoir ^{1 2}						500,000		500,000
Columbia River local protection: Weiser River.....		70,000		70,000		70,000		70,000
Illinois:								
Alton.....		97,000		97,000		97,000		97,000
Carlyle Reservoir.....		65,000		65,000		65,000		65,000
East St. Louis and vicinity.....	800,000		800,000		800,000		800,000	
Hunt and Lima Lake Drainage District.....		85,000		85,000		85,000		85,000
Illinois Waterway, Calumet-Sag: Channel—part I.....	6,000,000		6,000,000		6,000,000		6,000,000	
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn.: Rectification of damages.....	65,000		65,000		65,000		65,000	
Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, Ill. and Mo.: Regulating works.....	500,000		500,000		500,000		500,000	
Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and lock and dam 26, Illinois and Missouri (dam 27) ^{1 2}					500,000			
New Harmony Bridge, Ill. and Ind.....	405,000		405,000		405,000		405,000	
Wabash railroad bridges at Meredosia and Valley City.....	350,000		350,000		350,000		350,000	
Wilson, Wenkel, and Prairie du Pont Drainage and Levee District.....	600,000		600,000		600,000		600,000	
Wood River Drainage and Levee District.....	550,000		550,000		550,000		550,000	
Indiana:								
Lock and dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky. (See Kentucky.)								
Mansfield Reservoir.....	1,600,000		1,600,000		1,600,000		1,600,000	
Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.....	9,500,000		9,500,000		9,500,000		9,500,000	
Monroe Reservoir ^{1 2}						25,000		
New Harmony Bridge, Ill. and Ind. (See Illinois.)								
Iowa:								
Coralville Reservoir.....	900,000		900,000		900,000		900,000	
Iowa River-Flint Creek Levee District No. 16.....		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
Little Sioux River.....	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri.....	3,300,000		3,300,000		3,650,000		3,650,000	
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa. (See Nebraska.)								
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa: Kansas City to Omaha.....	3,300,000		3,300,000		3,300,000		3,300,000	
Omaha to Sioux City.....	6,600,000		6,600,000		6,600,000		6,600,000	
Muscataine.....	470,000		320,000		320,000		320,000	
Muscataine Island Levee District and Muscataine-Louisa County Drainage District No. 13.....		75,000		75,000		75,000		75,000
Rathbun Reservoir.....		100,000				100,000		100,000
Red Rock Reservoir.....		225,000				225,000		225,000
Upper Iowa River.....	400,000		400,000		400,000		400,000	

Footnotes at end of table.

Corps of Engineers, construction, general, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Construction, general, State, and project (1)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Senate allowance		Conference allowance	
	Construction (2)	Planning (3)	Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
Kansas:								
Abilene.....	400,000		400,000		400,000		400,000	
Council Grove Reservoir.....		125,000		125,000		125,000		125,000
Elk City (Table Mount) Reservoir Alone 1.01; system.....		85,000				85,000		85,000
Milford Reservoir.....						50,000		50,000
Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. (See Iowa.)								
Ottawa.....	500,000		500,000		500,000		500,000	
Perry Reservoir.....						50,000		50,000
Pomona Reservoir.....		145,000		145,000		145,000		145,000
Salina.....	500,000		500,000		500,000		500,000	
Strawn Reservoir.....		125,000		125,000		125,000		125,000
Topeka.....	1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000	
Toronto Reservoir.....	4,700,000		4,700,000		4,700,000		4,700,000	
Tuttle Creek Reservoir.....	10,000,000		10,000,000		10,000,000		10,000,000	
Wichita and Valley Center.....	830,000		830,000		830,000		830,000	
Wilson Reservoir.....		50,000				50,000		50,000
Kentucky:								
Barkley Dam (lower Cumberland lock and dam), Kentucky and Tennessee.....	5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000	
Buckhorn Reservoir.....	1,900,000		1,900,000		1,900,000		1,900,000	
Catlettsburg.....	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
Greenup locks and dam, Kentucky and Ohio.....	13,500,000		13,500,000		13,500,000		13,500,000	
Lock and dam 41, Indiana and Kentucky.....	4,000,000		4,000,000		4,000,000		4,000,000	
Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. (See Indiana.)								
New Richmond lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio.....		175,000		175,000	825,000	175,000	825,000	175,000
Nolin Reservoir.....		138,000		138,000		138,000		138,000
No. 2 Barren Reservoir.....		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
Rough River Reservoir and channels.....	3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000	
Louisiana:								
Amite River and tributaries.....	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway: Plaquemine-Morgan City alternate route.....	3,500,000		3,500,000		3,500,000		3,500,000	
Mississippi River, Baton Rouge to Gulf of Mexico.....		240,000		240,000		240,000		240,000
Mississippi River-gulf outlet.....		375,000		375,000	625,000	375,000	625,000	375,000
Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La. (See Arkansas.)								
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Ark., La., and Tex. (See Arkansas.)								
Maryland:								
Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va.....	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
Inland Waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md. (See Delaware.)								
Massachusetts:								
Adams.....	1,120,000		1,120,000		1,120,000		1,120,000	
Barre Falls Reservoir.....	376,000		376,000		376,000		376,000	
Boston Harbor: Extension to 40-foot anchorage.....	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
Buffumville Reservoir.....	1,117,000		1,117,000		1,117,000		1,117,000	
East Brimfield Reservoir.....	1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000	
Fall River Harbor.....	900,000		900,000		900,000		900,000	
Gloucester Harbor.....	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)	
Hodges Village Reservoir.....	1,860,000		1,860,000		1,860,000		1,860,000	
Mystie River: 35-foot channel.....	550,000		550,000		550,000		550,000	
North Adams.....	3,697,000		3,697,000		3,697,000		3,697,000	
Wellfleet Harbor.....	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)	
West Hill Reservoir.....		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
Westville Reservoir.....		100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000
Weymouth Fore River.....	1,350,000		1,350,000		1,350,000		1,350,000	
Worcester.....	1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000	
Michigan:								
Au Sable Harbor.....	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)	
Battle Creek.....	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
Big Bay Harbor.....						22,000		
Cheboygan River and Harbor.....	50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000	
Great Lakes connecting channels.....	13,000,000		13,000,000		13,000,000		13,000,000	
Harrisville Harbor.....	100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000	
Houghton-Hancock Bridge.....	300,000		300,000		300,000		300,000	
Lae LaBelle Harbor.....					(2)		(1)	
Manistique Harbor.....					150,000		150,000	
Saginaw River.....	475,000		475,000		475,000		475,000	
St. Marys River, improvement of south canal.....	500,000		500,000		500,000		500,000	
Whitefish Point Harbor.....	130,000		130,000		130,000		130,000	
Minnesota:								
Grand Marais Harbor.....						18,500		18,500
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., rectification of damages. (See Illinois.)								
St. Anthony Falls.....	550,000		550,000		550,000		550,000	
Missouri:								
Bear Creek Reservoir.....		90,000		90,000		90,000		90,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Arkansas.)								
Canton.....	100,000							
Cape Girardeau (reach No. 2 only).....	1,300,000		1,300,000		1,300,000		1,300,000	
Fabius River Drainage District.....		65,000		65,000		65,000		65,000
Mississippi River between Ohio River and Missouri River, Ill. and Mo. (See Illinois.)								
Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and lock and dam 26, Illinois and Missouri (dam 27). (See Illinois.) 2								
Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth.....	4,000,000		4,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000	
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa. (See Iowa.)								
Pomme de Terre Reservoir.....	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
St. Louis.....		649,000		649,000		649,000		649,000
Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Arkansas.)								
Montana:								
Fort Peck Dam (second powerplant).....	3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000	
Miles City.....		56,000		56,000		56,000		56,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Corps of Engineers, construction, general, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Construction, general, State, and project (1)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Senate allowance		Conference allowance	
	Construction (2)	Planning (3)	Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
Nebraska:								
Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. (See Iowa.)								
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa (including Miners Bend), Iowa, Nebr., and S. Dak.	1,400,000		1,400,000		1,700,000		1,700,000	
Nevada:								
Mathews Canyon Reservoir	463,000		463,000		463,000		463,000	
Pine Canyon Reservoir	678,000		678,000		678,000		678,000	
Truckee River and tributaries, California and Nevada		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
New Hampshire:								
Hopkinton-Everett Reservoir					100,000	500,000	100,000	500,000
Otter Brook Reservoir	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
New Jersey:								
Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton (40-foot project), N. J. and Pa.	9,000,000		9,000,000		11,000,000		9,000,000	
New York and New Jersey Channels, N. Y. and N. J.	5,200,000		5,200,000		5,200,000		5,200,000	
Staten Island Rapid Transit bridge, New York and New Jersey. (See New York).								
New Mexico:								
Abiquiu Reservoir	2,450,000		2,450,000		2,450,000		2,450,000	
Albuquerque (north channel 3.30; south channel)	750,000		750,000		750,000		750,000	
Artesia	545,000				545,000		545,000	
Los Esteros-Alamogordo Reservoirs		120,000		120,000		120,000		120,000
Rio Grande Floodway (Cochiti to Rio Puerco unit)						50,000		
Two Rivers Reservoir		70,000		70,000		70,000		70,000
New York:								
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N. Y. (See Pennsylvania.)								
Barcelona Harbor	210,000		210,000		210,000		210,000	
Endicott, Johnson City, and Vestal	1,400,000		1,400,000		1,400,000		1,400,000	
Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway: Depth of 13 feet through locks	190,000		190,000		300,000		190,000	
Jones Inlet	305,000		305,000		305,000		305,000	
New York and New Jersey Channels, N. Y. and N. J. (See New Jersey.)								
Oswego Harbor, detached breakwaters	400,000		400,000		400,000		400,000	
Staten Island Rapid Transit Bridge, N. Y. and N. J.	1,700,000		1,700,000		1,700,000		1,700,000	
Wellsville	150,000		150,000		150,000		150,000	
North Carolina:								
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Masonboro Inlet	306,000		306,000		306,000		306,000	
Wilkesboro Reservoir		160,000				160,000		160,000
North Dakota:								
Garrison Reservoir	4,500,000		4,000,000		4,500,000		4,500,000	
Lower Heart River	200,000		200,000		200,000		200,000	
Ohio:								
Ashtabula Harbor	1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000	
Dillon Reservoir	4,000,000		4,000,000		4,000,000		4,000,000	
Greenup lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)								
Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. (See Indiana.)								
New Cumberland locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia	4,500,000		4,500,000		4,500,000		4,500,000	
New Richmond lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)								
Pike Island lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
Roseville	500,000		426,800		500,000		500,000	
Toledo Harbor (removal of center dike)	146,000		146,000		146,000		146,000	
Oklahoma:								
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma. (See Arkansas.)								
Boswell Reservoir						25,000		
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla. (See Texas.)						60,000		60,000
Enid								
Eufaula Reservoir	5,200,000		5,200,000		5,200,000		5,200,000	
Keystone Reservoir	3,100,000		3,100,000		3,100,000		3,100,000	
Oologah Reservoir	6,800,000		6,800,000		6,800,000		6,800,000	
Oregon:								
Amazon Creek	446,000		446,000		446,000		446,000	
Blue River Reservoir		100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000
Cheteo River	200,000		200,000		200,000		200,000	
Columbia River at mouth, Oregon and Washington	1,150,000		1,150,000		1,150,000		1,150,000	
Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash., to The Dalles, Oreg.					500,000			
Columbia River local protection:								
Matheur River						25,000		25,000
Umatilla River		16,000		16,000		16,000		16,000
Cougar Reservoir	6,570,000		6,570,000		6,570,000		6,570,000	
Fall Creek Reservoir						150,000		150,000
Green Peter Reservoir		225,000		225,000		225,000		225,000
Hills Creek Reservoir	4,800,000		4,800,000		4,800,000		4,800,000	
Holley Reservoir		100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000
Interstate Bridge, Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash.					10,000			
John Day lock and dam, Oregon and Washington. (See Washington.)								
Lower Columbia River at new locations: Clatskanie River area						15,000		15,000
Lower Columbia River bank protection		40,000		40,000		40,000		40,000
Lower Columbia River improvement to existing works:								
Clatsop County Diking District No. 1					(1)		(1)	
John Drainage District	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)	
Midland Drainage District No. 1					(1)		(1)	
Multnomah Drainage District No. 1	500,000		500,000		500,000		500,000	
Pendleton	400,000		400,000		400,000		400,000	
Rogue River Harbor at Gold Beach		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000
The Dalles Dam, Oreg. and Wash.	19,000,000		19,000,000		19,000,000		19,000,000	
Willamette River bank protection	300,000		300,000		450,000		450,000	

Footnotes at end of table.

Corps of Engineers, construction, general, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Construction, general, State, and project (1)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Senate allowance		Conference allowance	
	Construction (2)	Planning (3)	Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
Pennsylvania:								
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N. Y.	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
Allentown	350,000				350,000		350,000	
Bear Creek Reservoir	2,200,000		2,200,000		2,200,000		2,200,000	
Bethlehem		100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000
Bradford	500,000		500,000		500,000		500,000	
Curwensville Reservoir		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
Dam 8, Monongahela River	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton. (See New Jersey.)								
Dyeberry Reservoir	2,000,000		2,000,000		1,500,000		1,500,000	
Kettle Creek Reservoir		215,000		215,000		215,000		215,000
Maxwell lock and dam, Monongahela River		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
Prompton Reservoir	1,700,000		1,700,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
Stillwater Reservoir	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
Rhode Island: Woonsocket	1,750,000		1,750,000		1,750,000		1,750,000	
South Dakota:								
Big Bend Reservoir		300,000		300,000		300,000		300,000
Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa (including Miners Bend) Iowa, Nebr., and S. Dak. (See Nebraska.)								
Oahe Reservoir	27,500,000		26,000,000		27,400,000		27,000,000	
Sioux Falls	1,200,000		1,200,000		1,200,000		1,200,000	
Tennessee:								
Barkley Dam, Ky. and Tenn. (See Kentucky.)								
Cheatham lock and dam	1,375,000		1,375,000		1,375,000		1,375,000	
Lake City	340,000		340,000		340,000		340,000	
Memphis, Wolf River and Noneonnah Creek	330,000		330,000		330,000		330,000	
Old Hickory lock and dam	704,000		704,000		704,000		704,000	
Texas:								
Brazos Island Harbor	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
Buffalo Bayou	2,900,000		2,900,000		2,900,000		2,900,000	
Cooper Reservoir and Channel		275,000		275,000	225,000	275,000	225,000	275,000
Corpus Christi Bridge	1,400,000		1,400,000		1,400,000		1,400,000	
Denison Reservoir, Tex. and Okla.:								
(a) Highway bridge at Willis site	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
(b) Additional recreation facilities					235,000		235,000	
Ferrells Bridge Reservoir	3,294,000		3,294,000		3,294,000		3,294,000	
Galveston seawall	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, Fla., and the Mexican Border (Galveston District):								
Guadalupe River ebb channel to Victoria					248,000		248,000	
Realigned route vicinity of Aransas Pass					890,000		890,000	
Houston ship ebb channel	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
Kenedy	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)	
Lampasas Channel improvement						30,000		30,000
Lampasas Reservoir						100,000		100,000
McGee Bend Dam					500,000		500,000	
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway: 36-foot ebb channel	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
Proctor Reservoir		100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000
Red River levees below Denison Dam, Ark., La., and Tex. (See Arkansas.)								
Sabine-Neches Waterway	980,000		980,000		980,000		980,000	
San Antonio Channel	500,000		500,000		500,000		500,000	
Waco Reservoir		150,000		150,000		150,000		150,000
Utah: Salt Lake City	300,000		300,000		300,000		300,000	
Vermont:								
Ball Mountain Reservoir	1,300,000		1,300,000		1,300,000		1,300,000	
East Barre Reservoir (modification)	600,000		600,000		600,000		600,000	
North Hartland Reservoir	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
North Springfield Reservoir	1,300,000		1,300,000		1,300,000		1,300,000	
Townshend Reservoir	1,200,000		1,200,000		1,600,000		1,400,000	
Virginia:								
Norfolk Harbor: Widening 40-foot channel	1,750,000		1,750,000		1,750,000		1,750,000	
Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line RR. bridge	300,000		300,000		300,000		300,000	
Pound Reservoir						140,000		100,000
Waterway, coast of Virginia, Chesapeake Bay to Chincoteague Bay	352,000		352,000		700,000		600,000	
Washington:								
Bellingham Harbor	1,078,000		1,078,000		1,078,000		1,078,000	
Blaine Harbor	355,000		355,000		355,000		355,000	
Chief Joseph Dam	4,800,000		4,800,000		4,800,000		4,800,000	
Colfax		136,000		136,000		136,000		136,000
Columbia River at Baker Bay	531,000		531,000		531,000		531,000	
Columbia River at the mouth, Oregon and Washington. (See Oregon.)								
Columbia River between Chinook, Wash., and head of Sand Island, Oreg.	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)	
Columbia River local protection:								
Lower Cowlitz River		10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000
Eagle Gorge Reservoir	8,000,000		8,000,000		8,000,000		8,000,000	
Everett Harbor and Snohomish River	316,000		316,000		316,000		316,000	
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River:								
(a) West Haven breakwater extension	291,000		291,000		291,000		291,000	
(b) Bay City Channel, West Haven Cove, breakwater and Point Chehalis levee	125,000		125,000		125,000		125,000	
Iee Harbor lock and dam	18,500,000		18,500,000		18,500,000		18,500,000	
Interstate bridge, Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash. (See Oregon.)								
John Day lock and dam, Oregon and Washington					1,000,000		1,000,000	
Lower Columbia River levees at new locations: Washougal area		32,000		32,000		32,000		32,000
Lower Monumental lock and dam		200,000		200,000		500,000		500,000
Port Angeles Harbor	396,000		396,000		396,000		396,000	
Shilshole Bay	1,780,000		1,780,000		1,780,000		1,780,000	
The Dalles Dam, Oreg. and Wash. (See Oregon.)								
Willapa River and Harbor and Naselle River	555,000		555,000		555,000		555,000	

Footnotes at end of table.

Corps of Engineers, construction, general, fiscal year 1958—Continued

Construction, general, State, and project (1)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Senate allowance		Conference allowance	
	Construction (2)	Planning (3)	Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
West Virginia:								
Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va. (See Maryland.)								
Hildebrand lock and dam	5,300,000		5,300,000		5,300,000		5,300,000	
New Cumberland lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia. (See Ohio.)								
Opekska lock and dam						100,000		100,000
Pike Island lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia. (See Ohio.)								
Summersville Reservoir		225,000		225,000		225,000		225,000
Sutton Reservoir	8,000,000		8,000,000		8,000,000		8,000,000	
Wisconsin: Prairie du Chien Harbor	(1) ¹		(1) ¹		(1) ¹		(1) ¹	
Wyoming: Sheridan	200,000		200,000		200,000		200,000	
Local protection projects not requiring specific legislation	3,000,000		3,000,000		3,500,000		3,500,000	
Emergency bank protection	400,000		400,000		400,000		400,000	
Snagging and clearing	600,000		600,000		600,000		600,000	
Projects deferred for restudy		3,000		3,000		3,000		3,000
Small authorized projects	3,000,000		3,000,000		4,000,000		4,000,000	
Dredging projects (planning)		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
Reduction for anticipated savings and slippages	-14,000,000		-29,000,000		-14,000,000		-29,000,000	
Total	444,655,000	7,500,000	413,868,900	6,717,900	457,815,000	10,625,500	438,295,000	9,503,500
Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program (Fish and Wildlife Service)	1,600,000		1,600,000		1,600,000		1,600,000	
Total construction, general	446,255,000 (453,755,000)	7,500,000	415,468,900 (422,186,800)	6,717,900	459,415,000 (470,040,500)	10,625,500	439,895,000 (449,398,500)	9,503,500

¹ Included under item for small authorized projects.² Project not yet authorized.³ Fiscal year 1958 funds request for Dyberry project reduced to \$1,500,000 during testimony before subcommittee.⁴ Fiscal year 1958 funds request for Prompton project reduced to \$1,000,000 during testimony before subcommittee.⁵ Local interests requested authority to advance \$250,000 in order to start construction in fiscal year 1958.

On the item "Operation and Maintenance," for which the Senate proposed an additional \$5 million for maintenance, the House agreed to the Senate amendment. The budget provided \$5 million for this purpose. So there will be a total of \$10 million available for deferred maintenance. This should reduce the backlog of deferred maintenance to

about \$45 million. Last year the Senate committee recommended a program of \$10 million a year for this purpose until this backlog of deferred maintenance has been eliminated so that the projects that have been completed can serve the purposes for which they were built.

On Mississippi River and tributaries the

conferees agreed on \$60,715,000, which if \$1,765,000 below the amount approved by the Senate and \$1,765,000 above the amount allowed by the House.

I append a tabulation showing a breakdown of the items as passed by the Senate and as agreed to in conference.

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, fiscal year 1958

Projects (1)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1958		House allowance		Senate allowance		Conference allowance	
	Construction (2)	Planning (3)	Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
1. General investigations:								
(a) Examinations and surveys	\$519,000		\$519,000		\$519,000		\$519,000	
(b) Collection and study of basic data	50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000	
Subtotal, general investigations	569,000		569,000		569,000		569,000	
2. Construction and planning:								
Mississippi River levees	\$1,925,000		\$1,925,000		\$1,925,000		\$1,925,000	
Channel improvement	18,300,000		18,300,000		20,000,000		18,955,000	
Memphis Harbor	0		122,000		122,000		122,000	
Vicksburg Harbor	600,000		600,000		750,000		750,000	
Baton Rouge Harbor	0				500,000		500,000	
Old River control	10,000,000		10,000,000		10,000,000		10,000,000	
St. Francis Basin	3,000,000		2,878,000		2,878,000		2,878,000	
Lower White River	10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000	
Reelfoot Lake	166,000		166,000		166,000		166,000	
Grand Prairie-Bayou Meto	0	\$50,000						
Lower Arkansas	400,000		400,000		400,000		400,000	
Tensas Basin: Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, etc.	950,000		950,000		1,000,000		970,000	
Yazoo Basin	(4,060,000)		(4,060,000)		(4,060,000)		(4,060,000)	
Arkabutla Reservoir	500,000		500,000		500,000		500,000	
Auxiliary channels	2,010,000		2,010,000		2,010,000		2,010,000	
Main stem	700,000		700,000		700,000		700,000	
Tributaries	200,000		200,000		200,000		200,000	
Big Sunflower River, etc.	650,000		650,000		650,000		650,000	
Yazoo backwater	0	50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
Atchafalaya Basin	2,850,000		2,850,000		3,500,000		3,105,000	
Lake Pontchartrain	550,000		550,000		550,000		550,000	
Total construction and planning	42,811,000	100,000	42,811,000	50,000	45,861,000	50,000	44,960,000	50,000
3. Maintenance	15,520,000		15,520,000		16,000,000		15,705,000	
Grand total	59,000,000		58,950,000		62,480,000		60,715,000	

¹ Reduced to provide \$122,000 for Memphis Harbor.

The item of \$125,000 for the St. Lawrence Joint Board of Engineers was not in conference.

With respect to title II, the conference bill provides \$215,061,223, which is \$3,650,000 less than the amount approved by the Senate and \$7,445,000 more than the House allowed.

With respect to general investigations of the Bureau of Reclamation, the House agreed to the Senate amendment.

For construction and rehabilitation, the conferees agreed on \$116,736,223, which is \$3,650,000 less than the amount approved by

the Senate and \$3,690,000 above the amount allowed by the House.

I attach a tabulation showing a breakdown of the construction and rehabilitation items as passed by the Senate, and as agreed to in conference.

Bureau of Reclamation construction and rehabilitation

State and project (1)	Total estimated Federal cost (obligations) (2)	Amount allo- cated to June 30, 1957 (3)	1957 program (4)	Budget esti- mate 1958 (5)	House allow- ance (6)	Senate allow- ance (7)	Conference allowance (8)
Arizona: Gila project.....	\$55,818,664	\$53,655,243	\$919,226	\$869,000	\$869,000	\$869,000	\$869,000
Arizona-California-Nevada: Parker-Davis project.....	142,934,694	142,142,694	556,439	792,000	792,000	792,000	792,000
California:							
Central Valley project:							
Less Trinity River division.....	524,336,883	465,605,258	9,559,611	8,038,400	5,773,400	8,038,400	8,038,400
Trinity River division.....	225,000,000	11,566,788	10,175,600	17,107,600	17,107,600	17,107,600	17,107,600
Santa Maria project.....	14,754,263	5,849,794	4,295,183	5,627,000	5,627,000	5,627,000	5,627,000
Solano project.....	39,109,000	32,511,302	9,859,508	3,672,000	3,672,000	3,672,000	3,672,000
Ventura River project.....	26,800,000	6,900,000	6,900,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Colorado:							
Collbran project.....	13,883,649	970,000	970,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Colorado-Big Thompson project.....	158,929,626	158,244,528	594,480	549,000	549,000	549,000	549,000
Idaho:							
Little Wood River project.....	2,151,000			400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Michaud Flats project.....	4,475,313	2,600,000	2,125,254	1,297,000	1,297,000	1,297,000	1,297,000
Minidoka project, North Side pumping division.....	10,598,809	8,755,809	2,792,669	1,465,000	1,465,000	1,465,000	1,465,000
Palisades project.....	61,525,000	59,807,951	6,118,331	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Montana-North Dakota: Fort Peck project.....	21,692,000	10,586,795	122,748	645,000	645,000	645,000	645,000
New Mexico: Middle Rio Grande project.....	28,449,236	19,790,817	3,881,249	3,758,000	3,758,000	3,758,000	3,758,000
Oklahoma: Washita Basin project.....	40,301,031	500,000	500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Oregon:							
Crooked River project.....	6,287,000			850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000
Rogue River project, Talent division.....	20,526,000	2,220,000	2,220,000	6,041,000	6,041,000	6,041,000	6,041,000
Wapinitia project.....	514,000			400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Utah:							
Provo River project.....	33,559,132	32,798,915	935,380	574,000	574,000	574,000	574,000
Weber Basin project.....	68,780,000	31,333,180	8,947,224	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
Washington:							
Chief Joseph Dam project, Foster Creek division.....	3,780,000	1,834,000	1,401,782	1,138,000	1,138,000	1,138,000	1,138,000
Columbia Basin project.....	762,055,000	510,921,787	15,611,402	13,850,000	13,850,000	13,850,000	13,850,000
Yakima project, Roza division.....	21,792,807	20,765,516	1,726,154	697,000	697,000	697,000	697,000
Wyoming:							
Eden project.....	7,722,533	6,590,918	1,079,367	875,000	875,000	875,000	875,000
Shoshone project.....	23,836,649	22,337,649	565,736	544,000	544,000	544,000	544,000
Drainage and minor construction program.....	313,395,887	289,670,124	7,531,555	893,000	893,000	893,000	893,000
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....			3,762,487	3,530,000	3,530,000	3,530,000	3,530,000
Loan program—distributions systems.....	23,800,000	16,100,000	12,900,000	7,700,000	None	None	None
Subtotal (exclusive of Missouri River Basin).....	2,823,405,176	2,075,750,515	116,303,385	106,812,000	96,847,000	99,112,000	99,112,000
Missouri River Basin project:							
Ainsworth unit, Nebraska.....	25,722,000			1,100,000	None	1,100,000	None
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas.....	48,449,860	32,675,860	4,937,523	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000	1,471,000
Cedar Bluff unit, Kansas.....	18,862,321	13,823,021	28,970	50,000	None	50,000	50,000
Farwell unit, Nebraska.....	31,974,000			750,000	None	750,000	None
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	79,297,583	54,279,549	3,237,599	3,260,000	3,260,000	3,260,000	3,260,000
Glendo unit, Wyoming.....	39,093,932	21,770,589	11,012,214	9,951,000	9,951,000	9,951,000	9,951,000
Helena Valley unit, Montana.....	11,456,113	3,548,213	2,433,871	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Kirwin unit, Kansas.....	19,705,842	17,522,742	2,143,229	1,435,000	1,435,000	1,435,000	1,435,000
Owl Creek unit, Wyoming.....	3,122,000	1,692,000	830,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Sargent unit, Nebraska.....	14,492,273	5,409,666	1,213,950	313,000	313,000	313,000	313,000
Shoshone extensions unit, Wyoming.....	46,804,000			500,000	None	None	None
Transmission division, various States.....	297,620,170	101,430,103	6,954,134	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Webster unit, Kansas.....	16,348,700	11,930,500	603,375	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Drainage and minor construction, total.....	200,848,267	145,781,402	2,339,835	791,000	791,000	791,000	791,000
Missouri River Basin investigations.....	74,069,494	49,586,303	2,975,547	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,750,000
Other Department of Interior agencies, total.....		44,962,660	2,894,076	3,125,000	2,500,000	3,125,000	3,125,000
Subtotal, Missouri River Basin.....	3,101,928,555	508,412,608	41,684,323	40,346,000	36,321,000	39,846,000	37,746,000
Grand total, construction and rehabilitation.....	3,837,333,731	2,584,163,123	157,987,708	147,158,000	133,168,000	138,958,000	136,858,000
Less carryover.....			-14,012,208	-11,500,000	-20,121,777	-18,571,777	20,121,777
Total appropriation.....			143,975,500	135,658,000	113,046,223	120,386,223	116,736,223

¹ Based on an interim division of all construction costs, 85 percent Federal and 5 percent non-Federal, pending congressional action on a restudy undertaken in accordance with the 1954 Flood Control Act.

² This amount does not include funds for other than listed projects.

³ Estimated cost is for general studies only.

The amount for operation and maintenance was \$28 million in the bill as passed by both the House and Senate, so this item was not in conference.

With respect to general administrative expenses, the House agreed to the Senate amendment.

On upper Colorado River the House and Senate approved the budget estimate of \$25,142,000, so this item was not in conference.

The items for the power marketing agencies of the Department of the Interior were not in conference except "Construction, Bonneville Power Administration." On that item the House agreed to the Senate amendment, which provides \$22,038,000 for construction.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, let me say that in connection with the recommendations made by the conferees, the conferees on the part of the Senate have had to recede in the case of a few of the projects for which the Senate provided funds.

For instance, in Alabama, the conferees on the part of the Senate had to recede on the item for Millers Ferry lock and dam, for the reason that the benefit-cost ratio was low, being 1.07 to 1, and the House would not agree to that project.

One of the projects in which I am sure the distinguished Senator from Oregon

[Mr. NEUBERGER] is very much interested is the Bruce Eddy project. This item was reported in disagreement and the House insisted on its disagreement. I assume it is an item about which the Senator from Oregon wishes to inquire.

Mr. NEUBERGER. There are two items about which I wish to inquire. If the Senator from Louisiana prefers to complete his statement, I shall be glad to postpone my questions until he has done so.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a brief statement showing the changes in amounts and the deletion of the items for various

projects be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Reductions in amounts of Senate bill

Alabama: Millers Ferry lock and dam	\$75,000
Arizona: Camelback Reservoir	100,000
Arkansas: Ark River general studies	225,000
California: Hogan Reservoir	250,000
Connecticut:	
Hall Meadow Brook Reservoir	100,000
Mad River Reservoir	100,000
Florida: Intracoastal Waterway, Caloosahatchee River to Anclote River	135,000
Illinois: Carlyle Reservoir	250,000
Mississippi River dam 27	500,000
Indiana: Monroe Reservoir	25,000
Iowa:	
Rathbun Reservoir	100,000
Red Rock Reservoir	125,000
Kansas: Strawn Reservoir	200,000
Michigan: Big Bay Harbor	22,000
New Jersey: Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton	2,000,000
New Mexico: Rio Grande Floodway	50,000
New York: Great Lakes to Hudson River	110,000
Oklahoma: Boswell Reservoir	25,000
Oregon:	
Columbia River, Vancouver to The Dalles	500,000
Interstate Bridge	10,000
South Dakota: Oahe Reservoir	400,000
Vermont: Townshend Reservoir	200,000
Virginia:	
Pound Reservoir	40,000
Waterway coast of Virginia	100,000
Reduction for anticipated savings and slippages	15,000,000

¹ Planning only.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, at this time I will be glad to answer questions.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I appreciate the characteristic courtesy of the chairman of the subcommittee.

First, I should like to say it is my understanding that in the conference committee, the item of \$500,000 for commencing the work of improving and restoring the channel of the Columbia River from Vancouver, Wash., to The Dalles, Oreg., was eliminated. Is that correct?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should like to express my profound regret about that. I realize that the conferees cannot always insist on having their own way in the case of various projects, and I realize that the conferees for each House do their utmost to uphold the position taken by the particular body they represent.

Yet, I hope that in a future measure, perhaps in a supplemental appropriation or in another year, this very beneficial navigation project will be provided with funds.

Next, I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee about a somewhat more involved matter. I understand that funds were provided for the Bruces Eddy project, on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, in Idaho. Am I correct in my understanding that the construction of this project has not been authorized by law?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator from Oregon is correct. But the provision the Senate placed in the bill merely authorized some planning funds, in the hope that in the near future the entire project would be authorized.

As a matter of fact, the project is included in the omnibus public-works authorization bill the Senate recently passed. I understand that the House has deleted that item from the bill. But in any event, it will be in conference; and it is entirely possible that when the conferees on the part of the House and the conferees on the part of the Senate meet to consider the conference report on the omnibus public works bill—and that bill is now before the House of Representatives—the item for Bruces Eddy will be reinstated. It was in the hope that it would be reinstated, that the conferees agreed to recommend that provision be made for planning on the Bruces Eddy project.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Let me ask the Senator from Louisiana whether I am correct or incorrect in this assumption: That inasmuch as the Bruces Eddy project has not yet been authorized by the Congress in a bill signed by the President, it is not proper, under the rules of the Senate and the rules of the House of Representatives, to provide either planning or construction funds?

Mr. ELLENDER. It would have been proper to provide for the planning. It would have been proper to provide for the construction of the project, if the House had not acted as it did. The Senate wrote into the bill a provision which would have permitted planning funds to the extent of \$500,000. Unfortunately, the House of Representatives struck out that provision, on the ground, as the Senator from Oregon has just pointed out, that the project had not been authorized; and objection was urged because legislation was provided in an appropriation bill. That was the point of disagreement. When the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment was made in the House, the Members of the House would not agree to the motion.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for providing this information.

As he realizes, some of us from the Northwest have been disturbed and perhaps even alarmed over the adverse impact which the Bruces Eddy project might have on wildlife, fisheries, and outdoor scenery. Therefore, personally—although I know that some of my colleagues disagree with me—I am glad that the House of Representatives has not authorized this particular project.

But I wish to say that I am obliged to the chairman of the subcommittee for the courteous consideration he always shows to those of us who represent the Pacific Northwest, as regards our attitudes, whatever they may be.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, correspondence I have had with Mr. Charles L. Watkins, Parliamentarian of the United States Senate, with respect to the parliamentary situation involving the Bruces Eddy project, because it had not been formally authorized by law.

There being no objection, the correspondence was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AUGUST 10, 1957.

Mr. CHARLES L. WATKINS,
Parliamentarian, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mr. WATKINS: During consideration of the public works appropriation bill on August 8, an amendment was offered by Senator DWORSHAK, of Idaho, to include \$500,000 for the planning of the Bruces Eddy project on the north fork of the Clearwater River in Idaho. This is in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page 12725.

For your information, the Bruces Eddy project has never been authorized for construction by Congress and the President. My question to you, as Parliamentarian of the Senate, is this:

In view of the fact that the Bruces Eddy project has not been authorized by law, can the \$500,000 appropriation for planning of this project be eliminated on a point of order when the public works conference report is before the Senate?

I would appreciate an early reply to this inquiry.

With every good wish, I am,
Sincerely,

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
United States Senator.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1957.
Hon. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR NEUBERGER: Your letter of even date, inquiring whether an item of \$500,000 for the planning of the Bruces Eddy project in Idaho, inserted as a Senate amendment in the public works appropriation bill, if included in the conference report, is subject to a point of order on the ground that the project has not been authorized by law, has been received.

In view of the fact that no point of order was raised against the amendment while the bill was under consideration in the Senate, and it was adopted by that body, it is my opinion that if the conferees recommend its acceptance by the House a point of order will not lie against the report, even though the project has not been authorized by the Congress, if and when the report is under consideration in the Senate.

As you doubtless know, a conference report is not subject to amendment, but must be acted upon as an entirety.

Trusting this will give you the information desired, I am,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES L. WATKINS,
Parliamentarian.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that supplemental information provided by the Parliamentarian, and also a telegram which I have received from the National Wildlife Federation, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the memorandum and telegram were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APPROPRIATION FOR PREPARATION OF PLANS
FOR BRUCES EDDY PROJECT, IDAHO

Senate amendment No. 3 to the public works appropriation bill (H. R. 8090) appropriated \$500,000 for the preparation of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy project on the north fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, and authorized the preparation of such plans.

This amendment seems to be in contravention of rule XXI of the House, relating to amendments to general appropriation bills, and it is probable that the House conferees

would ask for a disagreement on that amendment and send it back to the floor of the House for action, leaving it out of the conference report itself.

Ordinarily, the conferees could make a recommendation that—(1) The Senate recede from an amendment adopted by it; (2) the House recede from its disagreement and agree to such amendment; and (3) the House recede and agree with an amendment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1957.

Senator RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Regret that my advance warnings of impending appropriation for Bruces Eddy Dam were not received by you. We recognize, however, that even with this notification you probably could not have been present on Senate floor at all times to object to suspension of rules. We deeply appreciate your continuing efforts against any start on this project until wildlife investigations are completed.

STEWART M. BRANDBOG,
National Wildlife Federation.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, on behalf of the people of the State of Idaho, I should like to express my appreciation and their appreciation of the sympathetic understanding shown by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee to our State and the development of its water resources.

It is unfortunate that the National Wildlife Federation, in collusion with the junior Senator from the State of Oregon, has taken the position that although every drop of water to be impounded in the Bruces Eddy project originates within the State of Idaho, it is primarily the responsibility of the hypocritical people in the lower basin of the Columbia Valley to dictate in an autocratic manner to the people of Idaho what they shall do concerning their water-resource development.

Mr. President, the hypocritical groups which contend that efforts are being made to disregard fish and wildlife aspects of the project deliberately misrepresent and distort the facts. The facts are that the senior Senator from Idaho with the help and cooperation of virtually every member of the Public Works Committee of the Senate and the cooperation of virtually every member of the Senate Appropriations Committee succeeded in making available during the past 3 years a total of \$185,000 to enable the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service to make surveys and studies of fish and wildlife in the middle section of the Snake River and the Clearwater drainage system. While the lower basin States in 1949 initiated the Columbia River sanctuary program, not until last year were they willing to permit Idaho to participate in that program.

With the help of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, \$200,000 was earmarked last year to enable Idaho to participate in that program, and this year the amount earmarked was \$125,000.

Mr. President, a total of \$510,000 has been made available for fish and wildlife studies in the middle Snake River area to provide adequate safeguards and

protection for fish and wildlife in that area. Yet the National Wildlife Federation and the junior Senator from Oregon have contended that those interests have been ignored in planning the Bruces Eddy project.

I think the various groups representing conservation interests should be grateful to the senior Senator from Idaho for having made available—it was done primarily through his efforts—\$510,000, because prior to 3 years ago the same groups which now are contending they are doing everything to safeguard those interests in that section of our State were not able to allocate one single dollar to initiate those studies.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I do not have the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Without going into the controversy that may exist between the States of Idaho and Oregon, with the details of which I am not familiar, but leaving that controversy aside, I wish to say to the Senator from Idaho and to the Members of the Senate that I have now been in the Senate for some 13 years, and have served on the Committee on Appropriations for approximately 12 years of that time. I have served on conference committees for a large part of that time. I can say to the Members of the Senate that in all the 12 years I have served on the Committee on Appropriations I have never heard a more able presentation of the Bruces Eddy project, or any other project, than I heard from the Senator from Idaho in the conference committee.

As a matter of fact, while the Senate conferees, I think, were generally favorable to the Senator's position—I am confident the Senator from Louisiana will bear me out—there was less unanimity on the part of the House conferees. We all know that in debate in the Senate and in debate in the House, very often Members have, from the information they have received, taken their position; but I have seldom seen a case where the sheer weight of the argument had such an impact on the members of the conference as did the argument of the Senator from Idaho. Single handedly, almost, although he had the able assistance of the Representative from Idaho in regard to the matter, he led the fight, and by the sheer weight of the argument and discussion in the committee I saw, with my own eyes, a change in the position of the House conferees on this item and a strengthening of the position of the House conferees to the extent that finally, when the conference report was reported, it was reported in conformity with the views of the Senator from Idaho. Although the House, as it has a perfect right to do under our constitutional system, has taken a different position, I think the Senator from Idaho performed one of the outstanding services I have ever seen in my 12 years in the Senate in his presentation of the matter to the conferees.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from Idaho is grateful for those comments, and will not labor the point at this time. We have heard a great deal about conserving water resources and using the resources in the Colorado River Basin. As shown by the statistics of the Bureau of Reclamation, the average discharge of the Colorado River is slightly in excess of 12 million acre-feet a year. The same records from the Bureau of Reclamation indicate that the annual average discharge of the Clearwater River at Spalding is 10½ million acre-feet, or almost equal to the discharge of water in the great Colorado River Basin. The difference is that at the present time there is not a single storage reservoir on the three forks of the Clearwater River, which discharges a great volume of water annually.

It is unfortunate that at a time when the Lower Basin States receive a total of \$1¼ billion of appropriations for planning and for construction of various projects, the junior Senator from Oregon will deny to the State of Idaho a single dollar on a single project, notwithstanding the fact that the State of Idaho furnishes every drop of water which would be used at the Bruces Eddy Dam, which would be impounded, and then discharged to firm power generation in the lower basin.

The reason I am making these remarks is that the Portland Oregonian recently published an editorial charging that the senior Senator from Idaho was sabotaging developments like the John Day Dam. Mr. President, I submit to my colleagues in this body that the record proves conclusively that that is a falsehood. In reality, the junior Senator from Oregon is the saboteur who is denying to his people full utilization of the water in the upper watershed of the Columbia River Basin, and is, in an autocratic manner denying to the people of Idaho full participation in the comprehensive development of the Columbia River Basin.

Mr. President, on behalf of the people of Idaho I desire to extend my appreciation to my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee and on the Public Works Committee, and particularly to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee [Mr. ELLENDER], who has a complete and thorough understanding of the need for Idaho to participate in this comprehensive development, because it is not equitable and it is not fair to deny Idaho participation in the development of the Columbia River Basin.

Mr. THYE, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, and Mr. NEUBERGER addressed the Chair.

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, as a member of the conference committee, I wish to state that I have never heard a more able presentation of any question or any item in an appropriation bill than was made by the distinguished senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] before the Committee on Appropriations and before the conference committee. It was on the strength of the presentation he made of that particular item, Bruces

Eddy, that the conferees agreed to the item. I regret exceedingly that the item is not in the report we are considering at present. Bruces Eddy certainly was not deleted because the able and distinguished Senator from Idaho had not put up a fight, because he did put up one of the most able fights for the need of the project that I have ever heard in any conference committee.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as I stated a moment ago, I very much favor the enactment of the bill which is now before the Senate, and I hope that eventually the conferees of the Senate and House will put the Bruces Eddy project in the omnibus bill. I truly believe that the erection of the dam in question, known as Bruces Eddy, will be a help toward firming the power in the lower reaches of the river. There is no doubt it will be very beneficial.

It is my hope, if I am chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Works next year, that we will be able to incorporate in the public-works appropriation bill the item for Bruces Eddy, because I feel almost confident that the Congress will enact the omnibus bill with Bruces Eddy in it.

As a matter of fact, the Bruces Eddy project was included in the omnibus bill of last year. Both the Senate and the House passed the bill, but as all of us know the President vetoed the bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I desire to say, not apropos of the Bruces Eddy matter, because that has been discussed by the Senator from Idaho, the Senator from Oregon, and the Senator from Louisiana, that I would not want this opportunity to pass—as I did not want the opportunity to pass the other day when the able Senator from Louisiana presented the public works bill to the Senate—without commending the Senator from Louisiana again for his able leadership as chairman of the conferees.

I can say, of course, that in a conference there has to be some give-and-take in order to reach an agreement between the two Houses.

The Senator from Louisiana had the full support of the members of both parties among the Senate conferees for his position, which is a recognition that perhaps, more than any other Member of this body, he has a grasp of the problems affecting the country in regard to civil functions of the Department of the Army, flood control and harbor development, as well as other matters which come within the purview of the subcommittee.

At this time I wish to express appreciation not only on the part of the minority side of the aisle, but I am sure also on behalf of every Member on the other side of the aisle, for the outstanding job which the Senator has done, not only as chairman of the subcommittee but as chairman of the conference which has agreed to the conference report which is now before the Senate.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I rose first to ask about another matter, but since this question has come up and since it seems to hinge upon the fact that the House has not yet passed the omnibus flood control authorization bill, which we have already passed in the Senate, I wonder if, in the conference, the distinguished chairman of the conference received any indication as to when the omnibus bill may come up in the House of Representatives.

Mr. ELLENDER. At the next session, next year.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. At the next session?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Early in the next session?

Mr. ELLENDER. Early in the next session, I was given to understand.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. So the authorizations which are carried in the bill, if approved, will be available for appropriations next year?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, the direct question which I wanted to ask the Senator has to do with the so-called small flood-control projects, which the Corps of Engineers may undertake if they are found to be within certain limits of cost. Could the chairman of the subcommittee state for the RECORD the amount of the conference agreement with respect to the small authorized projects and also the so-called small unauthorized projects?

Mr. ELLENDER. As the Senator remembers, the House bill provided \$3 million for the small authorized projects. The Senate provided another \$1 million, which made a total of \$4 million, and the House agreed to that figure.

As to the unauthorized projects, the House provided \$3 million, and the Senate raised that amount to \$3.5 million, and the House agreed to that figure.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I express my appreciation for the action of the conferees. As the Senator from Louisiana knows, from our many conversations on the subject, and previous statements on the floor, these small projects mean a great deal to many small communities. They do not have the glamor and they do not have the publicity of some of the large projects, but they do mean a great deal toward saving human values and economic values in the small communities.

I appreciate what the conferees did in agreeing to the figures the Senator has mentioned.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. NEUBERGER. In deference to the time of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and the Members of the Senate, I do not intend to argue the merits or demerits of the Bruces Eddy

project tonight. I do not think this is the place to do so.

I hope that others besides the senior Senator from Idaho give me credit for sincerity. I give the Senator from Idaho credit for sincerity. I know that he feels he is advancing the best interests of his State and of his Nation when he advocates the Bruces Eddy project.

I trust the time may come when the Senator from Idaho will believe I am equally as sincere in my fear that the project will have a crippling and adverse effect on wildlife, fisheries, and other resources which I hold very dear.

I will say, before I sit down, that if ever when I am arguing the Bruces Eddy project or any other undertaking before the Senate I feel my case is so weak that I have to refer to other Senators as hypocrites and saboteurs, I will change my opinion and not continue that line of argument.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the senior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I cannot sit in silence while my colleague is attacked as he was attacked by the Senator from Idaho in this unfortunate debate tonight.

We have great problems in the Pacific Northwest with respect to our water resources. I think it behooves all of us who represent the Pacific Northwest, irrespective of party, to try to find a common denominator for the best development of our resources, to promote the interests of the people of our section of the country and the people of the country as a whole.

To that end, I happen to know that my colleague is a dedicated servant of the people of the Pacific Northwest—not only of my State, but of the entire region.

In my section of the country the junior Senator from Oregon is frequently referred to as "Mr. Conservationist." There may be those who differ with him in regard to the emphasis which he places upon conservation, but I wish to say for the RECORD that I resent any statement that would leave, even by implication, the charge that he is either a hypocrite or a saboteur. I recognize that in the heat of debate, out of our enthusiasm for a particular cause we sometimes misspeak ourselves; but I regret that those words were spoken about my colleague.

I have been trying to see if we could not arrange between the representatives of the Pacific Northwest and the administration, some kind of joint conference whereby there could be a reappraisal and a reevaluation of the entire water resource problem of that area, so that we would not constantly, on the floor of the Senate, be getting into individual contests over individual projects. One month it is Hells Canyon. The next month it is Pleasant Valley. The next month it is Bruces Eddy. The following month it is some other project. We are trying to make the approach on a segmented basis, when I think what we

ought to do is to take a look, Republicans and Democrats alike, at the whole water resource problem of the Northwest, and see if we cannot come to some understanding.

My colleague was a leader in that proposal, as I think the RECORD will show, in January of this year. He was the first of our group, as I recall, to suggest a White House conference with the President, with regard to these problems. I think some of the differences developed in this debate tonight might have been ironed out months ago.

That is all I wish to say at this time. I agree with my colleague that this is not the proper time, in connection with this bill, to get into a contest. I say good naturedly to my good friend, the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] that he should not be so disturbed about the Portland Oregonian, any more than I am disturbed by the Boise Statesman. I think they are equally yellow in their journalism, unreliable in their editorials, and dirty in their tactics; and I pay no attention to either one of them. Therefore, I hope my friend from Idaho will not be too much hurt by any editorial in the Oregonian, any more than I am concerned about similar editorials about me in the Boise Statesman.

On that tone, I close this reference to my colleague. I want him to know that I am satisfied that the people of Oregon share the very high regard and confidence in him, in the entire field of water resources, which I have expressed for the RECORD tonight.

As the senior Senator from Oregon, I wish to express to the chairman of the subcommittee, on behalf of the people of my State, what I know will be their deep feelings of gratitude to the Senator from Louisiana for the fair consideration he has given to the interests of the Pacific Northwest—not only Oregon, but all the States, in the conference report he has presented to the Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, I desire also to commend the distinguished Senator from Louisiana for the very careful job he has done, not only for Colorado, but for all sections of the United States.

I especially commend him when I look at the report and find that, in connection with amendment No. 1, there is an appropriation of \$10,779,600, which is an improvement over the House figure, which was an appropriation of \$8,900,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is for investigation.

Mr. CARROLL. That is especially important to the State of Colorado. I now refer to page 6. I wish to have this statement in the RECORD because it is of vital interest to Colorado.

The committee report indicates that the committee, in substance, prefers not to make specific allocations for individual investigations. Let me say to the chairman of this very important subcommittee that if an investigation had been made years ago, and had there not been a mistake some years ago, we would have saved millions of dollars worth of

property, and at least three lives in Colorado which were lost as a result of recent floods. This is not the fault of the Army Corps of Engineers. In a 24-hour period starting May 8, the South Platte River Basin in eastern Colorado received 3½ inches of rain. I shall not go into that situation in detail. However, this problem has been with us along the South Platte for 10 years. Suddenly, because of the very heavy rainfall recently, much damage was done.

Therefore, as I ask the Senate to agree to the conference report on House bill 8090, including the amount I have mentioned, \$10 million odd, for general investigations by the Army Corps of Engineers, I point out to the Corps of Engineers that with this bill they will receive, for flood-control studies, \$910,000 more than was requested in their approved budget estimate for the fiscal year 1958. I ask that a reasonable amount of this increase be designated for a study of the South Platte River in Colorado, which will be of great help to the people of Colorado.

Again I commend the chairman of the subcommittee for the fine work which has been done.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement which I have prepared in support of appropriations for flood-control restudy of the South Platte River in Colorado.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CARROLL IN SUPPORT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR A FLOOD CONTROL RESTUDY OF THE SOUTH PLATTE RIVER IN COLORADO

In a 24-hour period starting May 8 the South Platte River Basin in eastern Colorado received 3.5 inches of rain.

Rain continued to fall and within the next few days the total precipitation was close to 7 inches.

In the early months of this year, prior to the May 8 storm, the South Platte Basin had received 292 percent more precipitation than the same period last year and 136 percent more than the average for the period.

This concentration of moisture swelled the creeks and tributaries draining into the South Platte River causing severe and sustained flooding over three counties.

The South Platte in Adams and Weld Counties has a ragged river bed capable of carrying six or seven thousand cubic feet per second. The river flow there in May was ten to fifteen thousand cubic feet per second.

We had disastrous floods north and east of Denver, in the area between Denver and the town of Platteville.

Three lives were lost.

It is estimated that the flood damage in Adams County alone, to property, crops, and livestock, was over \$1.5 million.

Frederick, Colo., a town of 620, was hit with damages totalling about \$500,000. It suffered 3 floods in 4 days. For several days the town was without drinking water; schools and businesses were closed. It was declared a disaster area by the regional small-business administration.

Other Colorado communities severely damaged by the floods were: Lyons, Firststone, Evanston, Aurora, Brighton, Derby, and rural areas in Adams, Weld, and Boulder Counties.

It is estimated that damages to homes, crops, roads, bridges, and municipal water-

works in the South Platte River Basin amounted to three or four million dollars.

At the time I made my appeal to the Appropriations Committee for flood-control study funds for the South Platte River, I met here in Washington with the Governor of Colorado, Stephen McNichols, the director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board, Ivan Crawford, and by telephone with the State engineer, Gene Whitten. It is the opinion of these men, who have studied this terrible situation and who have observed the flooding on the scene, that flood control works upstream on the Platte and on several of the tributary creeks could have prevented this ruinous spring flood.

I am directing my remarks especially toward the so-called Chatfield Dam restudy planned by the Corps of Engineers.

This is a restudy of the South Platte River to consider the possibility of erecting a small flood-control dam on Plum Creek near its confluence with the Platte south of Denver, plus engineered bank-and-dike construction and a continuous levee system from Plum Creek to the Saint Vrain 40 miles north of Denver.

On June 14, 1956 the Senate Public Works Committee authorized this restudy of the South Platte. However, funds have not been designated for this critical study.

It is my understanding now that the Corps of Engineers would need \$135,000 over a 3-year period to complete a restudy of the Platte and if \$30,000 were appropriated for such a study in fiscal 1958 the study could be initiated and more quickly brought to a fruitful conclusion.

The problems of flooding along the South Platte were recognized by the Congress over 10 years ago, yet little has been accomplished since then to alleviate the problem and the problem has now been aggravated by extraordinary population growth in the affected areas. On July 6, 1946, the Chief of Engineers circulated a report on flooding of the South Platte. That report was later published at House Document No. 669, 80th Congress, 2d session, May 8, 1948. The Corps of Engineers studies grew out of a meeting of citizens and Government officials in Greeley, Colo., on November 8, 1939, at which time the desperate needs for flood protection were dramatically related.

The Flood Control Act of 1950 authorized the Chatfield Dam, which is now infeasible because of changes in population settlement at the proposed dam site.

However, flooding continues and each new flood brings greater losses to our Colorado communities. Lives are snuffed out, property is damaged, the need for flood-control works is even greater than 10 years ago.

It is the firm opinion of Colorado's State engineer, Mr. Whitten, that a dam south of Denver on the Platte River would have cut the water flow in the spring floods from the flood high of 15,000 cubic feet per second to about 7,000 cubic feet per second. This would still have been above flood stage, but improved levee works or other small dams on tributary creeks would have eliminated the total flood hazard.

The areas we need immediately studied, in addition to the Platte itself, according to Mr. Whitten are: (1) Plum Creek; (2) Sand Creek; (3) Bear Creek; (4) Clear Creek.

An appropriation of \$30,000 in 1958 and \$135,000 for the 3-year period, to be applied to a flood-control study of the South Platte River, would amount to a substantially sound investment in community protection when analyzed in light of the staggering history of flood losses in the South Platte basin.

Up to 1944 there were 18 major floods along the South Platte and a total of 147 floods of all types on tributaries and the main river. These floods caused damages of \$41,638,500 or an average annual damage of \$1,154,839.

In the area between Denver and Greeley alone there were 10 floods causing a total of

\$10,983,000 damage, or an annual damage of \$219,660.

Major floods along the South Platte totally ruin 20,000 acres of farmland and critically impair the irrigation systems of another 160,000 acres between Denver and Saint Vrain creek 40 miles to the north.

The Corps of Engineers has estimated that the benefits of South Platte flood-control works to Denver in the event of one major storm will be \$30 million and to the rural areas north of Denver \$12 million.

I call to the committee's attention the splendid service rendered by the Cherry Creek flood-control dam during the spring flooding. Cherry Creek Dam, 13 miles southeast of Denver, is impounding at this moment several thousand acre-feet of water. The outlet valves are closed and water is continuing to pile up.

If this water had been permitted to pour into the Platte River in downtown Denver it would have added thousands of cubic feet per second to the already disastrous flood crest.

Cherry Creek Dam this year has saved us millions of dollars in potential additional damage in Denver and Adams Counties.

I extend to this committee and to the Public Works Committee and to the whole Congress the gratitude of the Colorado people who live in the Cherry Creek and South Platte basins for the construction of the Cherry Creek flood-control dam and for the protection it has afforded us this year.

I ask the Senate to pass this conference report on H. R. 8090, the public works appropriation bill, 1958, including the amount of \$10,779,600 for general investigations by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. I point out to the Corps of Engineers that with this bill they will receive for flood-control studies \$910,400 more than requested for in their approved budget estimate for fiscal 1958. I ask that a reasonable amount of this increase be designated for a study of the South Platte River in Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I believe that my opinion of this public works appropriation bill is well known.

I consider it a long stride forward in solving the flood-control and water-conservation problems of my State and of other States.

It is as progressive and forward looking a piece of legislation as has ever been considered by this body.

It calls for expenditures that can properly be regarded as investments—sound investments—in the future of our country.

I know what it means to Texas, where flood control and water supply constitute the greatest single problem we face.

Passage of this bill, as reported by the conference committee, means that the people of Waco can see the start of construction on a reservoir that will insure them an adequate supply of water for municipal and industrial use.

It means that planning can be completed and construction started on Cooper Reservoir.

It means that planning work will go forward on Lampasas Reservoir, in an area that suffered a disastrous flood earlier this year.

It means that construction will be advanced almost to the point of completion of Ferrells Bridge Reservoir.

Mr. President, this bill provides appropriations for projects of vital importance to the people of Texas. They include navigation projects that will pay for themselves within a comparatively short

time. They include flood-control projects that will save human lives and prevent property loss. They include water-supply projects that will assure the continued sound development of my State.

Funds also are provided by this bill to conduct surveys of a number of Texas streams. The amounts involved are not large, but the surveys themselves are of vital significance.

We need to learn more about our rivers and creeks. We need to learn where flood danger exists and how it can be prevented. This is the kind of information that will be provided by these surveys.

Only if we have this information can we reach our objective of an adequate water-development program for Texas—a State that, I regret to say, is years behind in dealing with its water problems.

Mr. President, some commentators—and I can only call them shortsighted—have said sneeringly of this bill that it has something for everybody. So it does. That is the basic reason why it is sound legislation.

This is a bill for the people of the United States. It is a measure based on a hard look into the future to see what the needs of our people for water will be.

Congress has a responsibility to foresee those needs and to take action to meet them.

In passing this bill, Congress will show that it is determined to assume fully the responsibility it has for proper development of our water resources.

I support the bill wholeheartedly and without any reservation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report on House bill 8090.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 8090, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
August 13, 1957.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, and 23 to the bill (H. R. 8090), making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, and concur therein:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 24 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

"After August 31, 1957 the position of Administrator of the Southeastern Power Administration shall be in grade GS-18 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitation contained in section 505 of said act; the salary of the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration shall be the same as the salary of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, so long as held by the present incumbent; and the salary of the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior shall be the same as the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 3. That is the one pertaining to Bruce Eddy.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in accordance with the agreement previously entered into—

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his statement?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, indeed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understand, I will say to the acting majority leader, that the Senate is now in executive session, and that the first nomination to be considered is the first one which appears on the list on the calendar, namely, the nomination of Jerome K. Kuykendall, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The minority leader is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. And that is to be followed by the nomination of Don Paarlberg to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and also a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Also, for the Record, I understand that under the order previously entered, the Senate will convene at 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. There will be a morning hour, and at 12 o'clock there will be memorial services for the late Senator McCarthy, of Wisconsin, following which the Senate will resume the consideration of executive business, for consideration of nominations on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is my understanding.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Senator from Montana.

ADJOURNMENT TO 11 A. M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in accordance with the order previously entered, I move that the Senate now stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 8 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the Senate in executive session adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Wednesday, August 14, 1957, at 11 o'clock a. m.

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Public Law 85-167
85th Congress, H. R. 8090
August 26, 1957

AN ACT

71 Stat. 416.

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes, namely:

Public Works Appropriation Act, 1958.

TITLE I—CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE
ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

For necessary cemeterial expenses as authorized by law, including maintenance, operation, and improvement of national cemeteries, and purchase of headstones and markers for unmarked graves; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; maintenance of that portion of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has title, Confederate burial places under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, the Surrender Tree site in Cuba, and graves used by the Army in commercial cemeteries; \$6,815,000, of which \$40,000 shall be available for additional expenses in connection with the Act of June 24, 1946 (60 Stat. 302) and the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 1027): *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used to repair more than a single approach road to any national cemetery: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall not be obligated for construction of a superintendent's lodge or family quarters at a cost per unit in excess of \$17,000, but such limitation may be increased by such additional amounts as may be required to provide office space, public comfort rooms, or space for the storage of Government property within the same structure: *Provided further*, That reimbursement shall be made to the applicable military appropriation for the pay and allowances of any military personnel performing services exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

The following appropriations shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions of the Department of the Army pertaining to rivers and harbors, flood control, beach erosion, and related purposes:

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For expenses necessary for the collection and study of basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood control, shore protection, and related projects, and when authorized by law, preliminary examinations, surveys and studies (including cooperative beach erosion studies as authorized in Public Law Numbered 520, Seventy-first Congress, approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented), of projects prior to authorization for construction, to remain available until expended, \$10,779,600.

46 Stat. 918.
33 USC 426, 465,
569a, 607a; 48 USC
1399.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

Payment to
Indians.

Plaquemine-
Morgan City
route, bridge.

Garrison Reser-
voir, N. Dak.

Ferrell's Bridge
Reservoir, Tex.
69 Stat. 323.

Restriction.

For the prosecution of river and harbor, flood control, shore protection, and related projects authorized by law; detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of projects (including those for development with participation or under consideration for participation by States, local governments, or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such studies shall not constitute a commitment of the Government to construction); and not to exceed \$1,600,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized by law; to remain available until expended, \$449,398,500: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein may at the discretion and under the direction of the Chief of Engineers be used in payment to the accounts of the Confederate Tribes of the Yakima Reservation; the Confederate Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation; the Confederate Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; or other recognized Indian tribes, and those individual Indians not enrolled in any recognized tribe, but who through domicile at or in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir and through custom and usage are found to have an equitable interest in the fishery, all of whose fishing rights and interests will be impaired by the Government incident to the construction, operation, or maintenance of The Dalles Dam, Columbia River, Washington and Oregon, and must be subordinated thereto by agreement or litigation: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for projects which are authorized by a law limiting the amount to be appropriated therefor, except as may be within the limits of the amount now or hereafter authorized to be appropriated: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 of the funds herein or hereafter provided for the Plaquemine-Morgan City alternate route, shall be available for the construction of a four-lane, high level, fixed bridge on Louisiana State Highway Numbered 1 (formerly route 168) over the extension of the Plaquemine-Morgan City route of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Army shall advance to the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission out of funds herein or hereafter appropriated for the Garrison project, North Dakota, 50 per centum of the cost, but not to exceed \$40,000, for the construction of works to improve the productivity and fertility of Government-owned lands within the Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota, formerly part of the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District, subject, however, to a mutual agreement being reached by the Chief of Engineers, the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, and the lessees using the land for the full repayment of the funds advanced by the Federal Government within a period of ten years: *Provided further*, That the contribution by local interests toward construction of the Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir, Texas, as required by Public Law 160, Eighty-fourth Congress, may be made in two equal installments of 50 per centum each, payable on January 1, 1958, and September 1, 1958, and that title to the proportionate share of the water supply storage authorized in said reservoir shall pass to such local interests upon completion of each of the separate payments: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated for "Construction, General", in this Act shall be used on the project "Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth", for any purpose other than bank stabilization work: *Provided further*, That not to

exceed \$4,000,000 of the funds provided herein shall be available for the construction of small authorized projects selected by the Secretary of the Army the cost of which is not in excess of \$400,000 and any such project shall be completed within the funds herein appropriated.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the preservation, operation, maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood control, and related works, including such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of harbor lines, and serving essential needs of general commerce and navigation; financing the United States share of the cost of operation and maintenance of remedial works in the Niagara River; surveys and charting of northern and northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and straightening channels; removal of obstructions to navigation; rescue work, and repair, restoration, or maintenance of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood; and not to exceed \$1,315,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized by law; to remain available until expended, \$103,850,000.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration and related functions in the Office of the Chief of Engineers and offices of the Division Engineers; activities of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Beach Erosion Board, and the California Debris Commission; administration of laws pertaining to preservation of navigable waters; commercial statistics; and miscellaneous investigations; \$11,350,000.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For expenses necessary for prosecuting work of flood control, and rescue work, repair, restoration, or maintenance of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood, as authorized by law (33 U. S. C. 702a, 702g-1), to remain available until expended, \$60,715,000.

45 Stat. 534.
49 Stat. 1511.

UNITED STATES SECTION, SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER JOINT BOARD OF ENGINEERS

For necessary expenses of the United States section of the Saint Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers, established by Executive Order 10500, dated November 4, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per day for individuals; \$125,000: *Provided*, That no part of these funds shall be obligated until agreement has been entered into, by the United States Government and the United States entity authorized to construct the power works in the International Rapids section of the Saint Lawrence River, providing for the reimbursement of the expenditures of the United States section of this Board by the construction entity.

3 CFR, 1953
Supp. p. 114.
60 Stat. 810.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations in this title shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work for which the appropriation is made, for uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131), and for printing, either during a recess or session of Congress,

68 Stat. 1114.

of survey reports authorized by law, and such survey reports as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeeding session of Congress; and during the current fiscal year the revolving fund, Corps of Engineers, shall be available for purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that Bureau, as follows:

43 USC 485a.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations.

For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conservation and development plans; formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or extension of existing projects; to remain available until expended, \$5,932,000, of which \$5,182,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for more than one-half of the cost of an investigation requested by a State, municipality, or other interest.

Southwest Contra
Costa County
Water District
System.

For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects or parts thereof (including power transmission facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$116,736,223, of which \$55,000,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for other than the completion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of said project, including the necessary distribution system and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate consumers: *Provided further*, That any portion of this or prior appropriations available for the construction of extensions to the distribution system of the Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District may be expended without regard to the land certification requirement under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1953 (60 Stat. 445), after the execution and approval of a contract which obligates the entire district to repay the cost of such facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$69,000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of the works of the Arnold Irrigation District as under the Act of October 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 724), as amended, to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling service contracts which include provision for service to Federal establishments and preferred

Southern San
Joaquin Municipal
Utility District.

66 Stat. 445.

43 USC 504 note.

customers, except those transmission facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred customer.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law; and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant to law, \$28,000,000, of which \$22,740,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$2,044,600 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstanding the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo Verde weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may be expended for the same objects in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the unexpended balances of such advances shall be credited to the appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year. 58 Stat. 150.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of general administration and related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclamation, \$4,164,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377): *Provided*, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as general administrative expenses. 59 Stat. 54.

UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN FUND

For payment to the "Upper Colorado River Basin fund", authorized by section 5 of the Act of April 11, 1956 (Public Law 485), \$25,142,000, to remain available until expended.

SPECIAL FUNDS

Sums herein referred to as being derived from the reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be transferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with and expended under the heads herein specified; and the unexpended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under the heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Administrative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special fund from which derived. 32 Stat. 388.
45 Stat. 1057.
54 Stat. 774.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred twenty-seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, purchase of one aircraft for replacement only, payment of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death arising out of activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment, except as otherwise provided for, of compensation and expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation appointed as authorized by law to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts without reimbursement or return under the reclamation laws; rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law involving property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the functions specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dissemination of useful information including recordings, photographs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery of archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in the same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 461-467): *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except "General Administrative Expenses" and amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and general engineering and research under the head "General Investigations".

58 Stat. 487.

49 Stat. 666.

59 Stat. 54.

Missouri River
Basin project.

Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from the appropriation under the head "Construction and Rehabilitation" shall be available additionally for said project for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided for under the head "General Investigations" (but this authorization shall not preclude use of the appropriation under said head within that area), and for the continuation of investigations by agencies of the Department on a general plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin. Such allotment may be expended through or in cooperation with State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such agencies are hereby authorized.

Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the manner provided by law.

No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

64 Stat. 765.

No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance, except those derived from advances by water users, shall be used for the particular benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of charges due under a contract entered into with the United States pursuant to laws administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Not to exceed \$225,000 may be expended from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" for work by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit and then only when such work is unsuitable for contract or no acceptable bid has been received and,

other than otherwise provided in this paragraph or as may be necessary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allotment for any project from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$22,038,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric power and energy, \$8,630,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon the Administrator pursuant to law, including purchase of one aircraft. Appropriations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Other than as may be necessary to meet local emergencies, not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis.

SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, including purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$1,939,000. 58 Stat. 890.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, \$1,480,000 to remain available until expended. 58 Stat. 89.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, including purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$1,000,000.

58 Stat. 890.

71 Stat. 422.

71 Stat. 423.

CONTINUING FUND

Not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs in connection with the purchase of electric power and energy, and rentals for the use of transmission facilities: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance made available from the continuing fund for the fiscal years 1954 (67 Stat. 262) and 1956 (69 Stat. 356) shall be available to liquidate claims payable for the fiscal year 1954 under lease-purchase contracts with generating and transmission cooperatives as certified by the Comptroller General of the United States: *Provided further*, That any deficiency in those funds for payment of such claims may be paid out of the continuing fund.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Attendance at meetings.

SEC. 201. Appropriations in this title available for travel expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with the work of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned is made.

Emergency construction.

SEC. 202. Appropriations in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

Fire prevention.

SEC. 203. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

Operation of warehouses, etc.

SEC. 204. Appropriations in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

47 Stat. 417.

68 Stat. 1105.
5 USC 1105.

SEC. 205. After August 31, 1957, the position of Administrator of the Southeastern Power Administration shall be in grade GS-18 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitation contained in section 505 of said Act; the salary

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71 Stat. 423.

of the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration shall be the same as the salary of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, so long as held by the present incumbent; and the salary of the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior shall be the same as the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

This Act may be cited as the "Public Works Appropriation Act, Short title. 1958".

Approved August 26, 1957.

